I am a wheat grower and I always take the advice of Up-to-Date about when to hold and when to sell. I will give you one of my experiences: I once went to our wheat buyer to sell my crop. He looked at me a while and then he said, "I have some wheat to sell, too, and I will now unload, because every time we bought your wheat, for several years, the price was at the top for the crop." I know he told the truth.—D. M. Benedict, Mount Alto, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | January First, 1915 | Number 1



Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

Throw Away Your Old Churn And Stop Butter Waste

You'll never do another day's churning the old way once you make butter with a Fayway Butter Separator. A single trial with this wonderful butter maker will convince you that you simply **can't afford** to bother any longer with churns. You can't afford to because if you use a churn you are wasting time and labor and—**you are losing money!**

Read the following conservative statements of what we guarantee **you can** actually do with a Fayway Butter Separator. Then put our claims to the test by sending for a machine and give it a 30 days' free trial right on your own farm.

We guarantee that with a Fayway Butter Separator you can **make butter in less than half the time** it now takes you with any churn you may have, under the most favorable conditions.

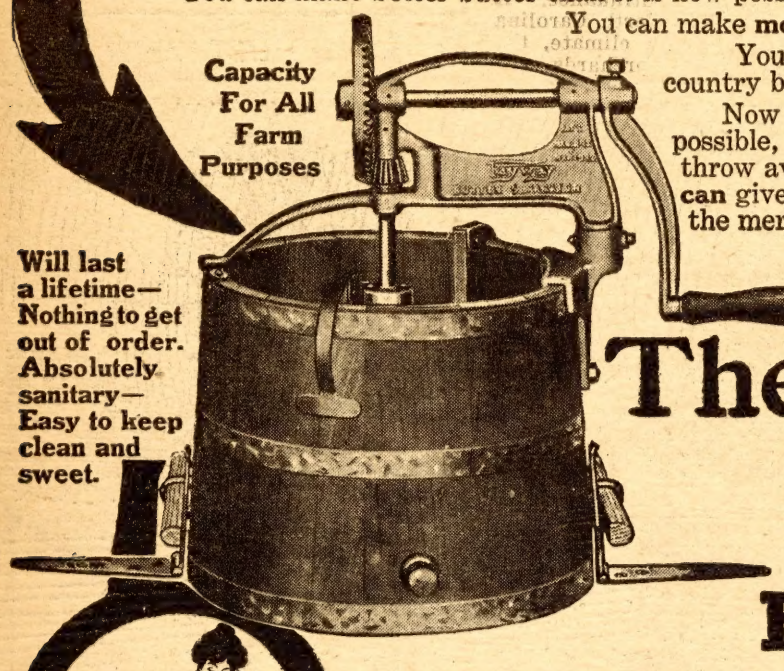
You can make **better** butter than it is now possible for you to make.

You can make **more** butter from the same amount of cream than you are now getting.

You can sell "Fayway" butter for from 5c to 10c a pound **more** than country butter usually brings.

Now isn't a machine which **positively does** make all these things easily possible, worthy of your most serious consideration? Isn't it about time to throw away your back-breaking old churn that never **has** given and never **can** give you as much or as good butter as you are entitled to, and investigate the merits of this wonderful butter making invention?

Capacity For All Farm Purposes



Will last a lifetime—Nothing to get out of order. Absolutely sanitary—Easy to keep clean and sweet.

The Fayway TRADE MARK BUTTER SEPARATOR

Has Revolutionized Butter Making!

This machine has created the biggest sensation of any dairy invention since the cream separator was introduced. Its fame is spreading like wild-fire—nothing else like it! Thousands now in use all over the country and **everywhere** it is hailed as the greatest boon ever offered to farmers. It is **not** a churn, but a scientific, practical, easily operated machine that works on an entirely different principle from any churn you ever saw or heard of. It does away with all the hard work, bother and muss of churning. Produces **more** and **better** butter from the **same quantity of cream** than can possibly be obtained from any churn in existence and in less than half the time required with any churn.



Big Profit Maker for Cow Owners

Do you realize that with any ordinary churn you are bound to waste butter? Well, you are! All churns leave from 1 to 6 per cent of butter fat in the buttermilk—and you throw it out to the hogs!

By actual analytical test the "Fayway" leaves **much less** than one-fifth of one per cent—there's not a particle of fat the size of a pin head left in a gallon of "Fayway" buttermilk! You'll get a good 6 per cent more butter than you are now getting. Even were there no other sources of extra profit this increase in butter would alone soon pay for the machine. But there are other and **much greater** sources of extra profit by using a "Fayway."



"Fayway" Butter Brings 5c to 10c More Per Pound than Churned Butter

Thousands of "Fayway" users are proving the truth of this every day. "Fayway" butter has better body, contains less moisture, keeps longer, looks better and tastes better than any "churned" butter on the market. Naturally it brings a much higher price—from 5c to 10c per pound more—and "Fayway" butter makers can't supply the demand even at the increased price! The **extra** profits from the same amount of cream you are now churning will **quickly** pay for the machine many times over! It's **not** an expense but a **sure, big dividend** paying investment.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We'll loan you a "Fayway" for 30 days or more so that you can **prove** all this at our risk and expense. We don't want you to keep or pay for the machine unless you are thoroughly convinced of the literal truth of our every claim.



The "Fayway" Makes Butter—Quick

It's more like **fun** than work. Just pour in the cream, give the easy-running crank a few turns and—presto! There's the butter! A beautiful golden color of superior grain and firm, waxy texture—the finest butter you ever saw or tasted.

The "Fayway" works on a **different principle**—that's what makes the big difference in the quality of the butter. All churns **beat** or **whip** the butter fat out of the cream. This **breaks down** the fat globules and makes greasy, salvy butter that spoils quickly. The "Fayway" has a center hollow shaft through which a strong current of air is forced, literally **blowing** all the butter fat upward where it quickly forms into golden pea-shaped granules, ready for the working bowl. Absolutely free from impurities of any kind, the butter is washed and worked in half the time "churned butter" requires.



Complete Course In Butter Making FREE

Greatest innovation of the age—a wonderful, complete course in butter making free. Every farmer has always needed it. Shows you how to build up a big, profitable butter business—teaches you to be an expert—tells you all about proper temperature, best feed, how to prepare cream, how to properly salt and work butter—in fact, tells you everything you should know about butter making—solves all your butter making problems—guides you past the dangerous places. Every farmer needs this remarkable course, no matter how much he already knows about butter making.

MAIL THE COUPON NOW! For free facts and proof. A big surprise awaits you. Send now—you're losing money every day you delay. Send no money—everything free.

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Complete Course In Butter Making FREE

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Send facts about 30 days' Free Trial Offer, and Free Course in Butter Making, also proof and legal guarantee.

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Bugs eat crops—birds eat bugs—the Farm Journal is the best friend the birds have.

Crop losses from insects run into millions every year. If it were not for the birds these losses would be billions. In Massachusetts alone birds eat 21,000 bushels of bugs per day.
The Farm Journal, America's leading farm paper, originated and is the official organ of the Liberty Bell Bird Club—190,000 members, who are helping save those millions of crop losses. You can get the Farm Journal 5 years for $1. Money back any time you ask for it.

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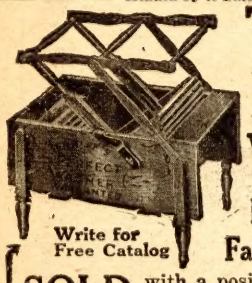
K. K. Foust, Ashley, Ohio, writes: "Please find draft for spreader received October 5th. Assure you I am more than pleased with same. It has proven all you claim and more. By buying of your company, I saved $21.80 and got just what I was looking after."



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tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. Do not buy a spreader of any make at any price until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth $1.00 (costs you nothing) and my BIG SPECIAL SPREADER CATALOG that tells the truth about the spreader business. Mailed free. Get RIGHT on this spreader proposition before you buy.

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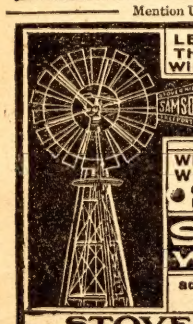
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SOLD with a positive guarantee to wash the collars and wrist bands of the dirtiest shirt perfectly clean without the use of the wash-board or hand rubbing, with no injury to the most delicate fabric and do a family washing in one hour, and saves time, labor and expense. We also warrant it to stand the same severe tests today that is has for the past twenty-five years.

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What We Want You to Know and Why

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters

The Weather Bureau Several new lines of work for the benefit of the public, and especially of the farmers, were inaugurated by the United States Weather Bureau during the year. A special service given to orchardists and raisers of tobacco, oranges, cranberries and certain other crops has been rendered by means of frost warnings. Close attention is paid to the needs of these crops at critical periods, and the growers are kept fully advised as to the dangers of frost. The establishment of a "cattle region service," giving weather conditions over the stock ranges, constitutes a new feature of the bureau's work, proving of such material value as to create a demand for its continuance. A special investigation of orchard conditions in western North Carolina has in view the establishment of the influence of local climate, the object being to locate the safe and unsafe locations for orchards.

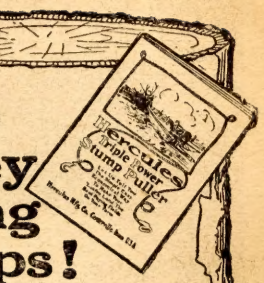
Learning Valuable Lessons from War It has been frequently said, and with more or less truthfulness, that there can be no great loss without there being also some small gain. Possibly in some cases this may be reversed, and a comparatively small loss may have large gains in compensation. This may prove true in the importation of thoroughbred horses. Since the war broke out importations have practically ceased. From 2,000 to 4,000 stallions and mares have been coming to this country annually from England, France, Belgium and Germany. Now we must depend upon our own supply, and find it not only adequate, but as good as the best we have obtained from abroad. A peculiar fascination attaches to the word "imported," and foreign-bred horses sell at $2,000 where American-bred, equally as good, possibly better, must go for little more than half that amount. If the war teaches our people that American goods are good goods, and good enough for Americans, we shall receive added benefits from the terrible carnage across the seas.

Going After the Insects There has been a notable increase in the number and quantity of insecticidal and fungicidal preparations on the market. The Department of Agriculture has made every endeavor to assist manufacturers to comply with the pure food and drugs act by furnishing them scientific information, and has been issuing monthly publications in which are printed opinions which it is considered should be of service to aid the public in a better understanding of the law's requirements. There are examinations of the various preparations, and tests to determine their strength and efficacy. Materials and proprietary preparations used for agricultural spraying purposes are examined, as are products used to rid the household, garden, etc., of insects of all kinds, disinfectants, germicides, etc., which are claimed to be efficacious to kill or combat bacteria; preparations used on horses, cattle, sheep, swine or goats, as well as on fowls and other domesticated animals. Besides testing an insecticide or fungicide to determine its power to kill insects, tests are also made to determine whether the preparation will injure the vegetation on which it is sprayed. Of 147 official and unofficial samples received during the year from abroad, it was recommended that sixty-two be denied entry until they should conform to the law.

Estimating the Crops One hundred forty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-one volunteer crop reporters and special correspondents are now assisting the Bureau of Crop Estimates in its work. A review of the forecasts compiled from the reports of these men shows that those made in June were, on an average, 10.5 per cent from the final estimates of the year; those in July, 9 per cent; those in August, 6.3 per cent; in September, 3.8 per cent, and in October, 3.3 per cent. The difference between the earlier estimates and the final ones do not necessarily indicate inaccuracy in the calculations, but are largely due to conditions which could not possibly be foreseen. For example, the condition of the corn crop on August 1 may indicate an average yield of thirty-five bushels per acre. Ten days later a devastating hot wind may work such havoc that the final yield may be only two or three bushels an acre. In fixing the earlier estimates, therefore, calculations are made on a basis which leaves an even chance for the final yield to be above or below the early forecasts. The report also describes an important change in the organization of the bureau's field force. The place of state statistical agent, of whom there were formerly forty-seven, or one for each state, has been abolished. Their work is to be taken over by a corps of field agents, who will devote all of their time to the work. Each one of these men will be assigned to a state or to a group of small states. In addition, specialists will be appointed for each one of the more important crops. For example, there is now a crop specialist on tobacco, a crop specialist on rice, and a crop specialist on cotton. These men will devote their entire time to their own particular crop, just as the field agents will do with the crop production within their own special territories.

Shall We Prepare for War? The war in Europe is causing great concern among many of our statesmen, and more amongst the would-be statesmen. That which causes them concern is the fact that we have no great army, no cities hemmed in with great forts, no Krupp to turn out engines of death and destruction of the most terrible character and in innumerable quantities. They say that the European war has proven that nations will fight like barbarians still, and on small pretext. These things are all true. But let us hope that in America we are learning the lesson that even great armament is no surety of peace, that war is too terrible to contemplate, and that soon will come perfect plans for universal peace.

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Add new, rich, crop growing land to your own farm by clearing it of stumps. Clear your neighbors' land. Your Hercules will be kept busy when others see what it does. Big profits for you. With the

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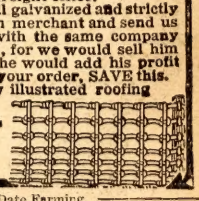
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ROOFING AND FENCE AT MILL PRICES
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LIGHTNING-PROOF, FIRE PROOF, RUST PROOF
Roofing and fence bought of us has only one price—you don't have to pay freight charges, agents' commission and dealers' profits. You buy direct from the mill where the best Galvanized Roofing and Fence is made. We pay all freight charges, and guarantee safe delivery of everything. You take no risk. You hold us responsible until you take your goods from the freight office.
Every roof and fence is all galvanized and strictly guaranteed. Be your own merchant and send us your order. You trade with the same company that your merchant would, for we would sell him at the prices quoted you—he would add his profit and the freight. Send us your order, SAVE this.
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ALWAYS A CLEAN POLISHED STOVE
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FREE } TO YOU WHO ORDER NOW WE WILL GIVE - ONE - HIGH GRADE COMBINATION CAN OPENER —FIVE HANDY TOOLS IN ONE—
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"SUN" Hollow Wire System
Beats gas and electricity—cheaper than kerosene. For the sake of your eyes, convenience, pocketbook, use "SUN" light. Gravity Lamps also.
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Feb. 18. 1929.



All Aboard for the Great World's Fairs

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco
Panama-California Exposition. San Diego

Up-to-Date Farming intends to send 300 or more subscribers to the two World's Fairs and pay the expense of the trip going and return. You—yes you—may as well be one to go. These are the most attractive and greatest World's Fairs ever held. You may go to one or both. Here is a life-time opportunity

California Calls—You May Realize the Desire of a Lifetime

Millions of people throughout the world are today looking forward to a visit to San Francisco's Golden Gate and San Diego's beautiful city. We are sure practically every subscriber wants to go. We have a plan that will pay your way there and back. No lottery—no chance—no contest. If you want to go there is no reason why you can not at our expense. Many of our readers have arranged already to go by our plan.

The Golden West—The Wonderful Rockies—All in This Trip

Are you counted among those whose great desire has been to travel across the golden west, over the awe-inspiring Rocky Mountains, through the sun-kissed valleys of California, and visit the magic cities of the Pacific coast states? If you have had this desire the opportunity to gratify it is now presented to you almost regardless of your financial condition. Opportunity is knocking at your door now. Are you, then, going to be one of those that UP-TO-DATE FARMING will send to California in 1915, or are you going to stay at home because you will not send the attached coupon and then do the small favors that we will ask of you?

A Fairy-land to Enchant You

The great exposition that will open in San Francisco next February will commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal, which has been the dream of nations for centuries. To do this and to make a lasting impression on the minds of all the people who visit the exposition, and to make the event worthy of the highest place in the annals of history, the combined intelligence and genius of the best artists, architects and artisans of the world will be expressed in the created features of the exposition. There will be portrayed all that the world's famous artists and modern science can do in creating; all that skilled gardeners and the wonderful California climate can do in decorating with flowers, fruit and trees. Crystal palaces, jeweled towers, domes, minarets, courts, colonnades, archways, statuary, pergolas, fountains reflecting rainbows, etc. A repository of all the great accomplishments of nearly all nations in art, literature, and industry down to date will be represented. A fairyland to please and a school to instruct such as was never possible to see and attend before. Its beauty, once seen, must live in memory as long as memory itself endures, and to the receptive mind its educational and helpful features will be worth hundreds of dollars to the individual almost regardless of his business or condition in life.

Visit Mexico

San Diego's Panama-California Exposition is unique in all the World's Fairs of the past. The most beautiful buildings, the most wonderful flowers, fruits, vegetables. Full size farms are shown in cultivation. A history of California and the west shown in full realization of the times illustrated. Don't miss San Diego. The climate is perpetual summer, but always an absence of excessive heat. It is in the midst of the section of California famous for its flowers, oranges and all semi-tropical features that northern people long to witness. It is 500 miles south of San Francisco. This trip through the most wonderful scenery, the most remarkable agriculture, of fruits, grain, seeds and flowers, and the magic cities, will alone be worth all the cost of the trip. From San Diego it is only a short trip—a few miles—to the borders of Mexico. It will be fine to visit Mexico.

Plan to Visit Both Expositions This Summer—Write Us Today

We can send you to both of these expositions if you make up your mind now that you want to go and send the coupon below. You should not delay in making sure of your reservations. It matters not where you live. When we hear from you we will send our "Pacific Coast Mileage Book," adapted from your place, whether you live in Maine or Colorado or Oregon or Florida.

You May Start on Your Trip Any Day You Select

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Equity Publishing Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

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Vol. 18 — INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1915 — No. 1

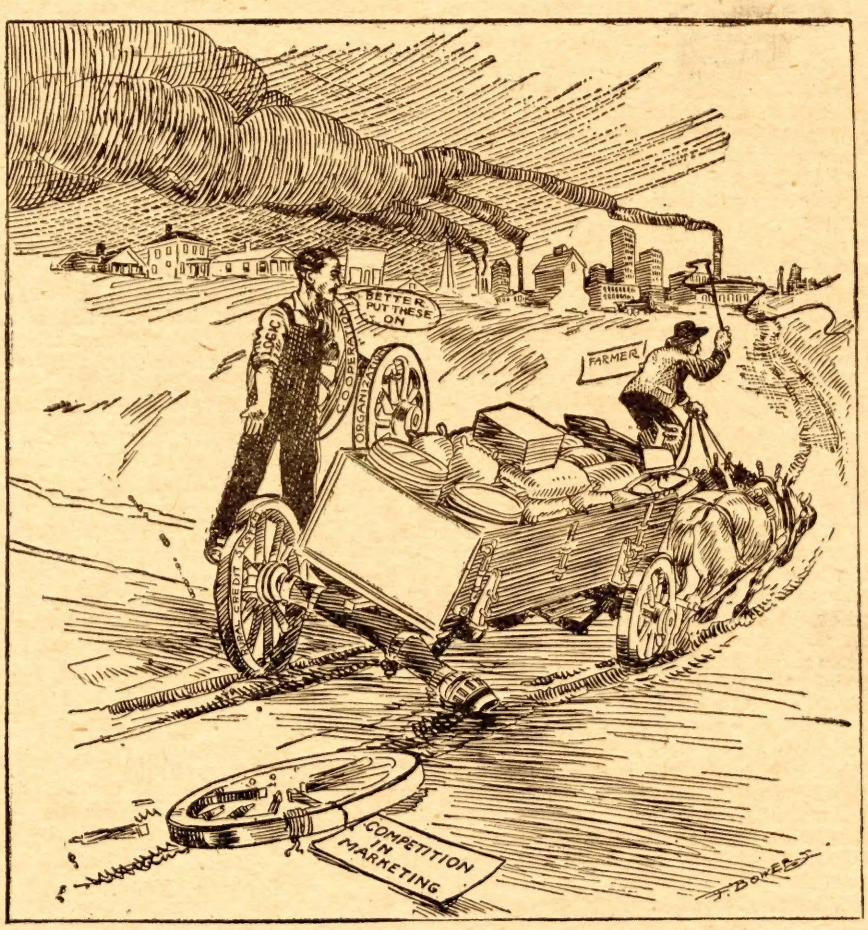
The New Year

THE NEW YEAR is always welcomed in a prosperous and happy country, and we take great pleasure in sincerely wishing our readers everywhere the greatest of all successes during the year upon which we enter today. It will bring to nearly all both clouds and sunshine, but as the shades of evening fall around us at its close, may success and gladness far outweigh the failures and the sorrows.

After all, much depends upon ourselves. What are our aspirations and our hopes? Are we willing to roll away the stones that lie between us and success? If our achievements are below our aspirations have we the courage to climb the hills that will take us higher? Teachers may point out the road to success, but those who would reach it must go to it whether the way be hard or easy.

We believe the day is bright for the farming interests. The persistent individuality of farming as a business is a serious obstruction in the road to success—the lack of co-operation when all competing interests co-operate—but even that may be overcome as education makes its way from home to home even in the remotest sections. The gains in the past few years in public sentiment in this regard are truly encouraging, and we believe the next New Year will find us far advanced towards the place farming ought to occupy as a business.

We sincerely congratulate our readers on the progress that has been made, and we unreservedly wish for them the good things of 1915.



Wisdom in Expenditures

IN HIS recent message to Congress President Wilson urges economy in national expenditures—not niggardliness, but care to know that whatever is paid for is at least a proper thing for the government to have or to do, and that it is worth to the people what it costs. It must be admitted that Congress needs that kind of advice, for, as the President intimates, appropriations are made recklessly, and without enough thought as to what the money is paid for and whose money it is. The current appropriations asked of the present session is one billion ninety million dollars, which is indeed a tremendous sum, but demands in addition thereto are accumulating with startling rapidity. Secretary McAdoo wants $3,000,000 to be expended by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its railroad valuation work, and the Secretary of the Interior wants $900,000 more for the Fort Laramie and North Platte project in Nebraska and Wyoming. Secretary Redfield also asks for $800,000 for Pacific Coast survey work. Of these and other similar expenditures we know but little, but they represent large sums of money. But the railroad valuation scheme may well awaken public thought and discussion.

Recklessness in railroad management, evident watering of stock and rates dictated by greed, created some years ago widespread public dissatisfaction that culminated in a demand for a greater or less degree of government control of the railroads. This led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and railroad commissions in many of the States. Like most commissions, these have not always accomplished what it was hoped they would accomplish. There is no assurance that they were made up of men who understood the railroad business, and many of their acts and rulings have been harmful to the railroads with no compensating benefits to the public. The result is that the railroads of the United States are in anything but a hopeful condition. They claim that their business has practically ceased to be profitable, and they are making few improvements and are cutting down their expenses to a curtailment of train service and a great reduction of labor. The commissions are exercising a control that was entirely unexpected and that the railroads claim is unwarranted. It is now assumed that the companies claim profits on values greater than the railroads are worth, and it is proposed that these commissions inaugurate a valuation of the roads so as to justify a cutting down of the charges for transportation made by the companies. This is certainly a broad step in the public control of private property, and, at least to the unsophisticated it seems impractical. But it will afford high priced jobs for many people—may we say servants of the politicians?—and from three to five million dollars drawn from the national treasury will pay them. Think of the commissions, threading every line of railroad in the United States, and studying every part thereof, including grades, culverts, bridges, stations, tanks, pumps, pipes, roadbed, machinery, rolling stock — everything that constitutes an operating railroad, and placing a cash value thereon! The companies may be greatly embarrassed and hindered in the operation of the roads, but in what will the the public be benefited? Farmers very justly claim remuneration for their products. What would the world think of a commission sent to every farm to estimate the value of the fields, the fencing, the machinery and the teams in order to determine what the farmers must accept for their products! There is a limit to good government, and that limit seems easily reached in the multifarious commission business of recent years.

Land Bond Credit

THERE is still much talk about so-called rural credit, and the activity of it now seems to center in New York, whence Wall street dominates the money and the entire financial interests of the country. The state of New York has enacted what it calls a land bank law, and we are thus prompted once more to take up this subject with our readers.

As we have said many times before, we ask no privileges, no concessions, no advantages for farmers that we do not ask in equal proportion for all other classes, but we demand for them every business privilege so far as they may be benefited by it that is accorded to anybody else. The results of farm labor are as important to the world as are those of any other calling, and farmers are as deserving as any other people. And for those very reasons they are entitled to as much government protection as any other class. With these premises, we may easily summarise our views on this farm loan proposition, which we feel sure comes before the people behind a dangerous mask.

Farmers do business on borrowed capital to a less extent than any other class. The reports that many farms are under mortgage to secure indebtedness is no refutation of that fact. Said indebtedness is not for current business transactions, and the mortgages are individual affairs, and are liens upon the land only to the extent of the private indebtedness thus secured. When necessary, farmers have access to loanable money on the same terms accorded to anybody else, unless it be those whose business requires money for a few hours or a few days. These must have special terms to meet their peculiar needs, and farmers would not accept those terms at all.

But certain purposely planned business conditions concentrate the money circulation into the hands of a few who make that their business, and instead of doing anything to add to their own or the country's wealth, they absorb a portion of the wealth created by everybody else, and thus make themselves millionaires and practical rulers of the world's industry and business. This is the power that is behind the land bond scheme. As business is at present organized and conducted, the wealth absorbers and money lenders may exact all sorts of toll and acquire all sorts of liens upon every class of property but real estate. The title to the lands, including the homes of the people, is vested in the owners. Said owners may use those titles as securities for loans, but they are beyond the power of speculation and absorption other than by due process of law. The so-called rural credit, sounded to the bottom, and the real estate bonds and land banks are to remove this obstruction and bring the farms and homes of the people within the whirlwind of speculation where all other industrial institutions now are. Many good people favor these schemes, we are sorry to say, but they are brought before the public in many seductive ways as such measures always are. In proof of what we have said, we quote the following from an authoritative and widely circulated document explaining and advocating the said New York land bank:

> Just as the municipality or public utility corporation issues its bonds, and goes into the market and sells them on their merits for what they demand in the money market, so the farmer or home owner, through his land bank, will sell bonds based on the combined credit of the farm and home mortgages, on terms regulated by the supply of money at the time and the quality of security offered.

Could anything be plainer than that? The scheme is to place the farms and the homes where the railroads, mills and factories now are, in the control of the money lenders, and subject to the whims and caprices and greed of the money speculators. Of all things we want independent homes in the United States, and we pray God that said homes may never become the shuttlecocks of greedy speculation.

The President and the Future

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, in his recent message to Congress, takes a very hopeful view of the future. Referring to the acts of the previous session and the contemplated measures of the present, viewed from a business standpoint, he said:

"Our program of legislation with regard to regulation of business is now virtually complete. It has been put forth, as we intended, as a whole, and leaves no conjecture as to what is to follow. The road at last lies clear and firm before business. It is a road which it can travel without fear or embarrassment. It is the road to ungrudged, unclouded success. In it every honest man, every man who believes that the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk with perfect confidence."

Without discussing any of the laws affecting business, the fact remains that farmers have been treated as though the demand for their products is inexhaustible, and, therefore, the doors of the world have been opened to the American markets so that all products may be brought in competition with those of American farms. That kind of legislation cannot be justified in this country while other products are protected, not until definite prices for stuff on the farms are assured. But for the heretofore unknown demand created by the terrible war in Europe, the effect of that legislation would be more manifest than it is. The demand created by that destructive war has saved us. President Wilson realizes that, ruinous and awful as the war is in the countries where it is waged, it may be made a blessing, a source of prosperity both to the farming, manufacturing, mining and transportation interests of this country so long as our flag floats over a land of neutrality and peace. Speaking of these conditions, the President says:

War has interrupted not only the means of trade, but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution.

Here indeed is a great need that must be supplied, not only a need created by the ravages of war, but demands from countries that have previously been supplied by nations that are now paralyzed by war. The United States is the only nation of powerful production to whom those afflicted people and the others who have previously looked to them, can look for supplies. Are we equal to the occasion? We certainly can be. We have the acres, fertile and productive, and the assurance of price will make them more so. We have the pastures and the ranges on which stock can be vastly multiplied, and will be with the assurance of price. We have the mines and the factories —we have unlimited resources that the assurance of demand and price will miraculously develop. The one ghost, however, that stalks amid the fields and through the pastures is our unfortunate marketing system. Will the price-making boards of trade still gather in the stuff with the tireless hands of greed, and simply pay the farmers what they please and then charge the users what they please? Are they the ones that will reap the benefit of this unusual foreign demand?

Watch this point, and see to the facilities for distribution. No matter where the need is we must be able to get the stuff to it. The President realizes this fact, and he favors the establishment of lines of shipping that can take the American flag into almost any port. We believe our farmers may well increase both their acres and their yield with the confident assurance that their surplus will be taken at fair and equitable prices.

Farmers as Borrowers

ONE OF THE BEST articles on rural credits we have yet seen is that by Secretary Houston in his recent annual report to the President. A single paragraph indicates that he thinks special rural banks using private funds might be an improvement, but in the main his arguments are along reasonable lines and are free from the hidden purposes of the selfish interests. We quoted a few words from this report in ous previous issue, and we wish to give more of it in this. Mr. Houston does not think the farmers need any special banking system. They are sturdy, independent and self-reliant. They are not in a condition of serfdom or semi-serfdom in which were some of the European peoples, to whom government aid was extended in some form or other during the last century, and which interested parties are now seeking to have our country to copy. Neither are our farmers in the condition of many of the Irish farmers to whom encouragement and aid was furnished in the British land purchase act. As a matter of fact, declares Mr. Houston, the American farmers are more prosperous than any other farming class in the world. As a class they are as prosperous as any other great section of people; as prosperous as the merchants, the teachers, the clerks or the mechanics.

Our present national banking law, the Federal reserve act, says the Secretary, was passed with a view to the improvement of the banking conditions of the country in the interest of all classes. It is not a banker's law or a business man's law or a manufacturer's law or a farmer's law; it is a law for all classes—for all the people. But, says Mr. Houston, there were incorporated into the act several very important provisions which had in mind specifically the needs of the farming classes and the possibility of extending banking facilities to the rural districts. It was specifically provided that a Federal reserve bank might discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions—that is, notes, drafts and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes," and that this includes notes, drafts and bills of exchange secured by staple agricultural products, the latter being eligible to run for a period of six months.

It is also provided in the act that national banking associations not situated in central reserve cities may lend on improved farm lands within the reserve district, and that such loans may be made for a period of five years. The banking system thus provided, therefore, instead of discriminating against the farming class, distinctly bear them in mind, and while not discriminating in favor of them takes just and particular knowledge of their requirements.

Rural credit systems prevalent in the old world that are so harped on by the advocates of similar systems here, grew out of conditions entirely different from those which prevail here. The people of the old world have not the banking habit that we have—not near so much money is deposited in the banks there as is deposited here. The Bank of France, for instance, has a billion dollars of bank notes, but it has only $285,000,000 of deposits. In this country the bank note total is about $725,000,000, while the total deposits are seventeen billions—a sum almost inconceivable. It is thus very clear that the people of the United States have simpler financial agencies than any other people of the world. Why should these facilities be complicated by other systems? It is learned by Mr. Houston's department agencies that the state, private, and savings banks and trust companies supply approximately a billion dollars for short time loans to farmers and the national banks furnish $750,000,000 for the same purpose. These great sums should certainly meet the farmers' needs.

In fact, why should it be so necessary for farmers to borrow money? They are the creators of the nation's wealth. We do not find in the Secretary's report the total value of the crops of 1914. Prices are so various this year it is too early to make the estimate. But he gives the production. We know, he says, that the wheat crop of 1914 was approximately 892,000,000 bushels, and that the crops of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, tobacco, and hay are unusually large. The cotton crop of 15,340,000 bales is next to the largest ever reported. The apple crop is put at 259,000,000 bushels, and the total of six leading cereals (grains) is 5,000,000,000 bushels. The dairy products were worth about $600,000,000, and the vegetable crop was worth more than $400,000,000. To all these values must be added poultry, livestock, and many other soil and pasture products. All these were produced by the farmers, and they represent values that did not exist before—values created in 1914. These values all belonged to those who produced them as they went from the farms became the farmers' money. It is a value far greater than all the money of the country. If the farmers got it as it belonged to them, why do they need more, and where did those who are so anxious to loan to the farmers, so anxious to get mortgages or bond liens on the farmers' homes—where did they get the money to loan? The channels of absorption flow up stream and take the money to the top where it not only retains its value but adds percentages to it as it returns to the field of usefulness. This system of absorption is what should have the attention of those who would benefit the farmers.

The Farmer or the Trader—Which?

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture was created and organized as a national representative of the farming interests of the country, and as such every friend of agriculture should regard it as a gratifying step toward the due recognition of the common people—the hardworking, self-denying rural masses. It was for their benefit the department was created and is maintained. We regret when any part of its work seems to be the reverse of this purpose.

We have shown more than once that the crop reports as they are made cannot be of benefit to the farmers. They affect marketing much more than they do production, and are thus of more benefit to the price-making buyers than they can possibly be to the farmers. If the crop reports indicate a large yield, a big crop, down go the prices offered the farmers for any of their stuff that may yet be unsold, but not necessarily the prices charged the consumers because the buyers are the holders of the surplus and make the selling prices as well as the buying prices. Thus both producers and consumers are losers. If the reports indicate a scant production, a short crop, up go the prices, adding to the profits of those who have bought and demonstrating the losses to those who have sold. Even this can be of but little benefit to the farmers for most of their previous crops are sold, and the approaching ones almost always meet other conditions to result in a reduction of price. The reports always come too late to enable the farmer to increase or reduce his crop so as to more equitably meet the demand. The farmers are helpless when the information comes, but it is just such as the market managers desire, and that they so eagerly take advantage of.

Only recently a statement was issued by the Department and sent broadcast concerning the shipment of onions and cabbage from the farms. It is to the effect that last year sixteen of the principal onion growing States shipped no less than 18,934 carloads of onions; that 12,239 cars were moved during harvest time, and 6,695 carloads were held in storage at these points for later sales. That is nice information to have. The people are interested in all crops and it is pleasant to know that the farmers are industriously doing their duty and are producing abundantly of even the minor crops.

But now comes the wrong. "From these reports," says the Department, "the estimated commercial onion crop for the year 1914 at the same points is 21,623 carloads, and the estimated quantity going into storage at those points is 7,879 carloads," and that constitutes only about three-fourths of the total crop. That report came out in time to affect the market on this year's crop. The farmers were selling where they could and when prices would not justify shipping the onions went to waste. The Department reports ruined the early price. We wish consumers to note whether they got onions at retail any cheaper than they did a year before.

A similar statement is made concerning cabbage. From 328 shipping points in ten cabbage producing States 18,694 carloads were shipped in 1913, 14,465 carloads being shipped at harvest time and 4,229 carloads were held for future sales. "From these reports," says the Department, "the estimated commercial cabbage crop for the year 1914 at the same points is 20,390 carloads, 15,745 cars being sold now and 4,645 cars being put into storage." We ask candidly whom does this information benefit most—the producers of cabbage or those who buy from the farmers?

It is much the same way with other crops. Apples have been all the time reported as a record-breaking crop, and thousands of bushels have rotted in the orchards or at the wharfs and depots of market glutted cities because the buyers refused to pay for them, not because the demand was oversupplied, but because it was not reached. Wheat, corn and other crops were persistently followed with similar reports, and would have met a like fate had not the terrible European war made an unsatisfactory foreign demand.

We can certainly be doing no wrong in calling attention to things so palpable. The Department of Agriculture belongs to the farmers, and it should be its pride to guard prices as well as to aid production. If the world is to be constantly told of excessive production a means should be devised for reaching and supplying every demand so that the stuff may be used and a reasonable price maintained.

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: $3.00 for the best articles $2.00 for the second, and $1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

Storing the Ice Crop

(Awarded First Prize of $3)

HAVING found, the past few summers, the comfort of living greatly enhanced by having an abundant supply of ice, I shall certainly do my best to fill the icehouse again this present winter. Not only is the matter of family convenience and comfort a consideration, but we have been able to render important aid and benefit to our neighbors in time of sickness. With a supply of ice constantly on hand during the summer, fresh meat, dairy products, fruits and other provisions may be kept in good condition for weeks where otherwise they would spoil in a short time. Where neighborhood farmers unite in building icehouses and filling them they can, by a system of exchange, maintain a supply of fresh meat sufficient for family use during the entire season. The boys and girls crave ice cream, lemonade and other home-made delicacies, which may be served every hot day where ice, eggs, cream, etc., are at hand.

I filled my icehouse last winter at a cost of not more than $15. It lasted until well into October, when the weather was cool enough to dispense with the use of it. During the entire summer season we had an abundance of cool water to drink and in addition kept all our milk, butter and fresh meats cool and sweet. During the hot weather there chanced to be some cases of protracted illness in the neighborhood and we were glad to be able to give the sick many pounds. Before I commenced to store ice my ice bill was about $30 a season, so that, as an investment, the icehouse has paid well.

Why can not all farmers put up ice? I am sure no other similar investment of time, labor and money will make better returns. The construction of a house sufficient to hold ice is not an expensive matter. The building should be so located that it will be near the dwelling and protected by shade trees if possible during the heat of the day. Good drainage is also an item of importance which may be obtained by a filling of gravel or proper grading in and about the building. The walls should be double, with a six-inch space between the boarding. This may be firmly packed with sawdust or some other nonconductor of heat. Clover chaff may be substituted for the sawdust, provided the boarding is made with matched lumber on the outside of the building. A portable saw mill in the neighborhood will make material for the frame and inside boarding. Sawdust should be obtained for packing the ice, and the ice should be cut and packed when the weather is below or around zero. This precaution will aid its keeping qualities and at the same time prevent a possibility of the blocks freezing together from dripping during the process of packing. Clean snow is also an excellent material for filling between and leveling the blocks of ice as they come into the icehouse. No open spaces should remain unfilled, because they may become connected with the air outside and thus the ice will melt away quickly about them. Six to ten inches of sawdust should be firmly packed between the ice and the inside boarding. Chaff is sometimes used for this purpose, but it is not equal to sawdust as a nonconductor of heat. The mass of ice should be covered with at least twelve to fifteen inches of dry, clean sawdust. This is a very important matter, because good ventilation must be provided; otherwise moisture will accumulate over the ice, which is a decided disadvantage to its keeping properties.

An icebox or a modern refrigerator is also a real necessity. It should be located in the dining room where it will be handy to the table. Other means may be used to keep ice and no icehouse need be built. But I think it is best to build a house, as one is then sure of the ice keeping properly. I have known men to simply pile up a big heap of ice on straw laid over poles on a slight elevation, covering the ice thickly with straw, and it seemed to serve nearly as well as a house. One man kept ice the entire season on the north side of his barn. He left a space of about two feet between the side of the barn and the ice and into this packed straw good and tight. He then covered the pile with a thick roofing of straw so as to shed rain. This ice kept fairly well from one season to the next, and of course that is all one can expect. All who want to provide a luxury for themselves, and benefit any who chance to be ill the next summer, can with a little trouble secure it. I doubt if the work and money can be devoted to a better purpose.

The Manure Spreader

(Awarded Second Prize of $2)

DURING recent years no other tool has come into so general use about the farm as the manure spreader. Spreading with the hands leaves the fertilizer too thick in places and too thin in others—too often done in a careless and indifferent manner, frequently dropping in big clumps or forkfuls which, beyond a doubt, would smother the grass on the meadows or seriously interfere with the root growth and dry out the soil when plowed under. Yet the greatest objection to spreading with the hand method is that the task is likely to be postponed until spring, while if the spreader is available, and small carriers installed in the stables, running to the shed, they might be so constructed as to dump their load directly into the spreader, and when the spreader is full the horses can be hitched to the machine, consuming but a few minutes time to spread the fertilizer evenly, easily and without much loss of time.

It was a very few years ago that manure was considered a nuisance on Western farms, and farmers who never dreamed that it was any benefit to the soil dumped load after load of this valuable material into waste heaps. Now farmers are waking up to the fact that not placing the manure back on the fields from which the crops are taken is robbing the soil of nourishment for its plant growth. The manure is now carefully saved on nearly every farm, but much serious loss is still suffered through indifferent handling.

One of the greatest sources of loss is incurred by leaching. Manure piled against the side of the barn where water from the roof drips on it, or if it is piled in the open where rain can wash the pile, the water washing through the heap will carry away large quantities of plant food.

A great loss also comes through fermenting. The heaped manure heats and throws off vapor and gas. The heating is caused by fermentation, which diminishes the organic matters, causing a loss of humus and nitrogen through the ammonia compounds.

A great loss is experienced through failure to provide an absorbent for the urine, which is far richer in both nitrogen and potassium than the solids and much more available to the soil. Many farmers drain the stables into a pit to provide against a loss of urine, and later this is sprinkled over the soil or over the manure piles, providing the piles are sheltered and cared for so there will be no drain from the piles. The more common way, however, to save the urine is by absorption. A large amount of straw or litter put in the stables, as for bedding, will absorb all the liquid manure. Straw is usually plentiful to use as litter, and it is not only a good absorbent, but possesses considerable manurial value itself.

When the spreader is used all this bedding with the solids in the manure can be dumped into the spreader and hauled to the fields. This insures against the losses from leaching and heating.

There is another evil that the spreader eliminates that is well worth mentioning. When the hand-spreading system is used you know the manure is heaped up in piles and left several days and sometimes weeks before being hauled to the fields. In these very identical piles the house flies of the neighborhood are bred, while if the manure was disposed of at once there would be few flies in that neighborhood.

Six years ago we paid $135 for a spreader which we have since kept in constant use. Being mostly constructed of wood, we keep it well shedded, and have been out nothing whatever yet for repairs. We believe this tool has paid for itself many times over, as it saves time, labor and manure, all of which wonderfully increases the crop yields every year.

Successful Poultry Raising

(Awarded Third Prize of $1)

Following is a true account of what a cousin of mine has done with the assistance of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Five years ago my cousin was a poor boy who worked in the Kentucky mines and was making $12.50 to $15.00 a week. He married a poor but industrious girl, like himself. In those days when he worked in the mines, he paid $10 a month rent, and as he paid high prices for groceries and other necessities of life, very little could be saved.

But this young man loved to read and his favorite paper was UP-TO-DATE FARMING. As regularly as his paper came, he would take it up and after having eaten his evening meal, he would read all of the contents. He took special interest in poultry raising and marketing poultry and eggs.

After a while the mines shut down and left him without work and without an income. On that day as he was returning from the mines to his home, he stopped at the postoffice and received his copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This time he did not wait until he reached home, but a short distance from the postoffice he seated himself and began to read its contents. In a short time an article in the poultry department had his attention. After reading a few minutes he folded the paper and placed it in his pocket and started for his home. But before reaching his home he met a man with a coop of White Leghorn chickens in his wagon. He engaged the man in conversation, learned that there were eleven hens and one rooster in the coop and the man informed him that he wanted $4.00 for the lot. The trade was made and the man took the chickens to my cousin's home.

My cousin now told his wife the bad news about losing his job and the good news about having made a start in the poultry business. That evening he gathered one white egg from the lot in which the chickens had been turned. The next day he got ten eggs. Time went on, more chickens were purchased, eggs were sold and later an incubator was bought. It was not long until he had 300 hens and some days they got from ten to fifteen dozen eggs a day.

Since that time, from the poultry business, my cousin has purchased the home in which he lives, has made numerous improvements, has now fifteen hundred hens, also he has recently bought a small automobile and he now goes to the postoffice for his UP-TO-DATE FARMING in an auto instead of on foot. He gives UP-TO-DATE FARMING the credit for starting him in business.

J. E. LADETTER,
Ledbetter, Ky.

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The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

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Manson Campbell

Corn Grader Free My Corn Grader that grades Seed Corn perfectly for your drop planter, now goes Free with my Chatham Machine. Formerly it sold for $5.00 extra.

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I announce **for the next 30 days absolutely the lowest prices and most liberal terms ever known.** This Offer Extraordinary is made possible only through tremendously increased sales and consequent reduction in factory costs.

Reduced Prices The total cost of my Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner with all equipment and attachments is almost $10.00 less than a year ago. That's an astounding saving on a machine of this kind.

Liberal Credit I now sell for cash or on long time credit, requiring no security except your personal promise. You can wait till next October to pay, if you wish.

Free Trial I now ship on wide open free trial, no matter where you live—no money down—no deposit—no notes or promises to pay until you have had a full month's home test and have decided you want to keep the machine.



Write This offer is so special that I reserve the right to withdraw it in 30 days. If you want to take advantage of it ACT AT ONCE.

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Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner, with 1915 equipment, handles practically every Grain and Grass Seed grown on American Farms.

WHEAT & RYE
Removes wild oats, chess, cockle, wild buckwheat, etc., from ALL kinds of wheat. Grades all varieties; excels hand picking.

OATS
Removes mustard, kale, wild peas, quack grass, cockle and other ordinary weeds. Blasts straw joints, chaff, thistle buds. Separates timothy, wheat, vetch. Grades out twin oats, pin oats, hull oats. Makes perfect grade for drill.

BARLEY
Brewers and seed grade free of wild oats and mustard or any other weed.

BEANS & PEAS
Cleans, grades and removes splits and defectives from 18 varieties, including cowpeas.

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Blasts cobs, chaff, silks. Removes broken grains, shoe pegs, tips, butts and uneven kernels; grades flat, even grains for 98 per cent. perfect drop.

CLOVER
Removes buckhorn and 62 other weeds without waste.

TIMOTHY
Removes plantain, pepper grass and 33 other weeds. Saves volunteer timothy from oats and wheat.

ALFALFA & FLAX!
Removes dodder and fox tail; heads, stems, fibers, wild oats, mustard, barn yard grass, false flax, broken wheat. Blasts out shrunken, frozen or droughted seed.

Backed by my Free Service Dept. (extra screens and sieves free) I guarantee you can do all these things.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Increasing the Farming Area

DURING the past few years there has been much said about the farming area of the United States being at the present time completely occupied. This idea generally prevails. It would be surprising to the average man to know that there are millions and millions of acres throughout the South, the Atlantic coast states, the north central and the western states available to raising the farm crops suited to their localities.

The young men (and farmer-renters) who are without the ownership of farming lands, need not despair because of the high price of the cultivated land. At the present time there are nearly eleven million acres of what is known as logged-off land in Wisconsin, nearly as much in Minnesota, and about twelve million acres in Michigan. Throughout the South vast areas have grown up with brush or forests since the Civil War which were once under cultivation, and vast areas are entirely virgin soil.

The development of some of this land for agricultural purposes has been seriously retarded by the high cost of clearing.

Second growth and stumps must be regarded as a source of expense. In a few places it may be possible to dispose of it to charcoal and wood-extract companies, but usually second growth has no value except as firewood for the settler's personal use.

After the brush and second growth have been removed, it is best to put the land into pasture for several years. When the time comes to turn the pasture into crop-bearing land, the farmer has the choice of four methods of clearing: (1) explosives, (2) explosives used in connection with stump-pullers, (3) stump-pullers alone, and (4) power machines. His choice will depend on the nature of soil and stumps, but it will not often be wise for him to ignore the use of explosives. On heavier soils they are particularly efficient. They do their work thoroughly and quickly, but they do not require a large force of men and the expenditure involved can be spread over as long a time as suits the farmer's convenience. The expense can also be materially lessened by co-operative purchases of wholesale lots.

On lighter soils, particularly, pulling machines can be substituted satisfactorily for explosives. The tripod type which lifts the stump vertically, is more powerful, but also more troublesome, than the capstan which pulls from the side. The capstan can pull an acre or more of stumps without being reset, but at the same time it may be successfully resisted by a stump that would not offer the least trouble to a tripod, which, however, must be reset for every stump it pulls. On large tracts of land a power machine with an efficient crew will do the best work of all, but such an outfit can only be employed economically in large operations.

The cost of this work varies from as low as $5 to as high as $100 an acre. The quantity of second growth and logs, the kind of stumps and the time that has lapsed since logging, the size and number of stumps per acre, and the character of the soil are all determining factors. Hardwood, which when green is very expensive to remove, decays in time so that it offers little difficulty; on the other hand, white pine and Norway pine will not decay in fifty years. But, hardwood land is likely to contain many more stumps to the acre than white pine areas. On an average an acre may be expected to have about forty-five white pine stumps, whereas 400 is not an unusual number for hardwood. Incidentally, it is worth knowing that a circle with a radius of 117.8 feet contains one acre. If the stumps in several such areas be counted, the total number in any given tract may be estimated with reasonable accuracy.

The Potash Famine

A VERY large number of farmers, particularly in the East and South, depend much on commercial fertilizer for the production of profitable crops. This is especially true as regards the production of fruits and vegetables to supply the vast consuming population of our eastern cities and towns. Under present conditions, when the high cost of living presents such a vital problem, anything which tends to make the production of crops difficult or more expensive is a serious matter. The shortage in the supply of potash for the manufacture of fertilizer is a case in point.



HERD OF HOGS, BARN AND SILO ON FARM OF S. E. SONES, LACONA, IA. ONLY CHIMNEYS OF THE HOUSE CAN BE SEEN BEYOND THE BARN.

Germany is the largest producer of potash in the world and controls the output. On account of the war, the supply is cut off entirely. Regardless of what our farmers may desire to do, they may be compelled to raise their crops without the commercial potash, as best they can, which means they must learn how to make what potash is in their soils available.

Almost all soils contain potash in sufficient quantities for all present crop requirements. But the potash is in the form of insoluble combinations, and while in that condition is of no use whatever to the growing plants. The farmer must discover a way to change the form of his soil potash and make enough of it available to produce a normal crop.

Lime is a material that has the chemical power to render soluble the inert potash in the soil. Lime is also a constituent of nearly all crops. In many soils there is plenty of lime to furnish the lime element required by the plant grown. This quantity, however, is not sufficient to perform the other functions of lime, which are the improvement of the physical condition of the soil and neutralizing soil acidity and making available insoluble plant food.

Not only does lime increase the quantity of soluble potash, but it also has a beneficial effect on the phosphorous in the soil, making it available in larger quantities. The net result of the use of lime, especially on soils rich in iron and aluminum but low in lime content, is the same as the application of potash and phosphorous fertilizers.

Eventually, however, the supply of soil potash will be depleted and, if lime is used to make it more readily available, the natural soil reserves will be lowered more rapidly. Farmers who are working for the future as well as the present must, wherever practical, adopt a system of farming which will return to the soil as large a proportion as possible of the three elements, nitrogen, phosphorous and potash.

It is worthy of note that in case of a prolonged failure of the German potash supply, and in case our geologists fail to locate deposits in this country, there are still sources of supply available—at a price.

Through the Southern Appalachians there are immense quantities of feldspar, a mineral which contains a large percentage of potash in insoluble combination. Processes are available for the extraction of this potash, and it would not be surprising if, under the incentive of the present high price, one or more of these processes would be brought to the stage of commercial operation.

There are also certain by-products from which some potash might, in a pinch, be derived. The flue dust from cement kilns, for example, contains this element, and it is, therefore, true that while the dust from cement plants is highly disagreeable in towns and villages, it is of direct benefit to nearby agriculturists. Also wood ashes is one of the sources that can now be turned to.

Farm Scales Will Pay

"I never have purchased farm scales because I don't really need them. I know I feed a good many cattle and hogs, but I never have thought I could afford to buy a set of scales to keep in touch with their progress."

So say many farmers. Yet the farmers who have installed scales find them profitable and would not do without them for twice what they cost. The successful stockman does not wish to feed blindly, so he puts up a good set of scales and weighs his corn and his stock. By testing the weight of his stock he knows whether he is feeding to a profit or loss. If gains are made he is happy. If there is a loss he at once seeks to remedy that loss and made the feeding a profit.

Then, too, nearly everything the farmer markets these days is sold by weight. He can use his own scales as a tester. He will soon be able to detect whether a merchant is dealing with him on the square. By keeping a record of the weights of his products, he will be able to put himself in touch with the honest merchant, and to avoid the thief.

Lastly, if he desires to sell a load of grain or an animal to his neighbor, he is not compelled to go several miles to town to get the correct weight. This saves him lots of time which means money to him.

A Regular Daisy

A little girl was visiting her grandmother in the country. Walking out in the yard she saw a peacock, a fowl she had never seen before. Gazing at it for a time with wonder and admiration, she cried out:

"Oh, granny, come here quick. One of your chickens is in full bloom!"

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Dairy Records and How to Keep Them

By W. Clement Moore

EXPERIENCE after all is the best teacher. Every person will make mistakes, and he is a fool if he doesn't profit by them. The failures and successes of other people should be lessons for all of us, and thus afford material from which we ought to be able to improve our own conditions. Farmers everywhere are making mistakes in selecting soil for crops, in treating soil, in business methods and in general farm management. The keen, observant farmer will profit from such experiences, whether his own or others, and develop from them a success which might not have been possible, otherwise.

The little talks in which we have been indulging from time to time in these columns has had the effect of creating quite an interest in systematizing the work of the farmer, and many of them have written to the author concerning special forms of accounts which would be particularly adaptable to their business or farm interests, for it seems that farmers are like all other classes of business men: That is, they each have some particular hobby in which they are especially interested, and are especially anxious to handle it in the best manner.

Recently so many inquiries concerning plans for satisfactory dairy records have been received that I concluded to give it in this number. Slight changes may need to be made in the recommended forms which are to follow, in order that they may be adapted to the needs of each farmer. The main purpose is more to convey the correct idea than anything else, it being assumed that any farmer can easily make such modifications as are needed.

Two forms are in common use, one being used for the purpose of keeping merely a daily record of the bulk dairy products without any particular attention to or record of each individual cow; the other form a record of each cow in the dairy.

The above form has been only partially filled out, because it is assumed that it will be easier understood in this way. The form may be printed or ruled in a book, or on cards and filed in successive order. Each new card should have the totals carried forward so that the farmer can tell at a glance just how his business stands.

The other method consists of listing cows by name or number and ruling each page of the book or card for a week's record,

Of course if butter, cheese or any other dairy products are made, then entries above would need to be estimated on that basis. Above suggestion is based on a dairy from which milk is sold by the quart.

WEEKLY DAIRY RECORD OF INDIVIDUAL COWS

Name or No. of Cow	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		Sun.		Individual Totals		
	Qts. a.m.	Qts. p.m.													Qts.	Val.	Cost
No. 1, "Peggy"	8	10	8	10	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	8	7	8			
No. 2, "Bess"	9	12															
Week's totals for herd																	
Totals for year to date carried forward																	

WEEKLY DAIRY RECORD OF BULK PRODUCTS AND EXPENSE

Record from.....to.....1914

	A. M. Quarts at Milking	P. M. Quarts at Milking	Information How Fed	Expense for Feed	Expense for Labor	Expense for Cans and Material	Value of Prdcts.
Monday	210	235	Meadow	$5.16	$2.40		
Tuesday	225	215	Pasture				
Wednesday	240	236	"	3.85		$18.00	
Thursday							
Friday							
Saturday							
Sunday							
Totals	675	686		$9.01	$2.40	$18.00	

Total receipts for year to date carried forward..... $.....
Total expenses for year to date carried forward..... $.....
Total quarts for year to date carried forward.....

Dairy Profits

THE DAIRYMAN who would secure the largest possible profit from his time, investment and labor has three essential factors to consider. First, good cows; second, proper food; third, correct care and treatment.

Unless the animal is endowed by nature to produce milk and butter fat in profitable quantity, there can be no satisfactory profit. A great many dairymen have been keeping a careful record of each cow in their herds, and have found, much to their surprise, that some of those they considered their best payers were not paying for their board. It has frequently happened that cutting the herd down half in numbers has doubled the profits.

Good cows, while essential, are not the only essential to profitable dairy-good. After being dressed, there was a difference in the weight of the breeds, the pure-bred stuff going from ten to fifteen pounds more to the head.

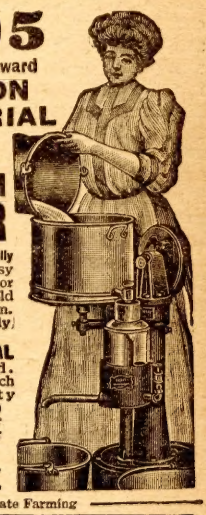
This experience has been an argument to me for pure-bred hogs. I have always doubted the propriety of mixing the breeds. Where one makes a success I am sure that many fail. The pure-bred hog looks better, feeds better, and is better when marketed or butchered for home use.

There is another point. If a man has pure-bred stuff he can get a better price for it from those who desire breeding stock. One can ask and receive a larger price for pure blood because it is really worth more than the mixed breed.

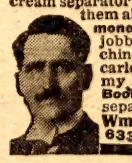
An Argument for the Pure-Bred Hogs

This fall I fed a bunch of hogs. They weighed about the same when put into the fattening pen. Half of them were pure-bred and the other half were a mixture of Poland China and Duroc Jersey. These hogs had the same care, they had access to the same feed and water and sleeping quarters. I weighed them when I put them into the pen, and the pure-bred weighed a pound or two more to the head than the mixed breed.

I took particular pains to watch their growth and condition. The pure bred stuff grew right off and looked plump and healthy all the time. Their hair was bright and sleek. The mixed breed did not fill out so rapidly and butchering time the pure-bred stuff was fat and fine, while the mixed breed did not look and were not so

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ing. Unless properly fed, a naturally good cow may appear to be an expensive one to keep. Probably there have been many profitable animals sacrificed by lack of understanding of what constitutes profitable feeding, and there is no doubt but that a large part of the losses which occur in dairying result from improper feeding. For instance, a ration composed of 12 pounds corn fodder, 10 pounds timothy hay and 8 pounds shelled corn will hardly enable the best of cows to produce more than five quarts of milk, while a ration consisting of 30 pounds corn silage, 10 pounds clover or alfalfa hay and 8 pounds mixed grains (shelled corn, 4 parts; bran, 2 parts; oil meal, 1 part), if fed to a cow producing five quarts on the first ration, should produce 13½ quarts on the second ration or the cow is not what she should be. Or, putting it in another way, a cow capable of producing from 10 to 12 quarts of milk daily on a properly balanced ration will give but 5 quarts daily on the poor ration. It must not be taken, however, that changing from a poor to a good ration will make all this difference in one day, but after feeding the better ration for a few days a marked increase in milk production will be manifest if the animal is really a profitable dairy cow. In testing out a herd the dairyman should give at least a month's trial on a satisfactory dairy ration before he sentences an animal to the butcher's block.

All farmers who possess dairy cows are not yet the fortunate possessors of silos, and consequently are not in position to use silage in the ration. Equally as good returns, though at more expense, may be obtained by substituting clean clover or alfalfa hay for the silage, and there is something radically wrong with the farm that is not able to produce either clover or alfalfa (at least cowpea or soy bean hay, which are thoroughly satisfactory substitutes for clover and alfalfa). We should say that a farm where none of these leguminous crops are or can be readily produced is not at all adapted for dairying.

Given good animals and good rations, even then profits will not be all they should be unless good care, the third and last, but not the least of the threee requirements, be given.

Good care means kind treatment, regularity of feeding and milking, comfortable quarters. Quiet and comfort mean much to the usually nervous disposition of a naturally good dairy cow. And good care should not end with the cow, but must be carried along to the handling of the product.

Care of Calves in Winter

There are a number of things essential to the welfare of the calves during the cold winter months. A dry warm place where they may be sheltered from the cold winds and storms of sleet and snow is needful. I have seen calves shivering in fence corners and behind straw ricks, while the snow and sleet pelted their hides. Of course they were poor and pinched. How their owner could allow them to suffer in such manner was a mystery to me. It seems that the merciful man should at least show mercy to the helpless beast. Besides, the man who expects to grow good cows and steers from his calves and to do this at the least possible expense, should by all means give them a good shelter from the storms. What he saves in feed will soon pay for the calf shed.

This calf shelter should be well stripped and have a good roof. The wind will whistle through the cracks between the boards if not stripped and the rain will pour through the leaky roof. So the calf will not have very much protection after all. This means they must consume their feed in keeping up the heat of their bodies, and can take on no surplus flesh.

Not long ago a farmer took me out to the shed where he kept a dozen calves he had raised from cows. He had stalls arranged along the manger in each of which he kept two calves. The stalls were separated so the calves could not run back and forth to these stalls. There was no crowding and pushing and butting, and each calf had no trouble in getting its rations. In the day time when the sun was warm the calves were allowed to run together in a lot adjoining the shed. The floor to the calf shed was dry and covered with straw. The calves were showing their appreciation of their comfortable quarters by keeping fat and sleek.

In the mangers the farmer kept a mixture of clover and timothy hay. Each morning and night he fed a quart of corn and a pint of oats mixed to each calf. He told me he thought the first winter was the most critical time in a calf's life, and he felt if he could get his herd of calves through this in good condition they would without doubt make profitable animals. I saw some of this farmer's cows which he had grown from calves. They were first class in every respect. They showed that they had always had good care.

It Don't Cost Anything Either

Plumber (anxious for a job)—Have you hot and cold water in your home?

Mr. Needless—I should say I have. I can't do a thing without having cold water poured on it, and I'm always in hot water.

It Certainly Is

"So you are not to be married after all?"

"No; John says he can't afford to marry in these war times."

"Ain't that awful! What do you think of war anyway?"

"I think it is what General Sherman said it is."

No Assurance of It

A visitor was accustomed to say frequently, "Well, I must go," but still retained her seat and kept on talking. Presently little Lucy, who was standing by her mother, remarked confidently, "We won't know it till she's gone, will we, mother?"

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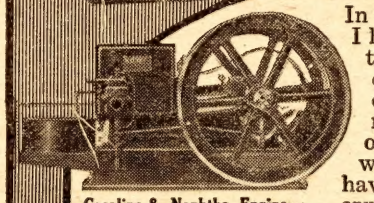
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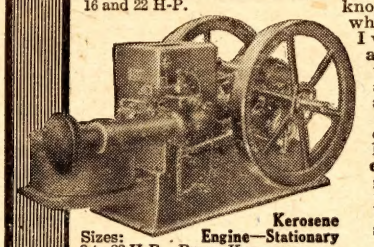
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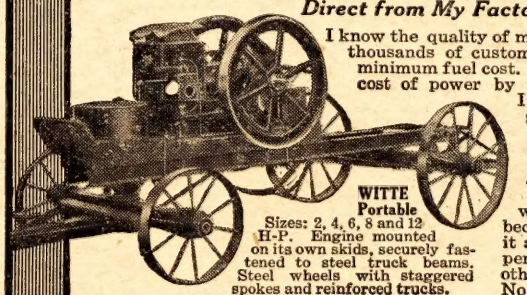
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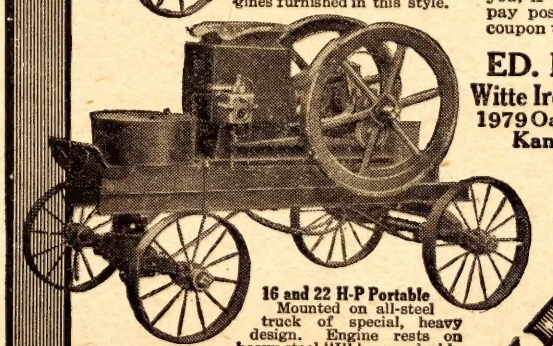
There are three reasons: 1st. I have a natural gas well which gives me free power, heat and light. It costs me nothing and I give all that big saving to my customers. 2nd. I have the most modern machinery, made after my own patterns, which has further reduced my engine manufacturing costs to the lowest possible. 3rd. I now sell my entire output direct to the user from my factory, which saves easily an average of $6 to $20 per H-P on any size.

WITTE ENGINES
Kerosene, Distillate, Naphtha and Gas
Direct from My Factory to Users Everywhere

WITTE Portable Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 H-P. Engine mounted on its own skids, securely fastened to steel truck beams. Steel wheels with staggered spokes and reinforced trucks.



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16 and 22 H-P Portable Mounted on all-steel truck of special, heavy design. Engine rests on heavy steel "I" beams, doubly braced to both axles. Swivel type front axle; bridge type rear axle. Either Kerosene or Gasoline.

I know the quality of my engine is right. My many thousands of customers know they work on the minimum fuel cost. I have for years watched the cost of power by comparison with others; and I know that anyone who gives the WITTE a fair trial will prefer it when all things are considered—Engine Price—Economical Fuel Cost—and Performance.

An engine user cannot go wrong when he buys a WITTE because the WITTE has behind it a longer and more extensive personal experience than any other. Easy to start and run. No cranking necessary. And steady running with the least amount of watching is a sure thing with every WITTE.

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Tells you how to judge engine quality—how to decide what size and style engine is best suited for your work—how to be sure in your selection even if you don't pick a WITTE. You'll say this book is worth dollars to you; if you don't think it is I'll pay postage to get it back. Mail coupon today.

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Without cost to me, and with no obligation on my part, I should like to receive your latest and finest Engine Book, and to investigate your New Liberal Selling Plan.

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THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

Running the Incubator

HAVING operated incubators for several years, I will give the following hints and instructions for the inexperienced man:

First, set up the incubator and become thoroughly familiar with it. Next select a place for it. This place should be where the temperature varies as little as possible during the day and night. It should not be in a room where there is a fire and should not be in a place where the sun will shine upon it during the day, or materially affect the temperature by shining against the building. The cellar is a good place, but it should have good ventilation and plenty of light. Do not put an incubator in a sleeping room; it is not healthy.

See that the machine is perfectly level, particularly look after this if it is a hot water incubator. There is an advantage in filling with warm water. Fill the tank to one inch of the top and look at it every day or two and keep the water at the same height. Purchase the best kerosene on the market. Poor kerosene is an abomination. Fill the lamp each day and trim the wicks clear across, so that the blaze will be even. An uneven flame will soon fill the chimney with soot; try to regulate the heat with the blaze as well as by the regulator. An unnecessarily large blaze is wasteful of kerosene. Watch the flue and see that soot does not congregate therein. A sooty flue makes danger of it taking fire, thus jeopardizing the hatch and the building that it is in.

I find it best to leave the damper down until the thermometer registers 100 degrees. Then I begin to set the regulator. Put as many eggs on the trays as they will hold without standing on end. I mark each egg with pencil so that I have a guide to go by when turning them. I keep my thermometer near the center of the egg tray with the bulb resting against an egg.

When the eggs are put into the machine, naturally the temperature will run down, because the eggs are cold, but do not change the regulator because as the eggs become warm the temperature will go up. The first week I hold the temperature at 102 degrees, after that between 103 and 104 degrees. My best hatches have been with the temperature at the high mark.

At the end of the third day I take the eggs out and turn them, morning and evening, and replace them as soon as they have been turned. After ten days I let them air a little longer, being governed by the temperature of the room. If the weather is warm the eggs may remain out of the incubator half an hour without injury after the twentieth day. I test out infertile eggs at the end of the twelfth day. I consider it important to test and remove the infertile eggs.

Moisture is important. Some people sprinkle the eggs with warm water every few days. I have found that sprinkling the floor will help to give moisture. But in dry climates a pan of wet sand placed beneath the egg tray at the end of fifteen days is a good plan. On the evening of the nineteenth day I wring a cloth from warm water and lay it over the eggs, leaving it there all night. This is done to soften the shells and make it easy for the chicks to pip their shells and come forth. After the cloth is removed the next morning, the incubator is closed and not opened until the hatch is off. At this time the thermometer is placed in a place near the door where you can read the temperature which at this time should be held at 104. I do not risk opening the incubator and removing the baby chicks that are dry because the cold air rushes in and delays the hatch and may do other damage.—W. D. Neale, Rocky Ford, Colo.



Chicken farming is one of the most profitable lines of farming in California. Both the fowls and the eggs always command good prices. Every city in the state is surrounded by chicken farms.

San Francisco, on the outskirts, has one of the largest chicken and duck farms on the Coast. This farm almost supplies the local market with ducks, and is the largest single producer of chicken eggs.

White Leghorns are kept exclusively and during the fall this city farmer sold each day an average of two hundred dozen nonfertile eggs at thirty-five cents a dozen.

A Wholesale Poultry Factory

A poultry factory is the name well applied to an establishment located in Crawford county, Ohio. In a long, two-story building which bears considerable resemblance to any other factory, there are hatched the eggs laid by 10,000 hens. During the season, if all goes well, more than 300,000 day-old chicks will be shipped from this plant to poultry raisers in various parts of the country.

The manager of the plant does not raise and feed the hens which supply the "raw material" for this factory, but depends upon the flocks of farmers in the vicinity. More than 150 such flocks are now under contract to furnish their output of eggs to be "manufactured" at this plant. Greater hardihood and freedom from disease is assured by keeping the fowls separated into the numerous smaller flocks, but the hatchery maintains a general supervision over the breeding and care of all flocks from which it obtains eggs. The vigor of these flocks is maintained by replacing yearly the old males with young cockerels of a different flock or strain.

The hatching is accomplished by means of a number of large incubators constructed especially for this plant. The heat is applied through warm water heated by gas. A special device regulates the pressure and secures a uniform temperature somewhat as a "governor" regulates the running of a steam engine.

This hatchery makes a specialty of day-old chicks, selling them and making shipments to all parts of the country, just as any factory distributes its product. It does no custom work, but sells outright all the chicks it produces. In the same town, however, there is another, smaller, hatchery, doing custom hatching for a large number of patrons who prefer to depend upon a skilled manager and well equipped hatchery charging a certain fee per chick than to attempt maintaining the necessary facilities for doing the work at home. Both hatcheries are doing a flourishing business, and without doubt the country will support many others when people become alive to the opportunities presented in such an enterprise.

Poultry Points

The hen that lays yellow eggs will not lay white ones however much you may try to persuade her to do so by the change of feed.

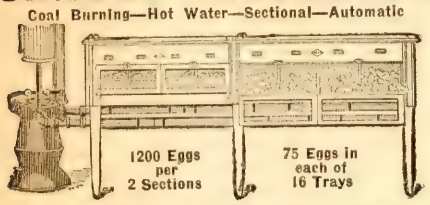
Heating up the flock with peppers and hot mashes to make them lay often works disaster. Stimulants for hens have bad effect like stimulants for men. It may produce the desired result for a time, but the constitution of the bird is weakened.

A starved hen cannot be an egg-maker. She has no surplus out of which to manufacture the eggs. She must have all the feed and pure water she can consume if she rewards her keeper with eggs.

Use the china egg for the nest. They are attractive to the hens and are not easily broken. An egg-eater may try her bill on the china egg, but she will be disappointed. And if eggs are seen in the nests the hens are not apt to stray away and lay outside the house.

CANDEE INCUBATOR

Coal Burning—Hot Water—Sectional—Automatic



START WITH THIS 1200-EGG MACHINE

TURN 2-cent eggs into 15-cent baby chicks. Every community needs a custom hatchery. There are hundreds of these coal-burning, hot water sectional Candees operating in all parts of this country and Canada. One operator who sold 24,000 chicks last season refused orders for 22,000 more. **Many have paid for their machines and made money the first season by simply hatching eggs for others.**

DOUBLE REGULATION—DOUBLE SAFETY

Besides the regulator on the coal-burning heater, there is a thermostat regulator in each 300-egg compartment. You can start each compartment separately for different customers, and keep just the right temperature required by different settings, days apart. Wire partitions between trays of 75 eggs each prevent mixing customers' eggs.

No other machine like it. Comes in sections all ready built for you to set up and add extra sections any time. **Costs a few cents a day for coal and takes a few minutes each day to operate. No danger from fire.**

Write today for our 140-page catalog describing the machine and telling you how to start a custom hatchery business. We furnish cellar plans free.

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Dept. 25, Eastwood, N. Y.

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155 EGG Set up ready for use

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BOOK FREE — We pay freight anywhere. Write now for free fence book and sample to test. — WRITE NOW

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21 Times World's Champion Belle City

besides giving you full information, facts, proofs, about these wonderful hatching machines. 327,000 in use.

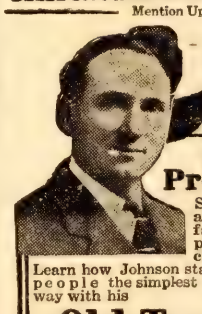
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Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," finest published; 144 pages; 210 beautiful pictures; complete volume, how to succeed with **Poultry;** describes busy Poultry Farm with 53 varieties of pure-bred birds. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, grain sprouters, etc. This book 5 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 113, Clarinda, Iowa

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43 VARIETIES Poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, water fowl. Incubators, feed and supplies. Catalog 4c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. A. L. Kirkwood, Mo.

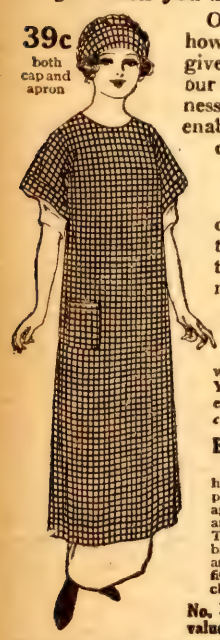
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solid Gold filled Rings, guaranteed : ears, your Birthstone your initial signet, andsome engagement nd real wedding ring ll 4 rings Free for elling 12 pkgs. Blu-ue at 10c each. Write for it. Bluine Mfg. Co., 625 Mill st., Concord Jct., Mass.

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FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.

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A GREAT BIG FEATHER BED $6.35/100

1 Pair 6 lb. Pillows to Match $1.00

The very New Year's gift you want for some one. 36-lb feather bed made with absolutely new, clean, odorless and dustless feathers. Ventilated and sanitary. Covered with strong 8-oz. A. C. A. ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for our New Year's coupon offer. Cash with order. Agents wanted. New illustrated catalogue FREE. Reference Broadway Nat. Bank.

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New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best Ticking, 6 pound pillows $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful SPECIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.

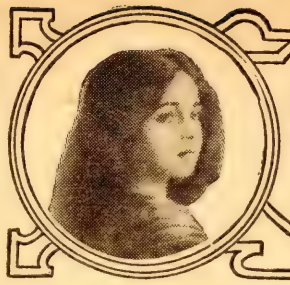
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Perfect Sewing Made Easy

with the Rapid Adjustable Set. Quick, accurate work. Fits any standard sewing machine. Let us show you how to get one FREE and make money besides with our special introduction plan. Write quick.

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



LET US SMILE.

"There is no room for sadness when we see a cheery smile;
It always has the same good look—it's never out of style.
It nerves us on to try again when failure makes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good for me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely lent—
It's worth a million dollars, and doesn't cost a cent."

Improving Self, the Farm Home and the Community

THE WINTER SEASON is a period of rest to the farmer's wife, compared to the hard work of the summer season, and I think it should be a time for brain polishing, improving socially and developing new plans and ideas for the farm home in general. Any one is apt to get into a rut, but no one is so apt to get in and stay in as the farmer's wife, who leads a rather secluded life and feels as though out of sight of the world. She should not feel this way, however, as through magazines and books and correspondence and other agencies the world can come to her. Besides her home is a little world, and a good farm home needs a progressive mother.

How many great men were reared in a farm house, the inspiring leader of which was the mother! So today the children and husbands of the farm are influenced greatly by the home maker. She should not neglect her appearance, for now (in winter), when all of nature's beauties are frozen outdoors, there should be natural attractions indoors, where all spend so many hours.

Women's magazines are inexpensive, and contain many helpful ideas in many ways, that I hope no farm home is without one. Then get beyond yourself and help your community and neighbors, who may not be leaders, but good followers. Do as the wasps, which, it is said, on finding a source for honey always return to the nest and inform the others to partake of it, too.

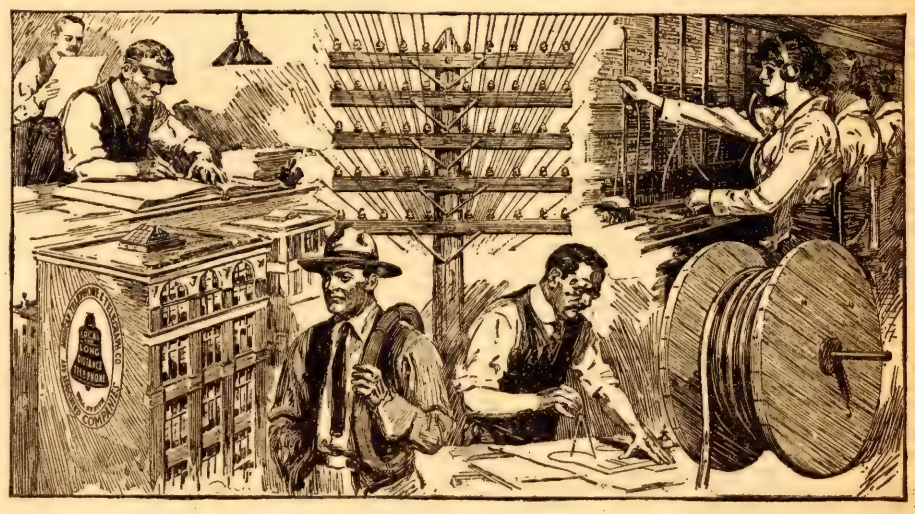
A splendid way to accomplish this purpose is to form a circle of ten or more farmers' wives. I know they'll be eager to join. Let your aim be to discuss subjects pertaining to the life of the farm woman. I fear few women know of the generosity of Uncle Sam in his liberal free distribution of farm bulletins. These pamphlets are all prepared by the highest authorities and experts and deal with subjects in which every progressive householder is interested. These publications are constantly being added to. A full list of them can be obtained by applying to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and then such selections as are desired can be ordered. There are nearly 400 of these bulletins, though a few may be out of print. Those I would suggest for such a circle are as follows: No. 332, Nuts and Their Uses as Foods: No. 293, Use of Fruit as Food; No. 270, Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home; No. 112, Bread and Bread Making; No. 188, Weeds Used in Medicine; No. 128, Eggs and Their Uses as Food; No. 142, Principles of Nutrition and Value of Food; No. 135, Beautifying the Home Grounds; also the Government Cook Book. These pamphlets go into the subjects very exhaustively, and the statements made can be depended upon.

Each member of a reading circle should send for the same set, then read a selected one, which will be the subject of the next meeting, and mark all parts as interest her or which she'd like discussed.

A rule should be that experiments be made and results reported at the next meeting. A different member should entertain each time. After the reading is done then social recreation should be indulged in, and if perchance some roasted nuts, baked apples, popped corn, or cookies, etc., find their way into your meeting, do not object or call them intruders, but let them share in the fun, for you will be all the better for it.—Blanche E. Moyer, Cressona, Pa.

The top of the stove and work table, the bottom of the sink, or any other surface upon which a given task is to be performed, should be at such a height from the floor that the housewife can work easily without being obliged to stoop or raise her arms unnecessarily. If the surface is too low, as is often the case, the worker must continually raise and lower the upper part of the body with each motion, while if it is too high she must lift her arms in such a way as to bring unnecessary strain upon the muscles. Both of these mean a needless waste of energy and greatly increase the labor connected with kitchen tasks. They can be avoided by raising or lowering the table, as need be, which, in many cases, may be done by placing the table upon blocks of wood preferably hollowed on top to prevent the legs of the table from slipping, or better, by having the table legs spliced. The legs of the table may be easily cut off if it is too high. Likewise the stove can be blocked up or placed on shorter legs as may be needed.

Most sinks are too low for even a woman of medium height to



Managing the Business of 8,500,000 Telephones

Imagine a manufacturing business having millions of customers scattered over the country, with millions of accounts on its books, most of them less than $30 a year, and including a multitude of 5-cent charges.

Consider it as having shops and offices in thousands of cities, and reaching with its output 70,000 places, more than there are post offices in the United States. Think of the task of patroling 16,000,000 miles of connecting highways constantly in use.

This gives you a faint idea of the business of managing the Bell System.

Not all the 8,500,000 telephones are in use at once, but the management must have facilities always adequate to any demands for instant, direct communication.

In so vast an undertaking, every branch of the organization must work in harmony, guided by one policy. The entire plant must be managed in the light of accumulated experience, and with the most careful business judgment.

The aim of the Bell System is to make the telephone of the utmost usefulness. This requires an army of loyal men and women, inspired by a leadership having a high sense of its obligations to the public.

Animated by the spirit of service, and unhampered by red tape, the 150,000 Bell employes have the courage to do the right thing at the right time upon their own initiative. They work together intelligently as a business democracy to give the public good service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

wash dishes without stooping, and it would be better to have a box stool for a child or short person to stand on than oblige a tall woman to stoop to a low sink. The bottom of the sink should not be less than 30 inches from the floor, and 31 inches is better for a woman of average height. The "built-in" sink can be placed at the proper height as easily as any other. If there is no way to raise a sink which is too low, the dish pan may be raised to a convenient height by placing it on a rack or something else.

The place of the sink is often settled by the builders of the house without reference to the housekeeper's convenience and the position of the other kitchen furniture. This the person having a house built should control. If there are water pipes or drain pipes to be considered, their position can be changed, and should be if convenience demands.

How to Do Things

TO WASH a wool shawl make a warm suds—not hot—with good white soap. Into this press the shawl down firmly and leave it to soak for ten or fifteen minutes. Then, putting your hands under the water, squeeze and squeeze, never lifting the shawl out of the water. When the suds looks dirty, press the shawl into a ball, still under the water, then lift it out and wash again in another clean suds. Rinse well in water of the same temperature, being careful not to lift the shawl, which would stretch the wool apart. When it is quite clean take the ball of shawl out and spread carefully on a sheet on the grass in summer or on the floor near a register in winter. As it dries, shake occasionally, and if fringed, when fully dry pull each little thread of fringe apart. It will be as soft, white and fluffy as when new.

HERE are a few suggestions that may help the young housewife: To test an oven for bread put a bit of white paper in, and if the paper turns a light brown in about five minutes the oven is just right. If the heat is too great above a baking pan, lay a piece of brown paper over the top; if too hot below, slip in under it an asbestos mat. Always open and close the oven door carefully, as any jarring will cause cake or bread to fall. A wooden spoon with long perforations is the best for creaming butter. Butter creams more easily before the sugar is added. For baking purposes eggs should always be cold. If the whites do not easily become light, add a pinch of salt. Better have the oven a little cool than too hot. A cake should never brown before it rises. A pudding should never be removed from the oven until entirely stiff. If pancakes stick while baking, grease the griddle, sprinkle well with salt and rub hard with a cloth. Grease again and there will be no further trouble.

THE STATE of the irons has much to do with the success of ironing. When the irons show a tendency toward rusting or black specks, it is time they were washed in soapsuds. Dry them carefully after this washing. Sand paper is a good thing to have at hand when irons become sticky with starch. Rubbing an iron across the sand paper will render it smooth again, but if sand paper is lacking dry salt on a piece of paper will answer the same purpose. Flatirons should not be left where the steam of cooking can reach them, as that causes them to rust. Always set the irons away on end rather than flat on the shelf. If allowed to grow red hot, irons never retain the heat so well afterwards.

FOR WASHING windows use a piece of chamois. A little ammonia in a pailful of water is all that is necessary. The chamois will wash the glass and also wipe it dry, leaving no lint. Every one who washes windows knows the bother of using several different cloths—the wet cloth, the dry cloth and the polishing rag. The chamois takes the place of all three. Wrung dry, it is an excellent dusting cloth, and for cleaning woodwork it has no equal. Picture frames and looking glasses are improved by its use.

MUD STAINS will disappear from cloth by the following method of cleansing: After brushing the dry mud away sponge the remaining stain with a weak solution of ammonia and water. This is absolutely safe to apply to black cloth. Colored goods, however, should be sponged with a solution of bicarbonate of soda, as the latter does not affect coloring matter.

IF GREASE or coal oil is spilled on the carpet, sprinkle common flour thickly over it and for some distance around it, and let stand twenty-four hours, then sweep up and apply more—about one-fourth of an inch thick. Let this stand a few hours, then sweep up, and you will find the spot entirely gone.

SOMETIMES the upper thread on a machine will kink or break. It is more apt to do so when thin goods, which require a rather loose tension, are sewed. To stop this, fill the slot or hole in the needle bar with fine hard soap or paraffine. This will smooth the tread, will not injure the goods, and will be found very helpful.

TO SET the color in wash goods before laundering depends somewhat on the color of the garment. Green, blue, pinkish purple, lavender and aniline reds should be soaked in alum water for ten minutes, using four ounces of alum to a tub of water. Black and white, purple, gray, and dark blue should be soaked in salt water, using a large handful of common salt in a tub of water. Dry these colored clothes in the shade.

TRY MAGNESIA for cleaning soiled spots and stains on dainty, light-colored goods. Rub the soiled places on both sides with magnesia, and hang the garment away with the magnesia still on. When wanted for use again, dust off the magnesia and you will find most of the dirt gone and the rest covered up.

Tested Recipes

FRUIT BREAD PUDDING—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish to the depth of two inches with apples, or any kind of fruit preferred (canned fruit may be used if desired). Sprinkle thickly with bread crumbs and pour over all one cup of milk, the yolks of two eggs well beaten and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake until the apples are cooked and the custard set. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs and brown in the oven.

POTATO NUTS—One pint toasted bread crumbs, rolled fine, one pint mashed potatoes, one pint chopped nut meats. Season with salt, pepper, sage and mace, if desired. Dissolve two teaspoons baking powder in the yolks of two eggs, beat all together. Form into small cakes, dip each cake into the whites of two eggs, then into shredded cocoanut and brown in a frying pan containing a little pork fat, not deep fat. Turn and brown on both sides.

What is Now the Fashion



6918—LADIES' WAIST. To wear alone or as part of a costume. Upper end of sleeve is extended to the neck edge. Plain front and back. High neck, trimmed with stock collar. Closing in center of front. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material, with one-fourth yard of 18-inch satin for the collar.

6882—BODICE. Straight line bodice. Small darts take up fullness from the front. Neck open, with small revers and flare collar. Sleeves attached to lining and outer waist comes well over them at shoulder. Sash passes around hips and ties in front. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires with sash 2¼ yards of 36-inch goods.

6899—LADIES' DRESS. Cut on the semi-fitting plan. The blouse is plain, with small sleeve. Tiny chemisette at neck and flare collar in back. The skirt has a two-gore underskirt and a two-piece tunic. Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 44-inch plain goods and 2 yards of 36-inch plaid, with one-half yard of 18-inch satin for chemisette and 1 yard of 36-inch lining for back skirt gore.

6884—LADIES' COAT. Shows straight line in the figure. Small shoulder yoke in front only. Skirt slightly circular in cut. Sleeves small. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 54-inch material, with five-eighths yard of 54-inch material for the collar.

6916—TUNIC SKIRTS. Made with the waist line slightly raised. At side of front and back gores are two small tucks, providing fullness and leaving a panel. Closing in front at left of panel. The underskirt has two gores, with a one-piece lower section attached to it. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material, with 1¾ yards of 36 or 40-inch lining.

6943—DOLL COSTUME. Fancy Dutch design with a plain waist, body and sleeves in one and center front closing.

6889—WORK APRON. Covers entire front of dress. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6020—CHILD'S SLEEPING GARMENT. Yoke in front, closing in back. Also an opening across the waistline at the belt. Sizes 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

6982—GIRL'S DRESS. Charming style for a growing girl. Plain blouse and a tunic which is fairly full. This is worn over a separate underskirt with or without a pleating around the lower edge. The neck is slightly open, with large collar and the sleeves plain and long or short. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires for blouse and tunic 2 yards of 44-inch material; for skirt with flounce, 1⅜ yards of 44-inch material.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

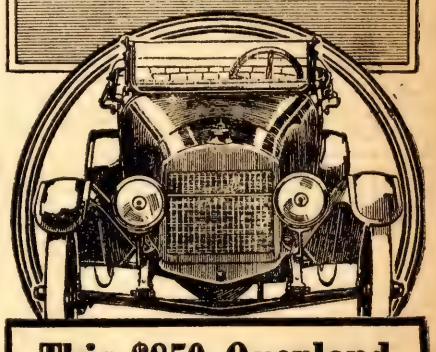
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Let us advise you regarding any crippled, paralyzed or deformed child or person in whom you may be interested. It will cost you nothing, and in view of over 30 years' experience in this work, our advice should be valuable. Our Pamphlets and Book of References will be sent postpaid and free of all charge, on request.

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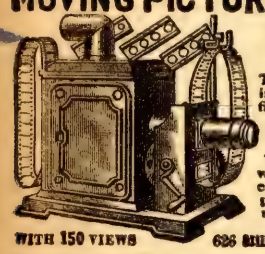


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The Quiet Hour

The Gospel of Labor.

Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor in the regiment of God
March together toward His triumph, do the task His hands prepare;
Honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and prayer.
This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the kirk—
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men who work.
This is the rose that He planted here in the thorn-cursed soil—
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil.

—Henry Van Dyke.

"Peace That Passeth Understanding"

"'Whose mind is stayed on thee.' That is the final secret of peace. The reason so many of us do not find the blessing and are disturbed so often by such trifles of care or sorrow or loss is because our minds are not stayed on God.

"We are distressed by every little disappointment by every failure in plan or expectation of ours, by every hardness in our circumstances or our condition, by every most trivial loss of money, as if money were life's sole dependence, as if man lived by bread alone. A trifling illness frightens us. The most trivial things in our common life disturb us and send us off into pitiable fits of anxiety, spoiling our days for us, blotting the blue of the sky and putting out the stars.

"The trouble is, we are not trusting God, our minds are not stayed on Him. That is what we need to learn—to rest in the Lord, to be silent to Him, to commit our way to Him.

"Peace gives such blessedness to the heart, and is such an adornment to the life that no one ever should be willing to miss it. Whatever other graces God has bestowed upon us, we should not be content without this, the most beautiful of them all.

"There is a German legend that tells of the origin of the moss-rose, the loveliest of all the roses. The angel of the flowers one day on earth, when wearied with his ministering, slept under a rose-bush and was refreshed. Awaking at length from his sweet repose, he felt grateful for the shelter the rose-bush had given, and asked how he could repay the kindness. 'Ask what thou wilt, and 'tis granted thee,' he said. The heavenly messenger straightway adorned the rose with a veil of delicate moss, thus making it the most beautiful of all the flowers.

"However beautiful a character may be, if it has not peace it lacks the highest charm of spiritual adornment. And the Master is willing to bestow upon the lowliest of us the divinest of all graces—peace, His own blessed peace."

The Change That is Wrought

There is a beautiful story told of Michel Angelo that holds in it a thought for each one of us. It is said that his great masterpiece, the head of David, was the result of years of constant study and meditation upon the lines of a perfect face. For years he had been contemplating this work, and had consequently given himself to the closest possible study of the outlines of a perfect face. When he began to work he shut everybody out and kept himself in practical seclusion.

At last when he had finished, and called his friends, experts they were, to pass judgment upon his work, it is said that they were more taken with the changes that had been wrought in the face and features, and even the voice, of the sculptor himself, than in the work he had done.

Wonderful as was his work, the change that had been wrought in Michel Angelo himself was far more wonderful. It is said that the hard lines of his face had to a great extent faded and that his voice had softened until it was almost like the voice of a women. It seemed that every stroke that the man made with his chisel and mallet upon that rough piece of marble to bring out of it the conception that had formed itself within his own mind and heart, reacted upon his own features, and face, and spirit and personality.

And what was true of the great sculptor is true of you and me. We eventually become like that which we have constantly in our hearts and minds, and knowing this, how important it is that we should be very careful about our inmost thoughts that they may be high and pure and true. Right thinking is the secret of holy living.

The Work We May Do

"It may comfort us under trials to hope that as Christ gained an experience and a tenderness which made Him mighty to comfort and to save, so we, in our humbler measure, may become comforters to others. When the experience is long past, when the wounds of the heart are healed, then we may find it good to have drunk of Christ's cup, and gone down in that baptism with Him. We may find our hearts tenderer to feel, and stronger to sustain others; even as the apostle says, 'He comforteth us in all our tribulations, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God.'"

Our Boys and Girls

Open the Door of Your Heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lad
To the angels of love and truth;
When the world is full of unnumbered joys,
In the beautiful dawn of youth,
Casting aside all things that mar,
Saying to wrong, "Depart!"
To the voices of hope that are calling you,
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide,
To the holy thoughts that light your soul,
Like the stars at eventide.
All the fadeless flowers that bloom
In the realms of song and art
Are yours, if you'll only give them room;
Open the door of your heart.

—Edward Everett Hale.

"'Tis Sweet to Be Remembered"

Say what we may, there are none of us but what are glad to be remembered at the Christmas-tide. Somehow we are not quite happy unless we receive some little gift, no matter how trifling. It is the world-old longing, to have some one thinking of us and trying to add to our happiness, that comes to all.

The following little story is a good illustration of this fact:

The little teacher's old home was three thousand miles away, but as she was an only child, and her parents were dead and gone, home was where she taught. So she would spend the Christmas vacation in "the district." She lived in a bare and cheerless house, yet her fortitude had been equal to the loneliness of her life. A few books and the day's work kept memory asleep.

It was the last session before the holidays. Sums and spellings were impossible occupations, for was not Santa harnessing his herd? So, to fill in the time, she told the restless children the story of the first Christmas, and showed them it was more lovely to give that to get. "Share your joys with others," she said, "and you will be happier. Now you may go. I wish you all a Merry Christmas."

The noise of their dismissal ceased, and the gloom of the room reminded her, with a stab of pain, that she faced a two-weeks struggle with idleness, and memory was awaking.

Christmas morning came. The post contained nothing for her. She had not expected anything. Still, the unexpected might have happened. She had resolved to see the bright side of the situation, and now she felt compelled to confess there was only darkness; she was alone and forgotten. Just as she was opening the door to memory, her landlady called from the front door: "Miss, there's a little boy here wants to see you. Shall I send him up?" "Yes, if you please," she answered.

In came one of her youngest pupils—a child from the poorest shack in the western town. He was none too clean, nor at all attractive until you saw his innocent, blue eyes.

"Teacher," he stammered, "Santy was good to me. I got a tin horn and a sucker, and you told us to divide and be happy. Me and my chum had our share of the sucker, and here's your share," and he held out the remnant of a "taffy-on-a-stick."

With a word of sincere thanks, she took the child's gift, and managed to keep composed until he went away to blow his tin horn. Then her tears of gratitude and peals of amused laughter mingled like rain and sun on a summer day, as she thanked God He had sent the little lad to keep memory out, and let her know she was remembered after all.

Too Big a Swallow

An Easterner, riding on a mail-stage in northern Colorado, was entertained by a dialogue which was sustained upon the one side by the driver and upon the other by an elderly passenger, evidently a native of the region.

"I understand you're temperance," began the driver.

"Yes, I'm pretty strong against liquor," returned the other. "I've been set against it now for thirty-five years."

"Scared it will ruin your health?"

"Yes, but that isn't the main thing."

"Perhaps it don't agree with you," ventured the driver.

"Well it really don't agree with anybody. But that ain't it, either. The thing that sets me against it is a horrible idea."

"A horrible idea? What is it?

"Well, thirty-five years ago I was sitting in a hotel in Denver with a friend of mine, and I says, 'Let's order a bottle of something," and he says, 'no, sir; I'm saving my money to buy government land at one dollar and a quarter an acre. I'm going to buy tomorrow, and you'd better let me take the money you would have spent for the liquor and buy a couple of acres along with mine' I says, 'All right.' So we didn't drink, and he bought me two acres.

"Well sir, today those two acres are right in the middle of a flourishing town; and if I'd taken that drink I'd have swallowed a city block, a grocery store, an apothecary's, four lawyers' offices, and it's hard to say what else. That's the idea. Ain't it horrible?"



VIOLIN GIVEN

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Big Entertainer 103 Parlor Tricks and Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 15 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Men Morris. **All 10 CENTS POST PAID.** J. C. Dorn, 709 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

ENTRANCE upon a new year brings thoughtfulness to every thinking person. The mind runs backward and it runs forward. What did I accomplish during the year just gone—during all the years that have passed? Have I lived up to my opportunities and made all the progress it was reasonably in my power to make? What may I do in the year that is now here that I did not do in the years that are past? These queries naturally come, and they are for each one's self. If they are sincerely and earnestly considered, the approaching year will be one of advancement, I care not what the person's age is nor what is his or her life work. One thing is certain: This paper wishes all of its writers, all of its subscribers, all of its readers, all of its friends, a happy and prosperous New Year.

—o—

We are glad to begin our letters in this issue by the introduction of the following three interesting letters from points as far apart as North Carolina, Minnesota and Oregon:

DEAR CADETS—I am a young man 24 years old, and I live on a large farm in the famous Piedmont section of North Carolina. Being half way between the seashore and mountains, we have a delightful climate, and the farmers raise such crops as wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, tobacco and hay. The war now raging in Europe is teaching the Southern farmers a most valuable lesson. The cotton farmer is learning that he must grow more wheat, corn, etc., and depend less on cotton for his living. The tobacco farmer is learning that he must plant less tobacco and raise more foodstuff for both man and beast. People may say all they want to about "King Cotton," but the fact remains that "bread is the staff of life." Prosperity will come when the farmers begin to practice these things.

My brother subscribed for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I have become greatly interested in the paper, especially the department dedicated to the young people. I consider this one of the best features of the paper. I have taught school for two years, and of course I am interested in the boys and girls. I would be delighted to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all letters and post cards I receive.—Thomas Stallings, Reidsville, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl from Northern Minnesota, am 19 years old and a high school graduate. My home is in a village of about 500 people, but for over eighteen years I lived on a farm. Of the many farm papers that come to our home, I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the most practical and helpful, and I read every bit of it.

This locality is known in geography as the Park Region of Minnesota, and we have many beautiful lakes, where there is splendid boating, swimming and fishing in summer and skating in winter. I am very fond of reading and like cooking and sewing. I enjoy all outdoor sports, especially walking. I have no brothers or sisters at home. I like to write and receive letters, and would be very glad to hear from any of the Cadets, boys or girls.—Stella Osborn, Parker's Prairie, Minn.

DEAR CADETS—I live nearly as far west as one can get and remain on the land. I am seventy miles from the Pacific and ten miles east of Salem. We have fir forests in abundance. The average height of the fir is about 150 feet. We have only a few eastern trees such as pine, cottonwood, oak, etc. My state is noted for the production of hops, which are grown here by thousands of bales, but the demand for them is decreasing with the spread of "dry" territory. I live on a farm of 20 acres, which is the only home I have ever known; it is within sight of the village where I was born. It is hard to clear land for farming as the fir trees are well rooted and the stumps are hard to remove. The usual cost is from $25 to $100 per acre, depending upon the density of the stumps. My age is 19, and I will close.—Melvin Lein, MacCay, Ore.

We next give three letters from our own State of Indiana.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Indiana farmer's daughter, 20 years of age, and I greatly enjoy farm life. Housekeeping is my settled employment. UP-TO-DATE FARMING certainly is an influential paper, with a world-wide circulation. I think the Cadet page is especially interesting, and I would like to share with the Cadets the pleasure of exchanging cards and letters. —Marjorie Bever, Hillsboro, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am a 14-year-old Indiana farm girl. We but recently subscribed for UP-TO-DATE, and I think it is a fine paper. I live with my parents and three sisters and a brother on a 320-acre farm. Our farm is known as the "Monroe County Fruit Farm," and we have an orchard of about 1,500 fruit trees, mostly peach, but we have about two acres of raspberries. I love farm life very much, and would like to receive letters and cards from all the Cadets. I will answer all I receive.—Ruth E. Schatzley, Martinsville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I, too, am a girl from the good old State of Indiana, and I live five miles east of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which has about 500 orphan children and a band composed of forty boys. It is a great sight to see a hundred orphan children eat at one table.



My father's farm consists of 283 acres. My father has 20 horses, 19 cows and 220 hogs. I am fond of music; play piano and clarionette in an orchestra. Am 15, and would like to receive a birthday shower March 10, and I will exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls at any time. I feel thankful for the good work of UP-TO-DATE and Mr. Everitt.—Ruby Oldham, Dunreith, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am a South Dakota girl, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I will be 15 years old next July. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much, and when we get UP-TO-DATE I always turn to them first. I like to read each letter, and then guess what the writer looks like. I enjoy living on the farm, but I cannot say that I like it better than the city. Especially I like the city schools, and hope to be there again next year. I have no brothers or sisters, and I sometimes get lonesome, so I would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all that write.—Claire Bowles, St. Lawrence, S. Dak.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Ohio boy, 18 years of age. I have lived on a farm all my life. We run a dairy and garden to a large extent. We take UP-TO-DATE and like it very much. I have just graduated from high school and intend to go to college soon. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all of them.—Walter Goodhew, Poland, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl from New York, and was 16 the 21st of May. I have always lived on a farm with my parents, and as I haven't any brothers and sisters I sometimes get a little lonesome, but not often, as there is always so much work to be done. But, Cadets, I could find time to answer cards or letters from any of you; so try it, won't you? Though I like to go to the city for a visit, the country life for me every time. I live four miles from a village called Windsor, and I go there every week to take music lessons. I have taken seventeen vocal lessons and thirty-five instrumental. Wouldn't it be fine if I could have all of the Cadets for a day? What a jolly crowd we would be. But as that is impossible I hope to have the pleasure of corresponding with some of you. So please write. I will wish you a Happy New Year.—Bessie M. Springstein, East Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Washington girl of 16 years, and am attending high school in town at present, but I spent my summer vacations on a 2,560-acre farm, where wheat is the principal crop raised. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters, and I would like to hear from all the boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Helena Reeder, Hatton, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Ohio girl, 17 years of age, and I live on a farm of 90 acres. We are five miles from Buckeye Lake and Summerland Beach, where many city people spend their sumemr vacations. I go to school almost every day. I am taking music lessons and can play the piano. I love to ride horseback. We have an Overland automobile. I will answer all letters and postals I receive. We take UP-TO-DATE, and like it very much.—Mabelle Sager, Basil, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 14 years, and take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and like it very much. I live on a farm of 160 acres on a canal. We raise corn, cane, potatoes and all kinds of garden truck, also oranges and lemons. I would be pleased to hear from the Cadets.—Zelma Roberts, Overstreet, Florida.

We suppose it is natural that even words should "jingle" in California, as do those below:

DEAR CADETS—
I am a young farmer of the Golden State,
And a constant reader of UP-TO-DATE;
Its many lessons we should each obey,
For the Equity system is the only way
For farmers to get just and reasonable pay
For the tiresome hours they work each day.
But future prospects are getting bright,
And things are going to come out all right.
We've learned the farmer is the only man
That sells at whatever price he can.
So we are studying business, too,
And will make our prices as others do.
All this is taught by UP-TO-DATE,
And it remains for farmers to co-operate.
I am only a youth of the Golden State,
And its many pleasures I must relate.
We're off for the coast for each vacation,
The grandest place in all the nation;
Or out to the mountains so bright and fair,
To enjoy pleasures not found elsewhere.
They are rough and rugged, not far away,
And the snow is visible each summer day.
And the Siquoia National Park, you know,
Is where the giant Redwoods grow.
The Yosemite Valley, well known by all,
Is a delightful place in summer and fall;
And fruits that grow there charm the eye,
And please the taste—Goodby, Goodby.
—Raymond Williams, 3239, Fresno Ave., Fresno, Calif.

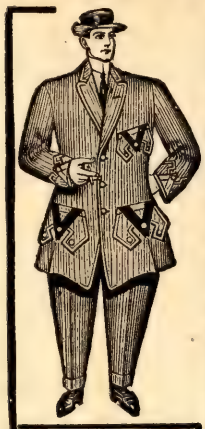
DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE, and enjoy it very much. I am a young man of 21 years, and live among the hills of Pennsylvania, nearly six miles from Johnstown, where there was such a terrible flood several years ago. The country is thickly settled. There are six mining towns within seven miles of our home, and the largest of them has a population of about 9,000 inhabitants. I would be delighted to receive letters and postcards from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will certainly answer all I receive. Can tell some interesting things about our country and the once flooded city.—Harley Hershberger, Holsopple, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—Will you admit two girls from Kentucky? We live in the country on the Cumberland river, and greatly enjoy country life, especially in the summer when we can fish, row and swim in the river. We are 16 and 15 years old, and both go to the same school. We have a beautiful play ground, surrounded by large beech trees, and our favorite game is basket ball. We would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all we receive.—Clara McFarland and Emma Rowe, Rowena, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Wisconsin girl, and have at last got up "spunk" enough to write to "you-all." We live on a 160-acre farm in northern Wisconsin, and I keep house for my grandfather and brother. We have an ox-team. I think they are funny. I love horses, cows, chickens and the wild birds and animals. We always have lots of flowers in the summer. There is a creek about four rods from our door, and a lake a little way up the creek. People say we have the prettiest place in the neighborhood. My chums call me "Redhead," because my hair is inclined to be red. I will be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all letters or cards.—Venus Ritter, Fairview, Wis.

DEAR CADETS—I am a North Dakota boy, 22 years old, but I am staying with the "old folks" yet. We are farming 560 acres of land, and the crops are pretty fair in North Dakota. I live about nine miles from Goodrich, but we are only about a quarter of a mile from church and school. The church is Lutheran. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE, but the first thing I read is the Cadet letters. North Dakota is a nice country, only it is too cold sometimes in winter. I will answer all letters and cards I receive from the Cadets.—Lee Mertz, Goodrich, N. Dak.

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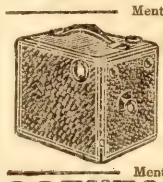
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for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy" "Patches," "Carlo" and "Gyp," "Scout," "Domino," and other beautiful ponies, and now I am going to give away another pony. But first *I want a name for him.*

1500 Votes Free Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great contest and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give $25 for the best name for this pony, and if more than one sends the name selected each will receive $25 and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony contest as soon as I hear from you. Only one name from each family accepted. Write me today.



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Farmers Organization and Co-operation

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

By the Editor of this Paper

In this number is a report of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

—o—

The delegates to the convention preferred to continue the Society as one of the several national organizations in the country rather than merge it into the recently formed federation. While probably every person who has given serious thought to the matter will admit that not one of the present farmers organizations can hope to completely solve the national marketing problem for farm produce, yet the Farmers' Society of Equity has come nearer to it than any other one. This Society is probably conferring more financial benefits on farmers now, and can continue to do so, than all the other national organizations combined.

—o—

While this paper must now sever its relations with the Farmers' Society of Equity as its official organ, yet we can and will continue to recommend the plan of that Society in organizing local units and uniting them into county or district units for marketing.

—o—

This paper is not published for only a part of the farmers, but for all of them. For twelve years its purpose has been to produce conditions that will enable all of the farmers to market with as much definiteness as manufacturers market their goods—"to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard." For years we believed this could be brought about through the Equity Society. But in late years the country has become thoroughly saturated with farmers' organizations, and, as these cannot all be absorbed by any one of the national organizations, fierce competition in marketing will continue amongst them. So the trend of progressive thought, as well as the trend of events, is to a federation of all the organizations.

—o—

Such a federation, understand, will leave each organization, whether national, sectional or local, in the full enjoyment of its own rules and it will be governed by its own laws, as now. Federation, to it, will mean adding a marketing system where all will stand for national unity of marketing and in this respect competition will end and thorough co-operation in marketing will be the result.

—o—

Let us say again that the organizing plan of the Farmers' Society of Equity is the best before the farmers. We hope that producers in all fields not occupied, or where there are organizations not giving satisfactory results in marketing, will organize in this Society. And we believe at some future time, when all fully realize the clear necessity of the federation, then the F. S. E. organizations will be the most valuable units in the universal federation.

—o—

The American Farmers' Federation also met in Omaha on December 10th and 11th, as per the call. Of the two meetings the latter was more largely attended. Its attendance was increased by the presence of the representatives of some railroad systems who desired to understand the plan and objects of the Federation.

—o—

Railroads have been very active for years in promoting agriculture on its producing side. But we have seen that their activities have been on the wane lately. This is because farmers generally came to think that their interests were largely selfish, on the side of transportation. This change of sentiment, and decrease in the railroads' activities, was the result of seeing very large crops sell at such low prices that they brought less total money than smaller ones. There could not be any other conclusion from such one-sided teachings.

—o—

But we believe it was shortsightedness, only, on the part of the railroads. We are inclined to think that they are very willing to balance their activities by helping the farmers to market better. Their presence at the Federation meeting was to learn how. They did learn how, and they want to help the farmers along their respective lines to get in a condition to prevent glutted markets, destroyed profits and the enormous waste of perishable products, as occurs in some parts of the country nearly every year, in fields and orchards.

—o—

After listening to the plan of the American Farmers' Federation explained, the representative of one of the great railway systems of the country, whose lines reach from Chicago to the Gulf, said: "It is the only plan for organizing and operating that I ever listened to that I can unqualifiedly endorse." Nine representatives of railroads who attended the meeting promised the co-operation of their various organizations to establish the Federation.

—o—

If any person has any doubt about the strong tendency toward federation, his doubts would have been dispelled if he would have attended this meeting. The meeting affirmed the plan of operation and the constitution and by-laws as adopted at the Kansas City meeting. It was ordered that federating should be pushed as rapidly as possible under the plan. The permanent headquarters of the Federation were not selected, but this was left to a future meeting. Until that time the headquarters will remain at Indianapolis.

—o—

Acting on a recommendation, coming from one of the railroad representatives, another meeting was ordered to be held according to the following resolution offered and adopted:

Resolved, 1, That this meeting now order that another meeting of the American Farmers' Federation be held, to meet in a central city, if possible, between the 20th of February, and the 1st of March, 1915, and that the Board of Directors decide the time and place.

2. That such meeting shall be of delegates appointed by present farmers' organizations and associations, societies and clubs; also of producers of crops to sell, who are not members of organizations, but who want a better marketing system.

3. That we seek the co-operation of the passenger associations of the railroads to give thorough publicity to the meeting and reduced rates, when practical, to secure a large and representative attendance at the meeting.

4. That each person attending this meeting shall acquaint the members of the organization he represents and his neighbors with the purposes of the American Farmers' Federation, and enlist their help in its establishment.

—o—

The officers selected at the meeting are: President, C. D. Ressler, Chanute, Kan.; Vice-President, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan. Directors, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. W. Briggs, Lubbock, Tex.; L. H. Brockman, Parker's Prairie, Minn.; C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan.; R. M. Tyson, Tobias, Neb.; W. M. England, Callao, Mo., and C. K. Bideau, Chanute, Kan.

* * *

On November 19th and 20th, there was held at Great Falls, Montana, a state-wide meeting to bring together and federate all the farmers' organizations in the state. The meeting was largely attended and "The Montana Farmers' Federation" was organized, with M. V. Talbot, of Armington, president. We quote this from the by-laws adopted, covering membership:

The membership shall consist of all regularly organized societies or clubs of farmers now in existence in Montana, or to be hereafter organized, with a membership of fifty or more, or belonging to a general organization having a total membership of fifty or more in the state, who favor the purposes and comply with the laws of the organization.

—o—

We also learn that the farmers' organizations in the State of Maine have federated to unify their work. Mr. C. E. Embree, of Bangor, is the secretary. In a letter from him he gave a very interesting account of how they came to federate, which letter we expect to print, in part at least, in a future number. In closing his letter Mr. Embree said:

I am pleased to learn that the country at large is becoming interested in a question that is vital to the prosperity of our farmers.

—o—

We give these illustrations showing the tendency of farmers at this time. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as far as our knowledge goes, was the first to tell farmers that nearly all their troubles were because of unwise marketing, and we pointed out how they could be remedied through the right kind of an organization. This was twelve years ago. We (the writer) first offered the plan to the then strongest farmers' organization in the field, but its leaders refused to undertake the work. Then we caused a new organization to be launched. That organization approached nearer to a solution of the marketing problem than was ever reached before. But as conditions are today, one step more must be taken. It is the step to a federation. Again we take credit for being the first to propose it and to see that the federation was started.

—o—

There never needs to be any question where UP-TO-DATE stands on any important question. It will always be found enlisted in the cause of ALL the farmers, and not for only a few. This paper started the movement for federation, and it is committed to it. In the future it will work for its accomplishment. We predict the federation movement, which is already under way, will spread over the country with greater rapidity than any other farmer movement ever did. Indeed, we would not be surprised to see it cover the country in 1915 and establish the business system for farmers that they, and all their friends, have always wanted but never could quite see how it would come about.

—o—

And we predict the federation plan will have friends and workers for its establishment amongst the people who could not see their way clear to heartily promote the competing organizations. For instance we copy this from a leading farm paper dated December 12th:

—o—

More active co-operation of the different co-operative societies with each other will be necessary before the greatest results are achieved. It is one thing to get the individual to co-operate with his neighbors but it is a still bigger thing when the co-operative organization to which he belongs will co-operate with similar organizations that are striving for the same ends.

—o—

And this truth every producer of crops to sell should take to heart and then he should bend his own course and his energies toward its accomplishment through a federation of present organizations.



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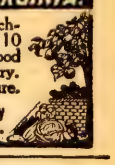


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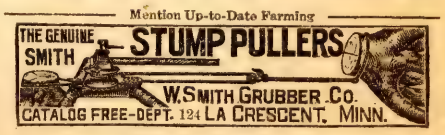
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Light Up

Agricultural Institutes Are Taking Up the Problem of Farm Lighting

Farmers have improved their soil, have increased the profits of the farm with better machinery, and have improved the farm stock; now they are fully awake to the fact that comfort for the family is an economy also. Experiments are being conducted in some of the Agricultural Institutes and Colleges to show that, without any more cost, the lighting of the farm home can be greatly improved. Students at these colleges are carrying the word home, and the light rays streaming cheerfully far out into the night from farm houses where the new and better Aladdin Mantle Lamp is being tried, give evidence of the greater cheer that is being enjoyed in these homes.

Where the sitting room used to be so dim and full of shadows that only one or two could see to read at all, and sewing was out of the question, now the whole room is as light as day, and the evening on the farm is a very different thing from what it used to be when children spoiled their eyes by trying to study by a flat wick lamp. Even the brightest of round wick, open flame lamp is like a candle compared to the bright, soft, steady light of the Aladdin which has been shown, by scientific tests, to be next to daylight in whiteness, while it burns more hours, per gallon of oil consumed, than any other mantle or round wick lamp. Made by The Mantle Lamp Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Adv.

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Poultry raisers ought to follow the simple and easy Buckeye system which positively hatches every hatchable egg. How to make $200 a season with one incubator that costs $7.50 is fully explained in a most interesting book which will be sent absolutely free to any reader who mentions this paper. Every one should write today for this valuable free book to

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With rig or auto to call on regular trade with the big Shores Line of Family Medicines, Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles, Veterinary Remedies, Oils, Etc. Our new, successful plan for increasing business assures you of over $150.00 per month profits. Ask about it. No experience necessary. Don't worry about capital, but write quick.

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Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.

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COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jim Hank Hoover's Letters to His Brother

Number One

Dear Bill:

I see by your latest letter, which has just come to hand, that you've got yourself all haired up because some one's told you that the farmers in some parts of our great and glorious land have started to co-operate and do business on a big scale from one central market head. Honest, Bill, I've been anxiously waiting for somebody to slip you just that information, because I knew how you were bound to squirm and yell when you heard it. It sure does surprise me a heap that some of you brokers and business men down there in Boston haven't called a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall long before this to condemn, and find some way to counteract, this fiendish scheme which is being foisted off on you by the rascally farmers.

It ain't right, Bill. You city men all know it ain't right. Why, just think of it; for years the farmer has been content to send his stuff into the cities and take for payment just as much or as little (usually the latter) as you city men were satisfied to give him. Now the ornery scamp has the nerve to say that he's going to fix his own prices and send in his stuff in just such proportions as his own representative in the city market tells him to send. That means he won't glut the market at any time with any one product, that he'll keep all products evenly distributed over the country and that he'll get prices that are really fair and honest to him and will allow him to make money in his business. It also means that you city men won't get the chance any more to horn into every deal the farmers attempts and take all the money while he holds the bag. It's downright highway robbery, Bill. I know it is, because you said so in your last letter, and whenever you ain't satisfied with a thing, Bill, I know you're just the man who's able to howl about it good and plenty.

The way you fellows stock up on this proposition reminds me a good deal of old Hezekiah Dodge back home in Indiana. Remember Hezekiah, Bill? He used to be a great horse buyer and trader, and there was some fellows who used to hint that Hezekiah wasn't always quite as honest in his deals as the scripture requires. Anyhow, there was always a heap of kicking done by the other party after one of Hezekiah's deals, but Hezekiah didn't seem to mind. Many a time I've watched him while he listened to another fellow's holler. After it was over he'd just grin and say: "Wal, ye see, I'm makin' a leetle money and I had ter buy cheap ter do it."

Well, Hezekiah kept along with his deals for a long time without having any trouble. Then he sold a horse to Sam Cooper from over Greenfield way. I guess he stuck Sam right hard in the deal, too, but Sam just took his medicine without saying a word. Sam wasn't what you might call a right easy mark, though, and if I'd been Hezekiah I'd have watched him mighty close afterward. But Hezekiah was so swelled up with all his successes and with putting it over on people for so long, I reckon, that he couldn't believe that the time would ever come when one of his own customers would be able to turn the tables right plumb on him.

Sam, though, went back to Greenfield and after waiting as long as he thought was necessary he did a little bit of preparing on his own hook. First he bought a horse somewhere that had a tail as bare of hair as a rat's. It was a right good horse aside from that, but nobody but a blind man, who was deaf as well, and couldn't either see or hear the comment he was stirring up would ever be willing to ride behind him. Then Sam went over to Connersville to the rendering works and got a fresh horse tail. He took it home and cemented it on to the stump his horse was carrying around and the very next day he sold the horse to Hezekiah for a right good sum.

It seems that Hezekiah didn't do much more than give the horse a fair trial and looking-over because he knew where he would be able to sell him right off provided he got to his man before the man left town. So after he'd bought the horse he started right off to find his own customer. He didn't have any trouble in getting the man to ride with him, and he'd just about got the customer so pleased that he was ready to pay a good sum for the horse when all of a sudden the horse got his tail over the reins. Hezekiah was so busy telling how he hated to part with such a fine animal, and how the man ought to pay about ten dollars more than he was offering, that he was kind of careless about watching the horse itself. Consequently he gave the reins an awful jerk. Well, the reins came out all right, but the tail came with them.

Hezekiah didn't stop to say another word to his customer after he'd goggled his eyes at that tail and grasped the awful truth. He just lit out hotfooted to find Sam, and he didn't have any trouble doing it, for Sam was sitting in front of the hotel waiting for him. For fifteen solid minutes after he'd arrived Hezekiah was so busy calling Sam a thief and a swindler that Sam couldn't say a word. Then Hezekiah eased off long enough to order Sam to take the horse back and refund the money. Sam just grinned patiently, like we'd all seen Hezekiah do so many times, and drawled: "Honest, Hezekiah, I'd like to, but you see I was making a little money myself that time."

That's the way it strikes me you city men are cutting up, Bill. You've been making money off the farmer for such a doggone long time that you've got over believing that he has any right to make a little money for himself if it interferes with your graft. You're yelling now just like Hezekiah did, and with about as much hope of success. The farmer has come up with you at last and has beaten you at your own game. What's more, he's going to keep right on beating you, and it won't do you any good to howl, because everybody is with the farmer on this deal. He's in the right and every fair-minded man knows it. So you city men had best forget your protests and find a new graft. This one's dead.

Well, I've got to look after the night's milking, so I'll stop writing. Write again when you have something else on your chest.

Your affectionate brother,
JIM HANK.



3 big dolls given away

Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month. 12 issues in 6 months. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT

Try Your Skill and You May Win a Prize

One of the readers of this department entered the December 1st contest in the right spirit. Says he: "Even though I do not win a prize, I hope you will appreciate my answering your puzzle, and you can count on me trying again."

That's the way to go at it. Keep trying! This contestant did not win a prize, but we have no doubt that he will if he keeps that spirit. He is bound to.

The Prize Winners for December 1st puzzle are:

Estella E. Kuhns, Shippersville, Pa., First Prize.
Ralph Lord, Mays, Ind., Second Prize.
Harold R. Sherk, Lindsey, Ohio., Third Prize.

The following were the correct answers:

Coiled Spring Fence Co., the Farm Journal, Galesburg Writing Machine Co., The Heesen Bros. Co., Progressive Incubator Co., Andersch Bros., The American Tobacco Co., American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Wolverine Soap Co., W. E. McCarron & Co.

Here is Another Chance at a Prize:



Each of these circles is a part of an advertisement in this issue. The first is from the advertisement of the Home Supply Co. You can find the others if you look closely. In addition to a correct solution, each contestant must write in a letter, telling us which department in this issue you like best, and why. In case of a tie the best letter will get the prize.

Prizes will be the same as last:

First prize to correct solution and best letter.....$3.00
Second prize to correct solution and best letter..... 2.00
Third prize to correct solution and best letter..... 1.00

All answers must be received not later than January 20. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

Get your pencil and paper right now, and let's see if you can't bring one of these prizes home.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY, AT OMAHA, NEB., DEC. 9, 10, 11, 12.

Delegates were present from Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana and Florida. In point of interest and attendance this convention surpassed any former convention of this society.

The board of directors for the year 1914 held their meeting on the 8th, and reviewed the work of the society for the year of their incumbency. The books and records were audited and found to be in accordance with the financial and statistical report of the secretary and treasurer.

The convention was called to order on the 9th by President Everitt, who delivered a brief, but forcible address on the work of the society in the past and its needs for the future.

Immediately following the address, the regular formalities were observed, committees were chosen, and the convention settled down to the business in hand. The various committees tackled their tasks with great enthusiasm, while the convention proper engaged itself in general discussion of the work being done in the several states, and debated upon the best methods of transacting the business of the society. The reports from the various sections were encouraging to a very great degree. When such men as Satterfield, from Idaho, Parr, from Montana, Brochman, of Minnesota, Walton, Weber, Tyson and Harding, of Nebraska, and Lozier, from the Gulf States recounted the business successes won by the society in their respective localities, it carried conviction to everyone present that through the Equity system is found the surest and safest road to successful co-operation. Every account was a vindication of the once maligned but now respected plans of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

A peculiar but highly pleasing condition was in evidence from the first day of the convention. The delegates were for the most part the business managers of county, district or state clearing houses, and "brought their work with them," as women do at social gatherings. While attending to the affairs of the national organization they were at the same time looking after the business matters of these districts, and were constantly busy with the telegraph wires, keeping in touch with the markets, and with the folks back home who were sending carload after carload of farm products through the Equity system to the best markets. Any one possessed of doubts as to the ability of farmers to run their own business would have had those doubts forever dispelled if they had been at the convention, and followed the work of the delegates who proved themselves fully capable of running a national convention, and at the same time looking after the marketing of thousands of dollars worth of produce.

President Everitt, in spite of protests, refused to reconsider his position taken a year ago, and would not permit his name to go before the convention for re-election. Vice-president Mitchell also firmly declined the honors offered him by the delegates, desiring to retire from active participation in the work.

The officers for the year 1915 are: C. B. Lozier, Alabama, President; David Holmyer, Utah, Vice-president. The directors are: R. M. Tyson, Tobias, Neb.; W. Grisenthwaite, Oregon City, Ore.; L. H. Brochman, Parkers Prairie, Minn.; A. Y. Satterfield, Pocatello, Idaho; R. W. Storrs, De Funiak Springs, Fla.; H. G. Morris, Nampa, Idaho; C. M. Parr, Hamilton, Montana

With the exception of the Florida member, Mr. Storrs and Mr. Morris, of Idaho, all the officers and members of the board are actively engaged as managers for state, county, district, or local organizations. Mr. Lozier has been the manager of the Gulf Coast district for two years. Mr. Holmgren is the manager of one of the most successful farmers' business organizations in the West, a position he has filled for a long period of years. Mr. Tyson is the secretary-manager of a strong district union in Nebrasko. Mr. Grisenthwaite is the president of the Oregon State Union. Mr. Brochman, the manager of the Minnesota district, and secretary-manager of the banner local of the society, with 450 members, has been eminently successful. Mr. Satterfield is the president of the Idaho State Union. Mr. Parr is manager of the Ravalli County Union, Montana, one of the best and busiest Equity organizations in the West. Mr. Morris, of Idaho, is a field man for the Idaho State Union, and has been one of the foremost organizers in the society. Mr. Storrs, of Florida, is a progressive man who is thoroughly conversant with southern conditions.

The society is to be congratulated upon its capable, talented and efficient board of directors, who will give a good account of themselves during their term of office.

C. Hayes Taylor, of Indianapolis, was elected secretary-treasurer by the board, and will continue his work at the national offices. A. Y. Satterfield was selected by the board to fill the position of national organizer for the time being.

The official paper has not been definitely decided upon, this matter being left to the board of directors. Arrangements will be completed at an early date. A number of publications are being considered. Headquarters will be maintained in Indianapolis for the time being.

Aggressive plans are being instituted, under the direction of the board, for a great development of the organization during the coming year. Many organizers will be set at work organizing, and the district plan of organization and business will be followed. Locals will be organized, combined into districts, district-clearing houses established and placed in charge of competent managers. Already new districts have been begun in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Utah and Florida.

With this brief account of the convention, the new officials and their plans, I am confident our members will be encouraged and well pleased with the outlook before them.

C. HAYES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

H. G. MORRIS IN IDAHO

Western Field Man is Making a Great Record for Equity

Following are brief but highly significant statements taken from a recent communication from Mr. Morris, now of the National Board of Directors:

"I have spent two weeks in the Rexbury territory contracting grain acreage, and left with 15,000 acres signed up.

"Over in Canyon Creek territory I signed up contracts for 50,000 bags at one meeting. Others secured orders for no less than three carloads additional. This bag buying deal is guaranteed, as the member signs a legal contract for the bags. On this contract the board of directors guarantees our banker that the bags will be received and paid for, and our banker guarantees the deal to the bag company. Everybody safe and everybody satisfied.

"I am able to spread good news and encouragement all along the line, visiting the various local and county units, and we are getting recruits every day.

"The Nampa County Clearing-house is under the able management of Lewis F. Yoder, a little chap physically, but a giant in business. The Nampa local has made a saving of $1.25 per ton on coal. Wilder local saved a clean $2,500 on clover seed alone. Lone Star local saved 10 cents per pound net on alfalfa seed. For the month of November the county clearing-house disposed of $9,000 worth of hogs, and $20,000 of other business. The business during the first four days of December amounted to $4,916.00 in hogs, and $609 in other products.

"We are working hard here and our state organization is a live wire.

"H. G. MORRIS."



Nebraska Members Well Pleased With New York Apples

The following letter from a Nebraska local to a New York member, from whom a car load of apples was purchased, will be of interest to all our readers:

"Fred Newmiller, Clyde, N. Y.
"Geneva, Nebraska.

"Fred Newmiller,
"Clyde, N. Y.

"Dear Sir and Brother—We want to assure you of our high appreciation of the fine apples we purchased from you. They arrived in good shape. This was without question the finest car of apples that came into Geneva, and the receipt of them has put a quietus on the knockers who are always noisy about the inability of farmers to manage their own business, and ship anything in first-class shape. It may interest you to know that our local handled out of here six cars in one week—four of wheat, one of coal and one of cabbage, and we expect to get in one car of potatoes, one of salt, and another of coal this week.

"We want to assure you that if we are in the market for apples next year we will remember you.

Yours truly,
"A. E. WEBER."

Proof of the Pudding

"Mr. Buttery likes you, father," said the blushing daughter.

"Likes me? I thought he liked somebody here, but I didn't know it was me."

"He sure likes you, and he likes you so well he wants you to be his father-in-law."



If you find 12 gauge guns and loads too heavy and a bit slow in an all-day hunt, just get this splendid new

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Hammerless Repeater

16- or 20-Gauge

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For snipe, quail, partridge, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits, etc., it has the penetration and power of the 12-gauge without the weight.

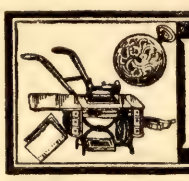
It's a light, quick gun of beautiful proportions, superbly balanced, with every up-to-date feature: **Hammerless; Solid Steel Breech,** inside as well as out; **Solid Top; Side Ejection; Matted Barrel; 6 Quick Shots (5 in 20-ga.); Press-Button Cartridge Release; Automatic Hang-Fire Safety Device; Double Extractors; Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety.** It's just the gun you want!

Send 3c postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.

Marlin **12-gauge hammerless repeater, $22.60**

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
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When writing to these advertisers please say, *"I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."*

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Landology a magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription, FREE. If for a home, or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter marking it personal and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, Gen'l Mgr., Skidmore Land Co., 33 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

Free Government Lands; million acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states; official 112-page book describes every acre in every county; how secured free; new laws, lists, etc.; price 25c postpaid; also maps, soil guides, complete information. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 23, St. Paul, Minn.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms —along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 30 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Write at once for free booklet and map describing our fine prairie lands in southeastern Texas Gulf Coast, near Hamshire, Texas; ask for details and cheap excursions to Hamshire. Address owners, Theo. F. Koch & Co., Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Virginia Farms for sale, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8 to $20 per acre; mild and beautiful climate; write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

Bartow Fla., progressive town surrounded by rich and healthful fruit, vegetable, stock-raising and mineral country. Address Board of Trade, Box E-265, for descriptive booklet.

Quick Cash for your farm or business, no matter where located; low fees, quick sales; special terms to owners. Write Dept. 4, Co-operative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

25,000 Acres grain, stock land, cheap; sure crops; Northern colony; free map. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Little Rock, Ark.

Exchange Book of hundreds of farms everywhere to trade. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kas.

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Men and women 18 years or over wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; 2,000 appointments monthly; excellent chance for farmers; vacations; no lay-offs; "pull" unnecessary; list of positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. N26, Rochester, N. Y.

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Will pay reliable man or woman $12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

Wanted Men to learn the barber trade; the world needs more barbers than any other tradesmen; we have originated a plan to teach it quickly, and earn some money while learning; tools included; board if desired, open to every one; write today for illustrated catalog. Moler Barber College, 349 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

LIVE STOCK

Holstein calves. Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-16 pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, $20 each, crated for shipment. One registered bull a year old, $100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Steers For Sale—One load of yearlings, 650 lbs.; two loads of Herefords, 850 to 900 lbs.; two loads Shorthorns, weigh 1,050 lbs. Also know of several other bunches that I will help buy for 50c a head commission. Write at once stating your wants. W. W. DYER, 309 W. Fourth st., Ottumwa, Ia. Phone 408

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We Want Farmer agents to sell complete silo fixtures for erecting the sixty-ton Bonita farm silo, with top, for $90; in actual use in 14 states; guaranteed. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

50 Hand-made 5c cigars postpaid for $1.25. Box of 25 65c, 12, 35c. Senate Cigar Factory, Idaville, Pa.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Wanted To hear of good farm or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

100 Envelopes. Your name and address printed on the corner, 30 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

The Great American Visible Typewriter, prepaid, $8.00. This master typewriter speaks for itself. Nine features. Bank reference if required. Make checks payable to M. L. Fleming, Distributor, Box 80, Towners, N. Y.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list, it's free. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich, Box 80.

Coal for All

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado Springs, Colo.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

We believe the prices attached to the crops named below are fair and equitable and farmers ought to receive them. They are based on the Chicago market, unless stated to the contrary. When the price is paid in the market is the time to sell, allowing freight and a reasonable handler's margin off of the central market to make the home price. We believe these prices will be paid before the next crops are ready, based purely on supply and demand. However, if enough people will read this paper and see these prices and hold for them, they will prices and ask for these be quickly paid. But, regardless of the number reading the paper (the circulation is now over 200,000), those of our readers who demand these prices and hold for them, will be very sure to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, and can not get along with only part of them. Those who control may need to hold until the DUMPERS have unloaded, but their time is bound to come when THEIR price will be paid. HOLD FOR THESE PRICES. SELL AT THESE PRICES WHEN THEY WILL BE PAID AND QUIT SELLING THE HOUR THEY DROP BELOW, THEN THEY WILL GO RIGHT UP AGAIN. Keep in mind that the more farmers who hold for and ask the prices the sooner they will come, because of reducing the supply in other hands.



A fair price, known by the producers, and that price demanded, will make marketing and prices of farm products as definite as any commodity produced in the country.

Minimum Prices

☞The following prices are based on conditions as they exist now. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

Wheat has reached the minimum price. It is now about 50 cents a bushel higher than when we advised growers to not sell at the market price, but hold it. Any person can figure how much the advice was worth to him individually, if he followed it. Estimating that 200,000,000 bushels of wheat were dumped at the low prices following the harvest, the loss to growers was around $100,000,000. We cannot imagine anything that will be worth more to agriculture than for all farmers to take this paper, then agree on a price when a crop is produced, and hold for that price. Under such conditions the price agreed upon will be the market price at once. Under the present conditions those who hold will need to wait a while for the minimum prices to be paid, but their turn is sure to come. **The world needs all the crops, not only part of them, and when it cannot buy at its prices it will pay the owners' prices.**

GENERAL business conditions of the country are summarized in Bradstreet's Reports of December 19, as follows:

Irregular. Cold weather helps retail trade. Holiday business expands. Neither up to expectations. Wholesale and jobbing quieter. Inventories approaching. Lower prices help some cotton goods. Wool embargoes unsettle that trade. Money easier. Stock market resists foreign selling and rises on granting of railroad rate advances. Industries slack. Iron and steel dull. Grain exports large. Cotton exports expanding, but prices low. Clearings below last year. Money rates lower. Failures increase.

	Dec 12, 1914 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	85,034,000	X 3,124,000
CORN	11,756,000	X 7,449,000
OATS	37,568,000	—1,058,000
BARLEY	7,797,000	—776,000

Bradstreet's report, which is less favorable than recent ones, we believe reflects the conditon that naturally attends the closing days of a year. We believe general conditions of business are better and we expect the evidences to show, with the beginning of the new year. However we do not expect a return to a great degree of prosperity at once. For a fact, we do not expect it short of two years. But so much of the world is depending on the United States for material support that we do not see how business in this country can help but be benefited by trade thus thrust upon us.

Real winter weather, accompanied by cold and snow, has prevailed over the middle and northern belts of the country. It has been ideal weather for winter wheat and grass, but feed for stock has had to be drawn heavily upon. The winter wheat acreage is the largest of record, but the condition as a whole is low, because of droughts. The snow that has fallen, when it melts, will go a ways toward making up the deficiency in rainfall in 1914. Low streams and dry wells will continue to cause many farmers annoyance until the breaking up of winter weather.

Contrary to our expectation the visible supply of wheat shows another increase. But we are sure it has now reached the maximum and if reported the day we write it would already show a decrease. We regret to see the large increase in the corn visible, but we predict more conservatism in marketing corn will soon be displayed by growers. Oats and barley decreased.

Wheat has reached the minimum price and at Cincinnati surpassed it by two cents. All that farmers, who have wheat to sell, need to do now is to make up their minds to not sell when the market is below $1.25. They can feed the market at this price and maintain it, or, they may conclude to hold for more, which they will in all probabilities get if the European war continues.

Corn is slightly higher than two weeks before, but 5c lower than a year before. Oats are about 2c higher. We recommend the reader to examine the future grain prices as an indication of future values.

Potato prices continue to rule low, and are 20c a bushel below a year before. Sweet potatoes, on the contrary, are higher on both points. Beans have reached the minimum price. Hay is lower. Livestock prices have fluctuated considerable, and are low because of large receipts, and the recent demoralization of markets consequent to the foot and mouth disease. A ship-load of cotton left Galveston on Christmas day for Germany. This is the first shipment to that country of the new crop. Latest government estimates of the cotton crop put it at over 16,000,000 bales. An event in cotton circles is the arrangement for storage in transit. This means that cotton can be shipped to Indianapolis and other cities and stored and later shipped to destination on a through rate.

December is the month when the Department of Agriculture issues its final report on all crops except cotton, also it gives their estimated values. The report, as of December 14, shows as follows:

Produced. bushels. 1914	1913	Value. 1914	1913
WHEAT			
891,017,000	763,380,000	878,680,000	610,122,000
CORN			
2,672,804,000	2,446,988,000	1,702,599,000	1,694,092,000
OATS			
1,141,060,000	1,121,768,000	499,431,000	539,596,000
BARLEY			
194,953,000	178,189,000	105,903,600	95,731,100
RYE			
42,779,000	41,381,000	37,918,000	26,220,000
BUCKWHEAT			
16,881,000	13,833,000	12,892,000	10,445,000
FLAX SEED			
15,559,000	17,853,000	19,540,000	21,399,000
RICE			
23,649,000	25,744,000	21,849,000	22,090,000
POTATOES			
405,921,000	331,525,000	198,699,000	227,903,000
SWEET POTATOES			
56,574,000	50,057,000	41,294,000	42,884,000
HAY, TONS			
70,071,000	64,116,000	779,068,000	797,077,000
TOBACCO, POUNDS			
1,034,679,000	953,734,000	101,411,000	122,481,000
COTTON, BALES, Preliminary Estimate.			
15,966,000	13,677,000	519,612,000	797,841,000
SUGAR BEETS, TONS			
5,147,000	5,843,000	27,950,000	34,420,000

Advice

WHEAT—Feed the market gradually to maintain price at $1.25 or above. CORN—Hold it. OATS—Hold it. POTATOES—Hold what you can. BEANS—Market gradually to maintain present price of $2.75. BROOM CORN—Hold or store it for minimum price. COTTON—Hold it.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on December 12, 1914, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 775,000	X 16,343,000	X 16,073,000
X 660,000	X 7,249,000	X 7,799,000
—3,790,000	X 4,860,000	X 14,350,000
X 612,000	— 842,000	X 2,397,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 36,591,000 bushels. This is 489,000 bushels more than two weeks before, and is 12,501,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 4,873,000 on the same date which is 754,000 bushels more than two weeks before, and is 5,051,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets on December 21, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Dec. 21, 1914	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	1.23½@1.25	1.15½@1.17	95@96
St. Louis	1.22 @1.23¼	1.13½@1.14½	93@96⅛
Kansas City	1.17 @1.18	1 08 @1.09	90@91
Cincinnati	1.27	1.15 @1.16	98@99
New York			1.00@1.01

Minneapolis—Spring wheat: No. 1 hard, $1.24¾; No. 1 northern, $1.20¾@1.23¼. Two weeks before, 1.19½ and $1.15⅝@1.18½ respectively. A year before, 87½ Milder weather had started up a little more trade. The and 83¾@85⅛ respectively.

CORN, NO. 2, WHITE

Chicago	64¾@65¼	64	70½@70¾
St. Louis	68	63	69
Kansas City	64½@65	62@62½	70 @71
Cincinnati	70	64@65	66 @67
New York			74½

OATS, NO. 2 WHITE.

	Dec. 19	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	49½@50	47¾@48½	40 @40¾
St. Louis	50	49	42
Kansas City	48 @50½	47 @47½	41½@41¾
Cincinnati	51½	51½	42 @42½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on December 21, 1914, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—Dec., $1.24½; May, $1.27⅛; July, $1.18⅜. Two weeks before, $1.16½, and $1.21⅜ respectively.

CORN—Dec., 64⅝c; May, 70⅜c; July, 71¼c. Two weeks before, 63⅝c and 69c respectively.

OATS—Dec., 48⅝c; May, 52⅜c. Two weeks before, 47⅞c and 52¼c respectively.

BROOM CORN—Trade reported as very quiet.

Per ton Illinois Corn	$80.00@120.00
Western	60.00@ 90.00
Damaged, less.	

There is no change in quotations from two weeks before. A year before Illinois corn was quoted at $150.00@160.00 and Oklahoma at $110.00@160.00.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, December 19, 1914

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address "The Market Place," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	35	42	57
Tuesday	20	47	45
Wednesday	30	23	40
Thursday	18	27	28
Friday	13	28	24
Saturday	25	18	26
Total, 6 days	41	185	220

Trade continued very dull. Receipts were moderate, reported at 25 cars, but the demand was very limited and business was of restricted volume. Few sales were reported made, but no important changes were made in prices. Buyers were few and sellers simply had no call for their offerings.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, bulk—1 car poor stock showing frost damage at 30c; sacked —1 car good sound at 40c.

	December 19	Two weeks before	A year before
Wisconsin, white	$0.30@42	$0.30@43	$0.50@63
Wisconsin, red	30@35	30@35	....
Minnesota, white and Russets	35@41	35@41	50@60
Michigan, white	35@42	35@41	50@60
Idaho Russets			1.00

NEW POTATOES—Are selling in a small way. They rule steady. As yet the offerings remain small.

	December 19	Two weeks before	A year before
Barrels, Bermuda, red	$8.00	$9.00	$7.00
No. 2	6.00@6.50		
Hampers, Florida, red	2.75	2.00	
No. 2	2.00@2.25		
Hampers, Louisiana		2.25@2.50	2.00

SWEET POTATOES—Are meeting with very good sale when stock is choice and free from frost. Market also steady. If frosted it is different. The good trade cannot use such goods. They have to be sorted over or sold to peddlers. Illinois not packed, slow. Prices depend on condition and packing.

	Dec. 19	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Illinois, good to choice	$3.25@3.50	$2.50@3.00	$2.00@2.75
No. 2	2.00@2.50		
Hampers, Jersey	1.40@1.60	1.25	1.00@1.10
Delaware	1.25@1.35	1.00@1.15	.75@ .85
Illinois, choice	1.15@1.25	.50@1.00	.50@ .75

Common, or not straight packed are down to 75c.

BEANS—There remains a firm market with a fair demand and supply very moderate. Prices quotable as follows:

	Dec. 19	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans—			
Hand-pickd, choice	$2.70@2.80	$2.55	$2.15
Common	2.40@2.55	2.35@2.50	1.75@2.00
(If poor lower.)			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.80
Brown Swedish long	2.75@3.25	2.75@3.25	1.75@2.00
Round	2.75@3.25	2.75@3.25	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 1,471 tons. Demand continues good and offerings only fair. Market firm.

	Dec. 16	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Tim'ty	$16.50@17.00	$17.00@17.50	$18.50@19.50
No. 1 Tim	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50	15.50@17.00
No. 2 Tim	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	13.50@14.50
Kas., Iowa and Nebr. Prairie	8.00@15.00	6.00@14.00	13.50@14.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	7.50@ 9.00

STRAW—

	Dec. 16	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye	$9.00@9.50	$9.00@9.50	$7.00@7.50
Oat	6.00@6.50	6.00@6.50	7.00@7.50
Wheat	6.00@6.50	6.00@6.50	6.50@7.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including the through shipments) for the periods given were as follows:

Receipts April 1, 1914, to Dec. 19, 1914. 2,874,124 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1913, to Dec. 20, 1913. 2,921,933 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1911, to Dec. 21, 1912. 2,788,444 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1912, to Dec. 23, 1912. 2,431,529 cases.

The market is ruling quiet. There is a fair demand on home account for some strictly fine eggs, but the ordinary stock is not moving very well—in fact trade is slower all around that it was a few days ago. High prices account for the falling off in the demand.

Firsts were salable at 33@33½c, and some specially fine lots containing a liberal percentage of new-laid eggs would bring more.

	Dec. 19	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh, firsts	$0.33 @33½	$0.28 @29	$0.31
Ordy firsts	30 @31	26 @27	28 @29
Misc., cases returned	21½@32½	19½@28½	25½@30½
Checks, good sound	14 @15	14 @15	
(Candled higher)			
Dirties, good	16 @17	15 @16	

Candled stock bring higher prices.

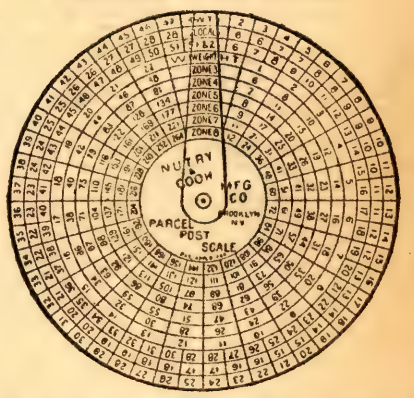
Refrigerator Eggs are steady. Moderate trade in a small way. April extras, charges paid, were quotably 2½@23c. Firsts quotably 21½@22c, storage paid.

APPLES—There is a little more of a movement. Milder weather had started up a little more trade. The best stock is steadily held. Common ruled easy and slow. Peddlers are not doing much. They also look forward to offerings of more or less frosted stock.

Some prices are as follows: (Prices per barrel): Baldwins, $1.75@2.60; Ben Davis, $1.50@1.75; Kings, $2.00@2.25; Jonathons, ...; Grimes Golden, out of collers, $3.00@3.25; Greenings, $1.75@2.25; Northern Spies, $2.00@2.25.

Stock out of collers is quoted 25c to $1.00 a barrel higher.

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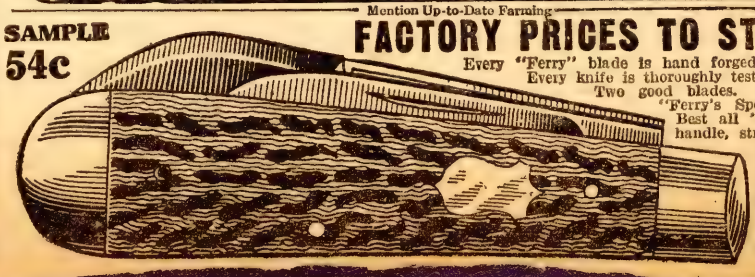
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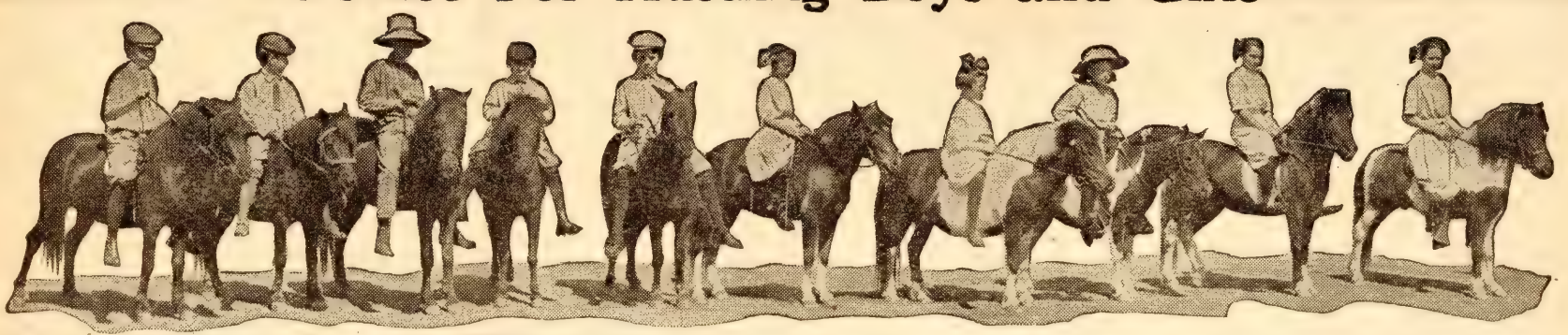


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Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special," exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price, 54c postpaid; five for $2.40.

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Ponies For Hustling Boys and Girls



ONCE more The Farmer's Wife is offering a beautiful Shetland Pony with complete outfit to some ambitious boy or girl. If you haven't a Shetland Pony this is certainly the finest chance you ever had to get one. Our Pony Club Motto is, "A Pony for Every Boy and Girl" and the fact that we have already given 260 Ponies to 260 different Pony Club Members shows that we are living up to our motto. Not many children have a chance to get a dandy pony like **"Peggy"** (the next pony we offer as a prize) but you have as good a chance as any other boy or girl if you send us your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our wonderful Pony Club and how to get "Peggy" for your own.

WE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY 260 PONIES

Here are the Names of 33 of our 260 Lucky Pony Winners.

"Dainty," Gladys Ellwood, Franklin Co., **Vermont.**
"Dot," Gladys P. Cowley, Merrimack Co., **New Hampshire.**
"Rollo," Lillian Davis, Dukes Co., **Massachusetts.**
"Pansy," Evelyn Cutler, Windham Co., **Connecticut.**
"Honey," Mabelle Thomas, Oswego Co., **New York.**
"Hummer," Arthur Wallace, Burlington Co., **New Jersey.**
"Lightfoot," Romie Butz, Lehigh Co., **Pennsylvania.**
"Flip," Imogene Schwartz, Montgomery Co., **Maryland.**
"Ad," Aurelia I. Leigh, Norfolk Co., **Virginia.**
"Winkle," Myrtle Pearl Holbrook, Wilkes Co., **North Carolina**
"Corporal," Laura Powell, Decatur Co., **Georgia.**
"Prexy," Laura Myles, Brevard Co., **Florida.**
"White Sox," Crayton Adams, Tallapoosa Co., **Alabama.**
"Wuzzy," Frank McKissack, Madison Co., **Tennessee.**
"Stubby," Harold Quick, Jefferson Co., **Kentucky.**
"Kip," Anna Ruth Miller, Logan Co., **Ohio.**
"Snap," Jennie Nadeau, Ionia Co., **Michigan.**
"Rustler," Jeanette McCown, Floyd Co., **Indiana.**
"Togo," Harris Greer, Sharkey Co., **Mississippi.**
"Beauty," Evelyn Russell, Greene Co., **Arkansas.**
"Pedro," Harold H. Hodgin, Atchinson Co., **Missouri.**
"Rocksy," Clarence Kappner, Adams Co., **Illinois.**
"Crescent," Cecilia Garot, Kewanee Co., **Wisconsin.**
"Gyp," Lucille Heflen, Union Co., **Iowa.**
"Eddy," Joseph LeRoy Fjelde, Lac Qui Parle Co., **Minnesota.**
"Snoozy," Mary E. Kennelly, Walsh Co., **North Dakota.**
"Blackie," Glen Herting, McCook Co., **South Dakota.**
"Hector," Verna Beerbohm, Cuming Co., **Nebraska.**
"Jim," Joey Edwards, Barton Co., **Kansas.**
"Trixie," Frank Harris, Yellowstone Co., **Montana.**
"Lucky," Mildred Struthers, Cochise Co., **Arizona.**
"Nap," Susie Bratt, Spokane Co., **Washington.**
"Marmalade," Crystal A. Andreas, San Bernadino Co., **Calif**

Notice we print the names of 33 of our 260 Lucky Pony Winners. We would gladly print the whole 260 names if we had room for them here, but we will send them to you just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these happy children live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you probably know them because our Lucky Pony Winners are the best known children in their neighborhoods. However, it dosen't make any difference where you live; if you send us your name and are the lucky child to get **"Peggy"** she and her whole outfit wil lbe shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you read this, we will send you 1000 votes for **"Peggy"** and a big surprise that wil double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony.

This Pony Free

"Peggy"

"Peggy" is a beautiful sorrel Shetland with light silky mane and tail and four white feet. She is six years old, stands about 42 inches tall and weighs about 350 pounds. We have already given away 260 ponies to children all over the United States and "Peggy" is just as pretty a pony as any of these others. We selected "Peggy" from a big herd of Shetland Ponies because we thought she was the prettiest and cutest pony of them all—just the kind of pet that any little boy or girl would love to own. "Peggy" is as gentle as a kitten and likes to play and romp with children all day long. She is a sturdy little pony, too, and can haul along her little pony cart filled with happy children at a merry clip. If you send us your name and get "Peggy" she will carry you anywhere just about as fast as you want to go. Send us your name today and we will tell you just how to get her. Don't delay but do just as our other 260 Lucky Pony Winners did and send us your name at once.



We Will Give You or Some Other Boy or Girl "PEGGY" and her Beautiful Outfit Just as She Looks in this Picture.

The Outfit

Not only will we send "Peggy" to some lucky boy or girl, but we also send the finest kind of pony outfit along with her. The outfit includes a stylish four wheeled pony buggy, a handsome nickel trimmed harness, a hand-made riding saddle and a wonderful Indian horsehair bridle. This bridle cannot be bought in stores, but is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, out of beautifully colored horsehair which he weaves into remarkable Indian designs. No child has a prettier or more complete outfit than the one we send with "Peggy" and we know you will be the happiest boy or girl in your state if you send us your name and get this beautiful pony and outfit for your own. We had just as soon send "Peggy" and the outfit to you as to any other boy or girl but first you most send us your name and address so we can tell you all about our easy plan. You should fill out the coupon below, or send us your name on a postal card but, remember, do it now before it is too late.

Write Your Name and Address Here

The Farmer's Wife Pony Club,
549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me pictures of **"Peggy"** and names of the 260 ponies you have given away, and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony but want to join the Pony Club and get **"Peggy"** for my own.



ON THE WAY!

Name.....

R. F. D. .....

P. O. ..... State.....

GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES FOR "PEGGY"

If You Want to Own "Peggy"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead and get **"Peggy"** for your own. Our wonderful Pony Club is known all over the country because it gives real Shetland Ponies to boys and girls and you can have one of our ponies as well as any other child. Don't let anyone persuade you that you can't get beautiful little **"Peggy"** and her outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given away 260 ponies to boys and girls all over the United States, in 37 different states, from the state of Vermont to the state of California, several going over 1800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away as prizes. The postmaster or banker in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, established more than 30 years ago, is one of the largest publishing houses in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to advertise its papers. We never heard of one of the 260 children to whom we have already sent ponies until they wrote us they wanted a pony and that is why you must send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "Peggy" and her dandy outfit.

Every Club Member Gets a Prize

Every child who sends us his name and joins our Pony Club will receive a handsome prize of his own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit (and the Big Surprise we have for you) we will give Bicycles, Diamond Rings, Sewing Machines, Rifles, Cameras, Gold Watches, Flashlights and many other wonderful rewards that you never could get until now. Of course, **"Peggy"** and her dandy Outfit is the best present of all and you have the same opportunity to get her as any other boy or girl if you send us your name now.

Address all Letters to

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB

549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.



What One Happy Club Member Says

Dear Pony Club:—I certainly am proud of my pony "Babe." He had such long hair during the winter, but now he has shed off so pretty and is the prettiest pony we ever saw. He is so fat, too. I have had lots of chances to sell "Babe," but no siree, nothing would buy him. I love him more every day and I don't know what I would do without him—I'd be so lonesome.

Roy Brown, McCook Co., South Dakota.

I think Up-to-Date Farming is just one of the better kind of Farm Papers. The pictures that are on the front cover each issue are worth a whole year's subscription alone. To those who never lived in the times that these pictures describe it is certainly interesting to study the different modes and methods in which the old settlers did their work. The reading matter of Up-to-Date Farming is second to none. I enjoy reading the different subjects very much. When I begin to read I never stop until I have read everything, ads and all.—Harold R. Sheck, Lindsey, O.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | January Fifteenth, 1915 | Number 2

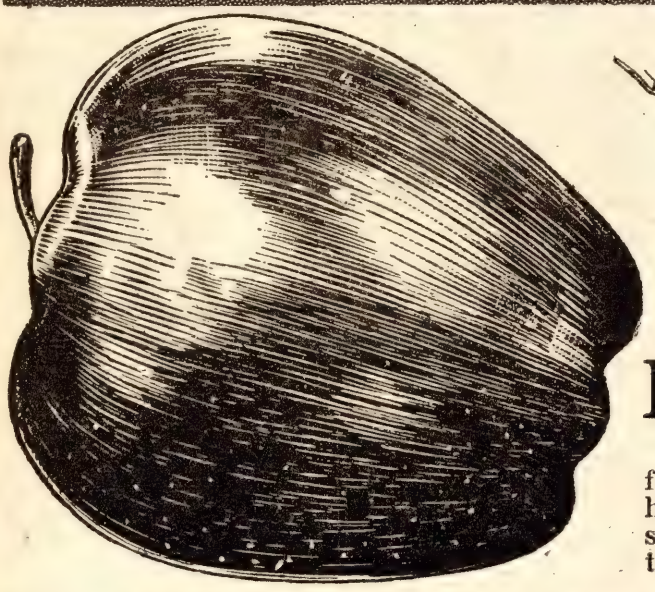


Does This Remind You?

THE OLD TIME DEBATING SOCIETY

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

Ten Apple Trees Free





E. H. FAVOR
Editor
Fruit-Grower and Farmer

Delicious

This famous new apple, best flavor, finest quality ever grown, has been sold on Chicago fruit stands as high as **50c Each.** It is truly "Delicious."

Two each of the famous Delicious, Jonathan, Wealthy, Stayman Winesap, and Yellow Transparent, to get you interested in our great magazine and

To Interest You in Fruit-Growing

I'm a crank on the subject of fruit-growing. That's why I'm editor of Fruit-Grower and Farmer. And apple culture is my hobby. No crop is surer or pays better—as staple as wheat or corn—if grown by modern methods. Telling of these methods through the columns of this paper is my life-work. I want to create a greater interest in orcharding, and am determined to get 50,000 more subscribers. This fact explains why I offer you ten apple trees, just as I say—

FREE OF CHARGE

with subscriptions to Fruit-Grower and Farmer sent on coupon below

NEVER BEFORE has such a generous offer been made. These ten trees will give you an **IDEAL FAMILY ORCHARD,** the very best early to late varieties. Luscious apples all through ne year, from early summer to latest, best keeping sorts.

A SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with a large grower of fine apple trees enables us to give you these ten fine apple trees free, prepaid. I want to get you interested in fruit-growing, and could not afford to send you any but the very best of trees.

Strong One-Year Size

THESE ARE ACKNOWLEDGED the correct size to plant. They will outgrow larger two-year stock in a few years. Hundreds of letters have been received from readers who secured these trees last fall, expressing satisfaction with the stock. If bought in the usual way, these trees

Would Cost 25c to 50c Each

SINCE YOU GET THEM FREE, prepaid to your home, you can well afford to plant these ten fine trees, even if you now have a large orchard. And Fruit-Grower and Farmer will give you the benefit of its **PERSONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT,** answering any questions you may ask about fruit-growing, free of charge. Our staff of horticulturists is at your command.

FRUIT-GROWER AND FARMER is the leading fruit paper, handsomely illustrated, colored covers, 32 to 100 pages, twice a month. It is the guide of nearly 200,000 progressive fruit-growers and farmers.

THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL—Tells how to grow better fruit—get larger crops—make more money—how to get more profit and pleasure in fruit-growing. Tells of the methods of those who have met with success in growing all kinds of fruit.

AUTHENTIC CROP REPORTS save its readers thousands of dollars. Full of live, seasonable matter on small fruits, tree fruits, gardening, poultry and household. Shows how to plant, cultivate, prune, spray, pick, pack and market your fruit.

Order Before Supply is Gone

I can furnish these trees only as long as the stock arranged for lasts. Get **YOUR** order entered **FIRST.** It is absolutely necessary that you **ACT PROMPTLY.** I make this offer for your special benefit. I want to show you how easy it is to make a start in profitable fruit-growing.

Send for these trees **NOW** and your order will be entered for shipment at planting time in spring. There will be an enormous run on this remarkable offer, so place **YOUR** order **NOW** and make sure **YOU** won't be disappointed.

This offer good in United States only, and for new or renewal subscriptions. Just send $1.00 for one year's subscription and get these ten trees free. **ACT NOW.**

Mail **YOUR** coupon **TODAY.**

Mail This Coupon Today Do It Now

E. H. Favor, Editor, Fruit-Grower and Farmer 901 Eighth St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Well Pleased With the Trees

We have received hundreds of letters from pleased friends who accepted our ten-tree offer last fall. Read what a few of them have to say:

Received trees all right. Was very well pleased with them. They are all well rooted. Would recommend them to anyone.—Will Goodrich, Illinois.

I received the ten fruit trees in good shape and they were fine ones. I appreciate them very highly, and like your paper fine.—C. E. Largent, Tennessee.

The premium trees arrived in excellent shape. They are fine, thrifty trees and well rooted. I don't see how Fruit-Grower and Farmer can afford to give such excellent premiums.—H. L. Berlin, Ohio.

I certainly was surprised at the fine trees you sent, and do not hesitate to say it is the greatest offer given by any paper.—H. G. Stauffer, Pennsylvania.

Received the trees all O. K., and will show others how nice they are.—J. P. Goebel, Michigan.

I received the ten fruit trees and they are O. K. and the best offer sent out by any paper; I don't understand how you can make an offer of ten trees and paper for $1.00. The paper is O. K.—something that I wanted.—D. Jacoby, Arizona.

E. H. FAVOR, Editor **TEN TREE COUPON**
Fruit-Grower and Farmer
901 Eighth St., St. Joseph, Mo.

For $1.00 enclosed, send Fruit-Grower and Farmer one year. Also send me, free, prepaid, two trees each of Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Jonathan, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent.

NAME .....

POSTOFFICE .....

R. F. D..... STATE.....

Send Names of Two Friends Interested in Fruit

TY COBB Famous Ball Player, says:

"Tuxedo is a good, pure, mild tobacco and makes a wonderfully pleasant pipe-smoke."

Ty Cobb



The World's Greatest Ball Player Smokes the World's Best Tobacco

There isn't a cross-roads village in the entire country that doesn't know and respect the name of Ty Cobb. This man has aroused the admiration of an entire sport-loving nation by his wonderful mental and physical alertness in the cleverest outdoor game man has yet devised. Ty Cobb has the two qualities most highly prized by Americans—Brains and Speed. He leads his league in batting; he is the champion base-runner; and all the time his wits and muscles work in perfect co-ordination.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo has made thousands of men happy, temperate and comfortable converts to the pipe, because it has made pipe-smoking not only possible but pleasant to them.

There are plenty of imitators of Tuxedo, singing out loud all about their "no-bite" tobacco. But just remember this—Tuxedo was born in 1904. Tuxedo is the original.

The famous "Tuxedo Process" is a secret known only to the makers of Tuxedo. It was the first process of this kind; and it's the best. Tuxedo absolutely will not bite your tongue.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine-wrapped, moisture-proof pouch . . 5c

Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c*

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 15 to February 1, 1915.

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, when revised prices will be quoted in this paper. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft except credit is established. Samples will be sent on request. Cotton Seamless Bags 22c each extra.

CLOVER

LITTLE RED, O. K. Brand, $10.50 bu.
LITTLE RED, Choice, $10.25 bu.
LITTLE RED, Prime, $10.00 bu.
MAMMOTH OR ENGLISH, O. K. Brand, $10.50 bu.
ALSIKE, O. K. BRAND, $10.00 bu.
ALFALFA, O. K. Brand, $10.00 bu.
SWEET CLOVER, Yellow Blossom. 18c lb.
SWEET CLOVER White Blossom, 20c lb.

TIMOTHY

O. K. BRAND, $3.85 bu.
CHOICE, $3.65 bu.

ORCHARD GRASS

O. K. BRAND, $2.25 bu.
PRIME, $2.00 bu.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

FANCY, $1.35 bu.

RED TOP

UNHULLED, $1.40 bu.

LAWN SEED

QUICK GROWING, postpaid, 35c lb.
10 lbs. or over (not prepaid) 25c lb.

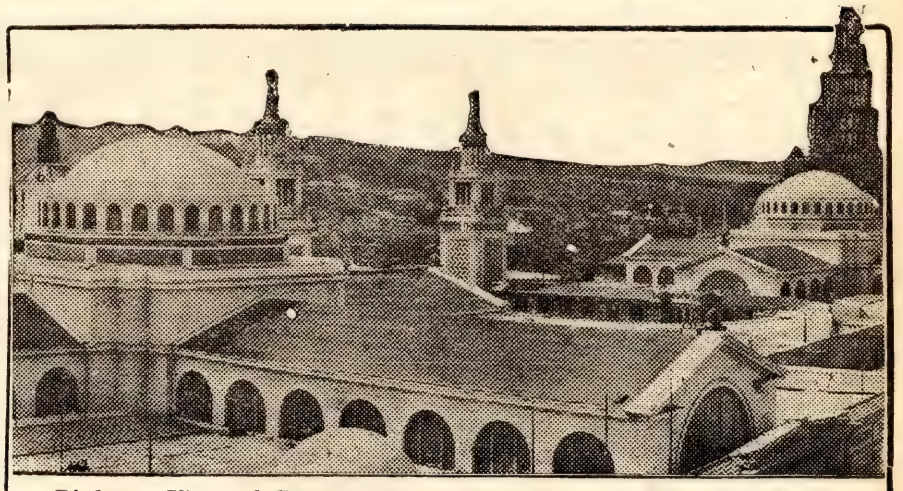
POULTRY FEEDS

O. K. SCRATCH FEED, $2.25 per cwt.
O. K. PIGEON FEED, $2.25 per cwt.
OYSTER SHELL (Hen or Chick Size) 65c per cwt.
PEARL GRIT (Hen or Chick Size) 65c per cwt.
CHARCOAL (Hen or Chick Size) $1.75 per cwt.
BEEF SCRAPS, $3.00 per cwt.
CANADA FIELD PEAS, $4.00 per cwt.
POULTRY MASH, $2.25 per cwt.
ALFALFA MEAL, $1.75 per cwt.
CRUSHED BONE (Hen or Chick Size) $3.00 per cwt.

Bags for Clover and Timothy, 22c each extra.
Bags for Orchard Grass, Red Top Ky. Blue Grass, Lawn Gross, Poultry Feeds, no extra charge.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Opposite State House **227 W. Washington St.**



Birdseye View of Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

Haven't You Always Wanted to see Calfornia?

You Can Do it Now---At Our Expense

Up-to-Date Farming has a Plan to send you to California and Her Big Exposition this Summer. Will you go? This is the Opportunity of a Lifetime, and if you like to travel, you can't afford to miss it.

Visit the Golden State

Like all other enthusiastic, patriotic Americans you probably have always wanted to visit California, the famed land of sunshine and out-door life. And this year, with its big Exposition, California calls to you more strongly than ever. Millions of people are looking forward to visiting the Golden State's unique combination of natural and man-made points of interest, and hundreds of these are going to be sent at UP-TO-DATE FARMING's expense. You, too, can make this delightful vacation and sightseeing trip

Without Spending any of Your Money

Just remember this, you need not draw on a cent of your savings to make this delightful trip across Uncle Sam's wide domain. We have a plan whereby you can make this grand tour and "See America" at our expense. You can cross the mighty rivers and eternally snow-clad mountains you have heard so much about. You can pass through or visit the great cities along the way to California's wonderful land of sunshine, beautiful scenery, gigantic trees and deep canyons. You can enjoy all the pleasures and beauties of the

Magnificent Panama-Pacific Exposition

That great wonderland of Palaces, Courts and Gardens, with their most interesting exhibits of manufactured articles, machinery, beautiful and unusual plants and flowers, farm products, stock and implements—all this from nearly every country on the globe. Then, too, there will be the splendid Naval Pageants on San Francisco Bay, the Military Maneuvers at the Presidio drill grounds, the amusements in the "Zone" and the varied sights of San Francisco, the hill encircled New York of the Pacific.

You Can See all These Things Without Expense on your part. You can go without spending a cent of your own money, if you will spend a little of your time and effort for us.

But You Should Make Up Your Mind to Go, and begin to plan now. Do not delay; it matters not where you live. Send in the coupon below. We will send you full particulars of how UP-TO-DATE FARMING will send you on this trip.

Publishers Up-to-Date Farming
Equity Publishing Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

Publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Without any obligation assumed by me, please send me full particulars of your plan for a free trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and side trips.

Up-to-Date Farming Jan. 15.

My Name .....

My Address .....



NEW BLOOD

Let Us Give You This Great Collection of Grand New VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, CORN AND GRASS, and a NEW POTATO to Introduce New Blood

IN THIS collection has been assembled the newest and best variety in its particular class. They will immediately supply what nearly every farm and garden needs—new varieties, new blood and superior and greater production—without a cent to be paid for them. Send the coupon below and get our great offer complete and a full history and description of the varieties. Send now, so you can have the seeds at hand when planting time comes. **The best variety of beets, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumber, lettuce, musk-melon and water melon, the largest and finest onion that grows from seed, the biggest pumpkin, radish, squash and tomato. Also a splendid supply of Flower Seeds, a valuable new Field Corn, a wonderful New Potato, and the 1915 agricultural sensation—Sudan Grass,** all in this collection.

This collection affords the opportunity that every progressive farmer and gardener seeks or should seek—the opportunity to test in his own ground the newest things and to raise seed for future crops. The benefits thus resulting from this distribution cannot be estimated.

This Offer is to Every Up-to-Date Farming Reader

We want to send one complete collection to each family where this paper goes. We can do this if each person, as he or she reads the paper will clip the coupon below and send it to us. Our purpose in doing this is to improve the garden and farm crops of our readers and to advertise UP-TO-DATE FARMING and greatly increase its circulation. The only condition we make is that you will send us the names and addresses of two of your neighbors who are not subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING now and agree to tell them about what we send you.

You better not miss this. You should aim to be the first one in your community to get this seed distribution, and your garden this year will be the envy of your neighbors. Fill out the coupon before you lay the paper down.

Publishers Up-to-Date Farming Dept. 7 Indianapolis, Indiana

Cut off Here

This is the Coupon to Send

Publishers UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. 7, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen—I apply for one of the "New Blood" collections of seeds, etc., as offered in UP-TO-DATE FARMING of January 15th, I agree to the one condition you make, viz. that I will show what you send me to two of my neighbors and I send their names herewith. No other member of my family has applied, or will apply for the seeds.

My Name.....	A Neighbor's Name.....	Another Neighbor's Name.....
Rural Route.....P. O.	Rural Route.....P. O.	Rural Route.....P. O. .....
Co. .....State.....	Co. .....State.....	Co. .....State.....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year. Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.

In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send their address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

J. A. Everitt
Editor

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.

John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Jan. 14 If this date is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription expires with this month. An older date indicates your subscription already has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending renewals or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents always should state "new" or "renewal."

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 15, 1915* *No. 2*

The "Buy it Now" Movement

AT A MEETING of the Agricultural Publishers' Association in Des Moines, the last week in the old year, a plan was agreed upon to inaugurate a campaign to urge farmers to buy NOW, even what they may not need for a little while.

The reason for this is that farmers are getting high prices for several of their crops and, as a whole, they are considered the most prosperous of any class of our people. Merchants and manufacturers are feeling the curtailment in business more than the farmers, and they naturally look to the country places for the first evidences of the return to prosperous times. They know that when the farmers are out of the markets, retailers and wholesalers and manufacturers suffer in business. But when the farmers are buying, the retailers' business is active, the wholesalers send their travelers out for orders, and the factories start, or increase their production to supply the demand.

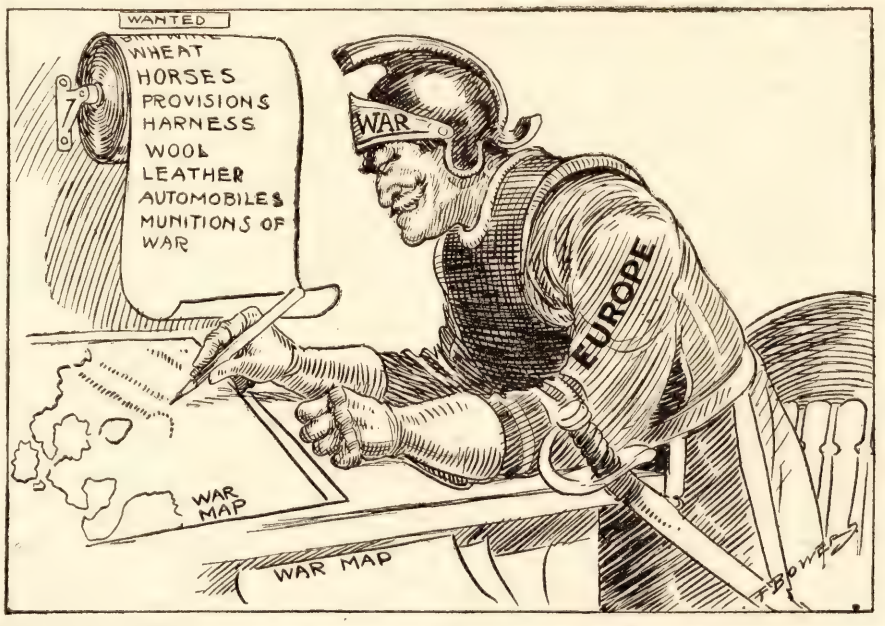
The central idea is that if the farmers will buy NOW, what they must have later this year, the good effects will be felt by all classes and in all branches of the country's business. There are many people idle in cities, now, who would then be employed and would become large consumers of farm products. And, who knows, perhaps if this "Buy It Now Movement" meets with a hearty and universal response on the part of farmers, the increased consumption of potatoes, apples and some other things which are low in price now, as well as things on which prices are good, may result in betterments in prices to doubly compensate the farmers.

We know that farmers have been extremely conservative in their buying. This was because of the uncertainty of their prices in the future and they practiced rigid economy against the possible times of low prices. They saw a great menace in the recently enacted tariff law that admits farm products of other countries free to this country. This was and is a real menace, and farmers very wisely have hedged against it. But conditions have arisen—the great war—that we believe will insure against any competition from other countries for a couple of years at least. In the meantime, there will be time to correct the mistake in the tariff. The disposition shown by many members of the present Congress to favor a tariff commission we believe augurs well for American agriculture.

We have said before: "Prosperity begins and ends with the farmers," and this: "Keep our farmers prosperous and contented and we cannot have hard times in this country." We believe farmers can have sufficient confidence in the present and future of their business to at once start a wave of prosperity that will spread all over the country. They can do it by buying NOW such machinery, merchandise, seeds, fertilizer, building material, etc., that they will be sure to need in the spring or next summer. If, for each farm, $50.00 would be invested in some things that it was thought to put off the purchase of a couple of months, it will represent about $300,000,000 more business for the country AT ONCE. This would put tens of thousands of idle men to work and the business of the whole country, including agriculture, would be enormously benefited. If you have not the money to spare right now, go down to town and contract for your needs for future delivery, or get credit and bring them away. It's contracts and orders the business men want and a credit purchase will start as many wheels of industry as a cash purchase will.

Prosperity must begin on the farms. Let it begin NOW.





Not Too Much Fruit But Bad Marketing

AT THE GREAT national apple show at Spokane, Washington, recently, there seems to have been considerable worry over what appeared to be an excessive production of fruit in this country, especially of apples. It was practically decided that too many orchards had been planted, or, rather that too many acres had been set to apple trees, and that the millions of dollars so invested had already proven a bad investment.

We agree that results seem to justify that conclusion, for we know of moderate sized orchards even in the central portions of the United States that have failed to be profitable, not from lack of production nor for lack of demand, but because the prevalent system of marketing and distribution fails to supply the demand. Not half the people of the United States have all the apples they would use, and would gladly pay reasonable prices for if they had the opportunity to buy; that is, if the fruit had been brought within their reach. Hence we regret that growers who find themselves doing an unprofitable business, study the surplus that is going to waste rather than the almost unlimited demand that is unsupplied. If the United States were supplied there would never be a season when an apple need go to waste, or when its production, harvesting and marketing would not be profitable. And there is no good business reason why that demand is not supplied. Our country is net-worked with transportation facilities. Even in the great fruit sections of the West where the discussion to which we have referred took place, there is transportation by rail, river and ocean, and so it is almost everywhere in the nation. But so long as a few organized or co-operating buyers are depended upon to handle the fruit it will be gathered to the shipping centers where the demand will be over-supplied and the markets glutted. This is the situation that stares the orchardists in the face, and it does look like they could devise a better system of marketing and distribution. Transportation companies would gladly aid them in it, and the unsupplied demands would welcome it.

Farmers Must Market Co-Operatively

THIS ARTICLE is not a mere production by the editor of this paper. It is a statement of actual fact, of history, as made in a New York county.

Five years ago the farmers in a certain portion of Erie County hauled their products to Buffalo, N. Y., and sold them on the markets there. After the first rush of trade was over and the buyers had become measurably satisfied, the farmers were generally left with a large share of their loads still unsold. This the commission dealers and brokers bought at their own prices. With the accumulated stuff thus bought at low prices the commission buyers would pool their interests and make up car load shipments to the market centers east, west and south. This sort of business was conducted to such an extent that it proved disastrous to the growers, and if it did not bankrupt them entirely it kept them on the ragged edge and a long way from prosperity. A marketing association was then formed and 360 farmers living in Erie County belong to it. It has an executive board and a board of directors who carry on the business. Each member pays a $10 membership fee, and that entitles him to send all the products of his farm to the receiving station to be disposed of. The members are relieved of all further work connected with the disposal of their products, and they are assured of every cent their goods bring after being shipped to the best markets. When peas, cauliflower, beans, lettuce, pickles, apples and potatoes are brought to the sorting and shipping station they are graded and shipped away in lots varying in amount according to what that one market can buy.

Take one example as to how the plan works—cauliflower, for instance. All members who have cauliflower send it to the station, where the farmer is given a receipt for his load. It is then graded, packed and sold. At the end of three days, the time set for the disposal of a particular lot, the average price per crate for cauliflower is computed and each member is paid the average price for his produce. The only cost to the grower is his $10 membership fee and a charge of 5 cents per unit for the produce disposed of. The unit is a crate, bushel, or the accepted measure of any particular kind of produce.

Buy it now

Get what you will need in the Spring, now, and help pass prosperity along.

The Nations Prepared for War

ONE OF America's greatest modern generals was sent to Europe some twenty years ago to represent the United States on various special occasions that brought him in close and personal contact with the European rulers, and gave him a personal knowledge of the armies of those countries. Since then he has written for publication an interesting account of the things he learned and of the impressions that were made upon his mind. Of course, at the time he was there and when he wrote the articles to which we refer, he nor any one else had any thought of the terrible war that is now raging in those countries. We do not mention the general's name, for we are sure he would not care to so express himself in the face of the conditions that now prevail in those countries. And it must be borne in mind that what the general saw and the impressions it made on him was without any thought of the war. That gives it all the greater significance, and makes the quotations all the more interesting. We quote:

The Turkish army, which we hear less about than any other, is a well organized, disciplined, strong army, numbering at that time (1895), 700,000 effective men who are trained to look upon the Sultan as the spiritual head on earth of their religion. It has the effect on the mind of the Turk of inspiring his confidence and his faith that in serving his Sultan he is serving his God. There is certainly one advantage in their religion in that it maintains absolute sobriety. The use of liquor is abhorrent to the Mohammedans, and as a result their army is absolutely a temperance organization.

* * *

On arriving at Athens, I reported to the Secretary of War, who gave me every facility for visiting the army then occupied against the Turkish army in the north of Greece. I found it bivouacked very near the Pass of Thermopylae. This gave me an opportunity not only of seeing the two armies in battle array, but also of riding over the historic ground where the Spartans fought and fell 2,400 years before in their battle with the Prussians.

* * *

I also had a very good opportunity of seeing the Italian and Austrian armies. They were in splendid condition and fortunately for those countries have not been required to engage in serious campaigning for many years.

The French soldiers, individually, in uniform and equipment, appear the least attractive, yet when seen in large bodies they appear thoroughly organized, well disciplined, and their field maneuvers were quite as good as anything I saw in Europe.

Germany is one vast military camp where all the male population are required to be thoroughly drilled, disciplined soldiers. Their armament, equipment and uniforms are most effective and attractive.

Second after Greece, Russia was the most interesting country to me. * * * The people are a strong, hardy race, and the army is well officered and well disciplined.

* * *

My observation of the affairs of Europe were made under the most favorable circumstances. How long war will continue to excite the ambition, the passions, avarice and applause of the human race it is impossible to determine. How long great armies and navies will be gathered for the gratification of rulers to acquire, protect, or desolate countries, resent petty insults between sovereigns, or decide great international controversies, no one can tell. The present standing armies of Europe are approximately 4,000,000 men, imposing a colossal burden upon the people.

The above quotations were written in 1911, and they are far more interesting now than they were then. Those European nations have long been ready for war, and the terrible destruction of life and property now reported is not at all to be wondered at. When the end will come and what the result will be no one can tell. If the United States can remain neutral, however, it is clear that our people must supply much of the necessities of those warring nations, and that these supplies must come largely from our fields and pastures.

Speculation and Waste ot Produce

THE PAPERS are full of reports of the marketing of bad produce. Special attention in this line has been directed to eggs lately. A New York lawyer, attorney for the New York Central Railway Company, says there is a waste in this country every year of not less than $200,000,000 worth of eggs, and not less than $50,000,000 of this waste is due to bad handling and breakage. If that is true the responsibility for that loss is upon the shippers and transportation companies, and not upon the farmers.

But even in this there seems to be a most unmerciful swindle. An investigator for the Trunk Line railroads testified recently that handlers are bribed to report damage in transportation. He declared that those who delivered the eggs from the railroad stations to the consignees were paid to break the top layer of eggs in each case. The damage was then reported to the railroad companies and the full value of the cases so damaged was collected from the company. The witness asserted that in one year a single firm in New York had thus collected $38,000 from the railroads, and another firm had collected $30,000. After that the unbroken eggs, practically the entire shipment thus charged for, were sold as undamaged eggs. Thus the dishonest dealers got almost double the value of the eggs—were paid for them twice. And it foots up a loss of eggs that never occurred.

It is also claimed that in some places, notably in Chicago, there is an extensive market for bad eggs. One Chicago firm at least has been tried and found guilty of buying and selling rotten eggs. State and national authorities have taken the matter up, and exercise the right to hold and examine egg shipments. Thus honest dealers must suffer because of what dishonest ones do. It does not follow that these bad eggs are sold as good ones. The law does not permit rotten stuff to be sold at all.

The damage resulting from this marketing of rotten eggs, falls back upon the farmers, to a degree at least. The city impression is that the eggs



were bad when the farmers sold them, but that is not necessarily true. No matter how fresh the eggs may be when they leave the point of production, future treatment often results in their getting bad. They are then shipped to these dealers in "rots and spots," and "the farmers bear the blame, sir." Honest buyers are made more cautious, and price-makers take advantage of it to hold prices lower. In fact, we are approaching the time when not a shipment of eggs will be permitted to leave the first shipping station without some sort of official inspection, and the egg producers or the people generally must pay the expense, and they must submit to the frequent injustice and unfairness of the process.

And like trouble is rapidly coming in the marketing of other products. Already, corn and wheat must be graded, and different varieties must not be sold and bought and shipped together. Government grading is urged and almost required. All this is taken advantage of by the buyers, and the farmers are the one class that can't help themselves. About all they can say is: "We brought the stuff from the fields, the orchards, the pastures and the nests; it is up to you buying gentlemen to do what you will with it, and pay us what you please." Other classes say that is the only way to do it, but those classes do not allow any such rule to apply to what they produce.

Meanwhile we urge farmers to market their stuff in strictest honesty, and do it in the best possible way.

The Hope of the Future

WHAT the farmers need above all else is an increased demand for their products at profitable prices. We do not mean exorbitant or extortionate prices, but prices that will pay the cost and equitable wages for the labor required. With such increased demand there would be increased production—could be, and would be, almost unlimited production. The farmers do not lack acres so much as they lack remuneration. Give them dependable demand and profits, and the labor on the lands will promptly increase, nature will be called upon by the proper growth of the proper crops to keep up the soil's productive powers. Fertilizers will be used without stint or hesitation, and each year will bring more abundant yields than did the year before. These are not probabilities only, they are certainties.

The hope of the future, then, is in the greater demand and the assurance of price. So long as demand depends upon the meager distribution by selfish greed, a large percentage of our own people will suffer because of unsupplied needs, and products will go to waste in the fields or yield little to the producers because the speculators have already secured all they cared to handle, and the prices on the production are driven below the profit mark while on the consumption side they are put above the ability of the demand to reach them—in fact, much of the demand is taught to believe there is no supply for them.

Unfortunately the schools lean clumsily toward this system of buying and distribution. Much of the press does also, and official departments are almost entirely in line with it. We need not give any reason why. Those who dictate their own profits accumulate money and those who must depend upon others for their revenue are very apt to smile upon those who are able to be liberal with money, and those who depend upon votes for their positions are indulgent to those who command votes. We are speaking mildly and we need no proof.

But there is evidently coming over the seas a demand entirely independent of local distribution. It may seek its supplies of the monopolistic buyers, but storage is not required and meager shipments are out of the question. This will so change the manner of obtaining local supplies that producers and consumers must be brought closer together and the disguises that have deceived both must be torn asunder, and the sunlight of a new day will shine into the dark places where wrongs done to both have so long been hidden. Once seen, the reign of so great an evil will be ended, and a more direct and just system of marketing will come, and supplies will reach the remotest demands not from the hands of cruel speculation, but from the generous fields of actual production.

It truly is "a long lane that has no turning," and it is "an awful curse that brings no one a blessing." If the demand that comes from the terrible European war, which we cannot control, lays bare and destroys our ruinous marketing system, both producers and consumers will have great cause to be thankful.

And in this connection we feel that we may well advise farmers to increase their crops for this year, especially of foodstuffs. Yes, clean out the waste places this winter and prepare for bigger crops in 1915.

Cattle in the Philippines

DR. H. J. WATERS, president of the Kansas Agricultural College, has been to the Philippine Islands, and during the five months he was there he made a special study, at the request of the Department of Agriculture, of the agricultural conditions and opportunities. He reports that he found ideal conditions for cattle and beef production. He found, he says, not less than a million acres of the very best pasture lands, above all danger from overflows, that grow rank, nutritious grasses from eighteen inches to three feet in height, and that furnish the very best of pasture the year around. The native cattle are the hump-shouldered Chinese variety, the males weighing around 1,200 pounds. These cattle, he says, are acceptable for beef in the Manila market, but they evidently would not be elsewhere. Dr. Waters says, however, that these cattle readily cross with other breeds—the Galloways, for instance, the cross being free from the native hump, and much larger than the native stock. The Philippine cattle are entirely free from Texas fever. The use of the lands, and the lands themselves, may be obtained on the most favorable terms, and, declares Dr. Waters, there are fortunes to be made with cattle, and "to those who are willing to suffer some inconveniences, a home of future pleasant surroundings is possible." Hence he advises people "to sail West and grow rich with cattle."

But Dr. Waters admits that the principal market is Manila. This is an important city in the islands and its people are largely natives who live cheaply so far as buying foodstuffs is concerned. Suppose that million acres of pasture land was producing cattle, as Dr. Waters says it is capable of doing, and as he recommends it to be made to do, and those droves of cattle were poured into Manila as beef-steak, what would the beef be worth? The market would soon be so over-supplied that there would be absolutely no sale for it. This seems to be a feature of production that official investigators never consider. We care not how cheaply stuff may be produced the surplus would better not be, unless there is a profitable market for it. Hence, if cattle raisers in the number suggested ever grow rich in the Philippine Islands there must be markets found other than Manila. If not, those who go there to get rich will soon be glad to get away.

Buy it now

There is 40,000,000 farm population in the United States. Their 1914 crop is worth $9,872,936,000.00. If only $10 were spent for each person on the farm now, instead of waiting 'till Spring, it would put $400,000,000 into circulation and give employment to thousands whose families are suffering where factories are idle.

How to Erect Small Concrete Buildings

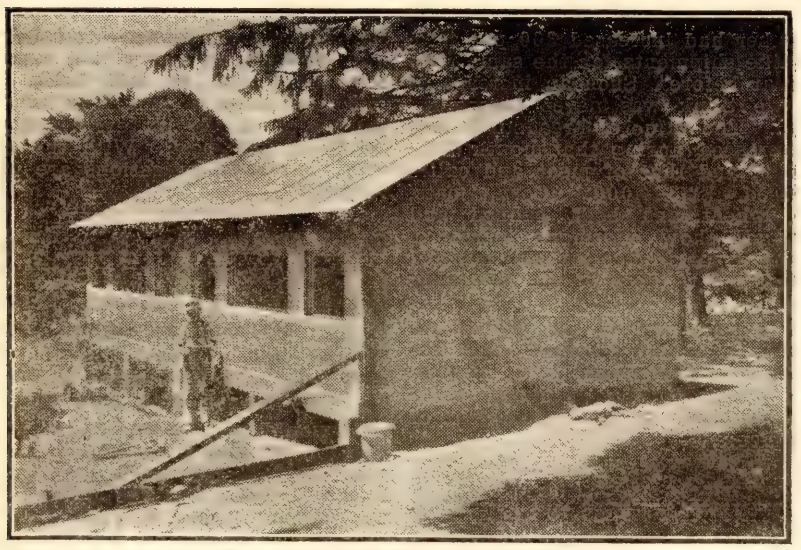


FIG. 1—A CONCRETE POULTRY HOUSE
This building rests on concrete piers and has a concrete floor, partition and walls. The walls are only 4 inches thick.

THE present insistent demand for durable, sanitary and fire-resisting materials has been a pronounced factor in hastening the adoption of concrete. This enduring method of construction is now applied largely in buildings in order that there may be a practical elimination of maintenance cost.

Small buildings for one purpose or another are always required upon the farm. These structures include poultry houses, hog pens, smoke houses, wagon houses, garages and buildings designed for storage purposes. If they are built of masonry or frame, the services of experienced workmen are usually required unless the structures are of the rudest type. The purpose here is to describe briefly a method of constructing, without the aid of mechanics, small concrete buildings for some of the uses specified. Dimensions may be increased or reduced as occasion requires. Where enlarged

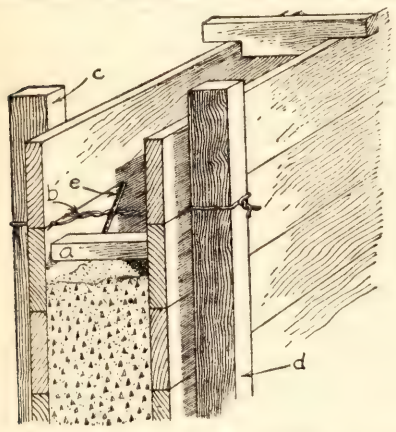


FIG. 3—METHOD OF TYING FORMS WITH WIRE TO PREVENT THEM FROM SPREADING

upon and supplied with proper conveniences, a building of this character would answer admirably for a small residence. If the natural color of the concrete is objectionable, it may be coated with a wash in any color desired, thus making these small structures picturesque as well as useful on the farm.

The Foundation

Let it be assumed that the building is to be 8 feet wide by 12 feet long, with a height to the eaves of 7 feet, inside dimensions. A building of this size might be suitable for several of the purposes mentioned above. The foundation should be 12 inches wide and 3 feet deep, which will carry it below frost line. Mark on the ground a rectangle 7½ feet wide by 11½ feet long. Outside of this rectangle mark a larger rectangle 9½ feet wide by 13½ feet long. This will leave a space of one foot between the lines all around. Dig between these lines to a depth of three feet. This forms the foundation trench. The concrete for the foundation should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 2½ parts sand and 5 parts stone or gravel. Fill in the foundation trench with concrete to ground level, being careful to prevent earth from the trench walls from falling into the concrete. The top of the foundation should be brought to the surface of the ground and made perfectly level. To insure this test it with a carpenter's spirit level.

Walls, Windows and Doors

The walls of a building of this size will need to be only 6 inches thick and they should be erected on the center of the foundation, leaving 3 inches of foundation on both sides. The forms can be made complete, and, if more convenient, can be assembled flat on the ground and then raised into position. The wall forms should be made of 2x4-inch studding placed upright and spaced about 2 feet apart. Upon this studding should be nailed, horizontally, 1-inch boards. These boards will be next to the concrete and must be fitted together so as to insure a tight joint, and if it is desired to give a very smooth surface to the finished wall the joints should be carefully matched. The forms, to prevent them from spreading, are tied by means of twisted wire passing between the 1-inch boards and around the upright studding, as shown in Fig. 3. To provide for the window openings a rough frame made of 1-inch boards, 6 inches wide, should be set in the forms at the proper location. Sometimes, after the forms have been filled with concrete to the height of the windows, the window frame itself is placed in the form and the concrete cast around it. The openings for doorways should be made in the same manner. As soon as the forms for the walls—both the inside and outside forms—are in place and made plumb, the concrete can be deposited between them. The top surface of the concrete previously placed in the foundation should be rough, but thoroughly clean and very wet in order that a good bond between the concrete in the foundation and the concrete in the wall will result. To prevent the development of cracks in the walls it is a very good practice to reinforce them with fence wire or light rods, running in both directions. This is not absolutely necessary, however, for a very small structure, but in any case it would be well to place in the corners, where the rods join, light rods bent in the shape of an "L." These rods should be 2 or 3 feet long and placed about every 12 inches of height. The frame for the doorway should be placed in position before the concreting is started. It is sometimes the custom to tack lightly to the door frame a strip of wood tapered so that its larger side is in the concrete. When the rough door frame is removed this strip remains in the side of the door and can be used for fastening the door hinges. Some prefer to dispense with this strip of wood. They drill directly into the concrete wall in providing for hinges.

Mixing and Placing the Concrete

The concrete for the walls should be mixed mushy wet and in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts stone or gravel. In placing the concrete spade it thoroughly with a thin board paddle, thrusting the latter between the forms and the concrete in order that the stone or gravel may be forced away from the forms, which will leave a smoother surface than would otherwise result. This not only allows the rich mortar to flow against the forms, but prevents the formation of air pockets and projecting stones at the surface of the wall. It will be found convenient to place the concrete until it reaches the height of the window sill. The window frames are then placed and the concreting continued until the height is about 2 inches above the top of the windows. Then, in order to strengthen the concrete over the window openings, lay two ½-inch steel rods over each window. These rods should be long enough to extend about a foot on each side of the window space. In a similar manner rods should be laid over door openings, these rods to prevent any cracking of the concrete over the openings. The balance of the concrete is then deposited until the height of the eaves is reached.

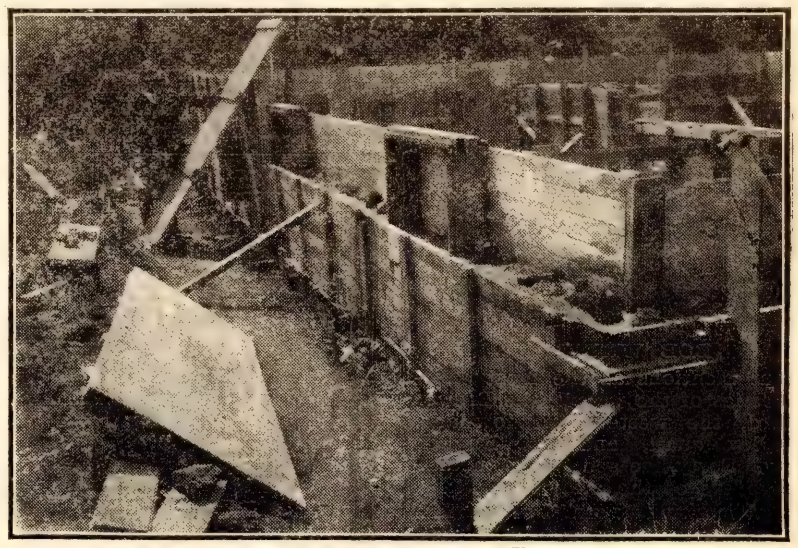


FIG. 2—SECTIONAL FORM FOR CONCRETE WALL CONSTRUCTION

Roof Construction

On the top surface of the wall there should be imbedded vertically in the fresh concrete ½-inch bolts with the heads down. These bolts extend about 12 inches into the concrete and about 6 inches above. They can afterwards be used in fastening down the wooden sill to which the rafters are attached, if the roof is to be constructed of wood. Either a flat or a peaked roof can be used. If a flat roof, it is sometimes the practice to arrange for rectangular pockets in the top of the walls, into which the roof beams can be set. When a flat roof is to be constructed make one side of the building lower to provide sufficient pitch for drainage. The forms for the walls should be left in place about one week and no weight should be placed on the walls for three weeks or one month.

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The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

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"At Home in any Field anywhere in the world"

Superior Drills correctly sow all known seeds—smallest grasses to largest bush lima beans.

No matter where you live, or what your seeding conditions are, you can get a **Superior Drill** that will do your work in the best possible manner.

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WARRANTY Every Drill guaranteed to be and do all we claim. Castings replaced FREE, ANY TIME, if proven defective. Disc Bearings furnished FREE should they ever wear out.

Send for the **Superior Catalogue,** read it. Get posted. Then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the **Superior Grain Drill**—"The Name Tells a True Story."

The American Seeding-Machine Co., Inc.
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Makers of Seeding Machinery for every purpose. Write us about your seeding problems and our Scientific Department will cheerfully answer your questions.



THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Birds as Aids to Farmers

BIRDS are pretty. Any country home would lose much of its interest and many of its attractions were there no birds about it. We refer to the ordinary wild birds to be found everywhere in the country. The Department of Agriculture has been studying the birds, and we are told that last year permits were issued for importing 475,392 birds. Of these birds thus brought from abroad 368,676 were canaries, 36,760 were partridges, and 4,148 were pheasants. There was a notable increase in the importation of partridges, as a number of states, including Iowa and Oregon, are experimenting in the introduction of these birds.

It is needless to state that many of these birds are of great benefit to the farmers. The Department has found sixty-four varieties that are helpful in the destruction of the boll weevil, America's greatest enemy in the production of cotton. The department mentions as the most effective enemies of the weevil, the Brewer blackbird, the western meadow-lark, the valley quail, and the English sparrow. Forty-five species are named as destroyers of the alfalfa weevil.



BOB WHITE

Special mention is made of the European starling. This is a bird that was introduced into this country about twenty-five years ago, and it is extending its range quite rapidly, but it is still confined to the eastern states. It lives largely upon insects during the summer, and in that respect it is useful, but it is a great consumer of small fruits, and as these birds travel in flocks they become an orchard and garden pest. They are also an enemy of the native small birds, robbing them of their nesting places and even destroying their young. For these reasons our people are advised to withdraw all protection from the starling and treat it rather as an enemy.

In this connection, we wish to speak of the quail, the well-known Bob White. This is one of the farmers' best bird friends. It is in no sense an enemy, has no habits that are damaging to crops, but is constantly destroying crop enemies. As a writer well says, the Bob White is a faithful patrol of the fields, captures and makes away with the farmers' worst foes, including the devastating army worm, cotton boll weevil, chinch bug, and potato bug. He is also a great ranger, a close searcher for feed, and outside of the growing season he lives upon the most noxious weed seeds.

Yet hunters take special pride in shooting the quail as a game bird. In most of the states the quail is protected, but there is almost always a "hunting season" during which time guns, not in the hands of the farmers but of those who care nothing for farming, may be heard almost everywhere in the country shooting these pretty little friends of the farmers. The farmers should not permit it. We are glad to note that an organization has been formed in the East, the Liberty Bell Bird Club of Philadelphia, to save the Bob White by pleading with the farmers to not allow it to be killed on their farms. It seems that any person who wishes may become a member by writing to the club and promising to protect all song and insect-eating birds. It costs nothing to join, we are told, and there are no assessments of any kind.

Farm Products Going Abroad

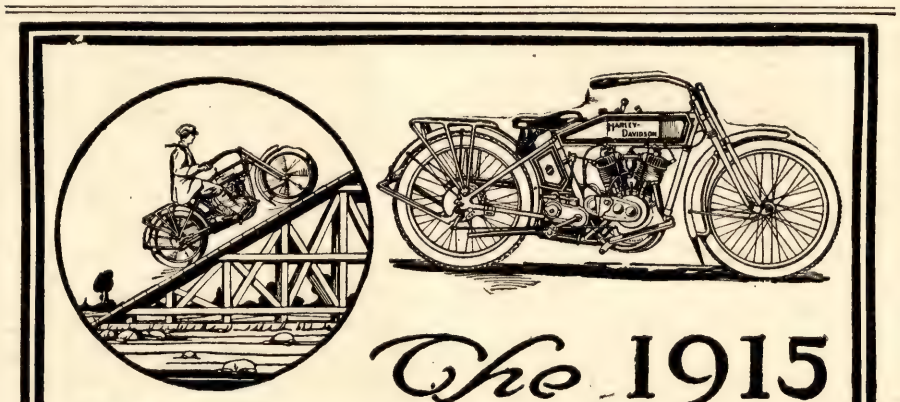
THERE is a great increase in the exports of farm products. The European war is the cause of it. There are still obstructions in the matter of shipment. The navigable waters of the world are practically under patrol, and warring vessels are liable to appear almost anywhere in the seas. Of course there are rules that apply to neutral flags, and shipping only commercial commodities, but there are restrictions even in business of that kind. Warring nations do not like for their enemies to obtain even the necessaries of life, and there are suspicions that war material may constitute a part of the load. Under such circumstances there is no knowing when or where the laws of neutrality may be violated on the high seas.

But in spite of all this, our foreign trade is increasing wonderfully. Official figures show that breadstuff shipments from the United States for last November had increased 300 per cent. over like shipments for the same time the year before. Such an increase as that we think was never before reported. The value of breadstuffs sent out increased during that month $30,125,000, and that of meat and cattle increased $2,364,000. Corn, oats, flour, wheat and beef, canned and fresh, all show enormous increases. But the exports of cotton and mineral oils fell below those of the preceding November.

To be more explicit, the gain in the shipment abroad of foodstuffs last November over November, 1913, may be better shown in the following statement furnished by the department of commerce:

	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1914.
Corn	$ 333,903	$ 1,759,109
Oats	8,150	3,900,174
Wheat	3,479,259	22,819,570
Flour	5,741,576	7,827,773
Canned beef	23,761	1,353,388
Fresh beef	60,753	1,434,684
Bacon	2,230,514	2,681,315

Bear in mind that the above shows the shipments of only one month, November, and that it compares the shipments during November, 1914, with those of November, 1913. Such an increase is unprecedented, and later figures, though incomplete, show that the increase was fully maintained during December. United States farmers need not fear overproduction during the coming season—certainly not of foodstuffs, or any of the commodities mentioned in this table. Producers of these commodities may well reach out to the fullest extent, and do their very best. With the cotton crop, however, indications are not so favorable.



The 1915 Harley-Davidson Three Speed Twin Will Climb a 60% Grade.

THIS powerful machine has taken a Harley-Davidson and sidecar up a 45 per cent grade without a murmur, a grade nearly twice that of the steepest hill to be found in most localities.

The 1915 Harley-Davidson twin motor is guaranteed to develop eleven actual horse power (37½% more than the 1914 Harley-Davidson twin). This exceptional power in conjunction with the new Harley-Davidson three-speed gives the rider more power than he really needs. If the going is rough, sandy, snowy or muddy, he can shift into intermediate gear and run mile after mile without overheating the motor.

These three-speed gears are cut so perfectly that they do not make a sound. The rider will find the Harley-Davidson transmission as silent in low or intermediate gear as in high gear. It is possible to shift from intermediate to high gear or to slam into low gear, any time, anywhere, without fear of clashing or stripping of gears. This is positively prevented by an ingenious device.

There are many other features which add to the comfort, durability and economy of the 1915 Harley-Davidson, fully described in our catalog which will be sent upon request.

More Dealers for 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson factories enable us to add more dealers for 1915. If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

Harley-Davidson Motor Company

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Nearly Fourteen Years

1016 A STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

Steel Collars for Farm Horses

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT in the care of work horses to properly look after the shoulders. Many farmers have from one to a half dozen horses laid up every season with sore shoulders.

It would take many days of strenuous toil to give a horse galled shoulders and a sore neck provided the collar is clean and fits properly, but the fractional part of a day's work in a sweaty, dirt-crusted, wrinkled collar may lay the animal up for the summer with a ruined neck and shoulders.

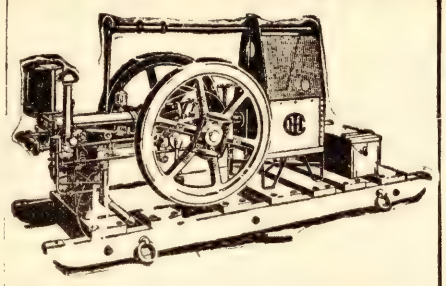
The galvanized steel collar, which dispenses with the heavy harness, has been in general use in some places for twenty years. It is adjustable in width and length, and can be adjusted to a perfect fit by any one in a very few moments. No sweat pads are ever necessary. The bearing surface is perfectly smooth and easily kept clean.

Most farmers will admit that they had not previously realized shoulder troubles to be the result of only two causes, improper pressure and friction. But the law of cause and effect never worked more true than in the instance of shoulder troubles. Improper pressure results from the use of non-adjustable collars. In the spring the horse is fat, but naturally works thin during the summer months, at which time the collar becomes loose and requires sweat pads or top pads to fill out. Even then the proper shape can not be had, because the bearing of the hames against the collar does not have a proper surface for the pressure. The structure of the collar should be sufficiently rigid to distribute collar pressure evenly over the proper area. When this is not possible the continuous concentrated pressure on small areas results in a lack of blood and nutrition to those parts, causing them to lose their resistance to infection. This brings on sore shoulders, frequently causing gangrene. It has been said that a collar should be plastic enough to adjust it to its necessary form. This, however, is not to be desired, because such features as allow the collar to shape itself will allow it to get out of shape again. The collar should first have the proper shape.

Market Co-operatively

ANY SECTION where potatoes are largely grown is loosing a great amount of money each year, if it has not a co-operative marketing organization. Such an organization should have a building ample for storing surplus potatoes when the market is not satisfactory, and with facilities for loading cars right at its doors. When the potatoes are placed in the warehouse, they should be graded in at least two grades and should there be many tubers of over one pound weight, they may be graded to a third grade, and placed in separate bins. The grading should be done by experienced men, and if the growers along a line of railroad would all be organized they could meet and decide on the grade for the whole district. The cost of grading at the point of delivery would not be much more, if any, than the grading in the field with the advantage that it would be done by experts and uniform for the whole community. This is something that cannot be accomplished if each grower grades for himself.

International Harvester Oil and Gas Engines



BUY an International Harvester engine, take care of it as any machine should be cared for and a dozen years or more from now it will still be working for you.

It will save you and your family endless hours of hard labor in pumping, sawing, grinding, spraying, running separator, etc.

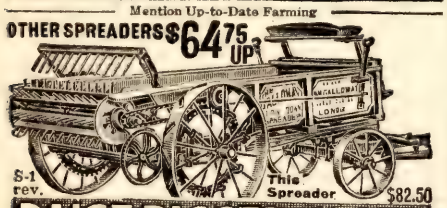
Buy an I H C engine. They last longer, burn less fuel, are simpler, and give you most power. Here are a few of the reasons: Offset cylinder heads, large valves, accurately ground piston and rings, heavy drop forged crank shafts and connecting rods, etc. Best material and construction mean the best engine. I H C engines are built in all styles, and in all sizes from 1 to 50-H. P. They operate on low and high grade fuels.

Not every local dealer handles I H C engines. The one who does is a good man to know. If you do not know who he is, we will tell you when you write us for catalogues.

International Harvester Company of America
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Chicago USA

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

OTHER SPREADERS $64.75 UP



S-1 This Spreader $82.50
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RAISE BIGGER CROPS
My New No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader

used now means bigger crops next year. You know this yourself. Manure spreading time is all the time. This new No. 8 Low-Down Manure Spreader is Galloway's greatest spreader.

Positively the best spreader made for the least money. Double chain drive, endless apron; force feed; front wheels cut under load; gets into any barnyard corner; close hitch; lightest draft of any low-down machine. Capacity 60-70 bushels. All steel gear, complete with double-trees and neckyoke. Flexible rake; high speed beater pulverizes finely any barnyard material. Steel wheels; gears coupled with channel steel, trussed like a steel bridge. Box rests on rear trucks, 42 inches high. Superior in every respect to new fangled freaks of heavy draft that eat you up for repairs, annoy you and kill your horses.

K. K. Foust, Ashley, Ohio, writes: "Please find draft for spreader received October 5th. Assure you I am more than pleased with same. It has proven all you claim and more. By buying of your company, I saved $21.80 and got just what I was looking after."



My Book "A Streak of Gold" FREE
tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. Do not buy a spreader of any make at any price until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth $1.00 (costs you nothing) and my BIG SPECIAL SPREADER CATALOG that tells the truth about the spreader business. Mailed free. Get RIGHT on this spreader proposition before you buy.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.
Wm. Galloway Co.
669 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Iowa

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More Power for Less Money 6 H. P. $98.75

Great Volume, Perfected Design and Simplicity are what make this price possible. Here's my Masterpiece of engine building. No unnecessary parts. Long life and satisfaction to engine users built into every Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Engine. Compare it point for point with any engine, then decide. Do not buy an engine of any make until you have seen my big free engine book and received all particulars about this New Galloway Masterpiece Big Six.



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Save money by using Vim 1¼ H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensative governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer.

THE VIM MOTOR CO.,
941 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio

Cheap Potatoes for Feeding

POTATOES not only have a high food value, but medicinal properties as well. Mr. J. W. Helme, state dairy and food commissioner of Michigan, has called attention to the exceptional opportunity to obtain cheap food for farm stock.

Potatoes at from 35 cents to 40 cents a bushel are the cheapest form of starch food, and starchy foods are absolutely necessary to a production of heat and energy.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the famous Battle Creek specialist, says that potatoes are the most easily digested and appropriated article of food in the starch family, which includes wheat, corn and other cereals. Potato starch digests in less than one-sixth the time of cereal starch.

Nearly 5 per cent of the dry substance of the potatoes consists of salts, largely potash. These salts have the medicinal properties of purifying the blood from unhealthful acids. These salts are located just under the skin of the potato, for which reason potatoes should not be pared before cooking.

The comparative nutritive value of potatoes is as follows: One pound of



baked potatoes has the same food value as five and seven-eighths ounces of beef, one pound of chicken, ten pints of beef tea, or seven ounces of bread.

The potato is the most valuable of all known foods in furnishing alkaline salts to purify the blood. In the same proportion potatoes constitute one of the very best stock feeds.

Boiled potatoes are unexcelled for hogs and cattle. The nutritive value is just as great for animals as for the human family.

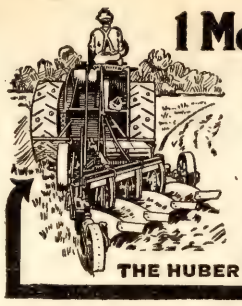
It has been known for sometime that when hog rations are occasionally varied with the feeding of boiled potatoes, that the tendency to hog cholera or other of the common diseases of the hog family is greatly lessened. Experiments over the last two or three years indicate that if a farmer will feed a balanced ration, which includes an occasional feeding of boiled potatoes, there will be few diseases amongst the stock and the animals will fatten faster and be ready for the market sooner. The profit in potato feeding, however, depends on the price of the potatoes, compared with grain.

Government Whitewash

Slake one-half bushel of quick-lime with boiling water. Cover it as soon as the water is applied. When slaked strain it and add a peck of salt, then dissolve three pounds of ground rice in warm water, having previously boiled the rice to a thin paste. Put in half pound of Spanish whiting; dissolve in warm water a pound of clean glue and put that in. Mix all together. Cover it up and let it stand for several days. It must be reheated and applied hot. Apply it to the inside of stables, basements, summer and poultry houses and the outside of buildings which you do not want to paint.

This whitewash resists the action of the weather for several months. It is supposed to be the best whitewash known and is called Government whitewash because it has been used by the United States government, about barracks, forts and the like, where a good whitewash can be used and paint is not demanded.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluble and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore. —Adv.



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Save time and money and solve your help problem by plowing, harvesting, threshing, hauling and operating your farm machinery with a 20-40

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Corn Grader Free My Corn Grader that grades Seed Corn perfectly for your drop planter, now goes **Free** with my Chatham Machine. Formerly it sold for $5.00 extra.

Wild Oat Separator Free
My new Wild Oat Separator can be had free in place of the Corn Grader Apparatus. FREE, remember, with any Chatham. New Gang takes out every Wild Oat—from wheat, barley and flax—gets them—EVERYONE.

I announce **for the next 30 days absolutely the lowest prices and most liberal terms ever known.** This Offer Extraordinary is made possible only through tremendously increased sales and consequent reduction in factory costs.

Reduced Prices The total cost of my Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner with all equipment and attachments is almost $10.00 less than a year ago. That's an astounding saving on a machine of this kind.

Liberal Credit I now sell for cash or on long time credit, requiring no security except your personal promise. You can wait till next October to pay, if you wish.

Free Trial I now ship on **wide open** free trial, no matter where you live—no money down—no deposit—no notes or promises to pay until you have had a full month's home test and have decided you want to keep the machine.



Write
This offer is so special that I reserve the right to withdraw it in 30 days. If you want to take advantage of it ACT AT ONCE.

Send Postal today and get, **by return mail**, my Special 30 Day Proposition and Free Book, THE CAMPBELL SYSTEM OF BREEDING BIG CROPS.

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Dept. 31
Detroit, Michigan
Kansas City, Missouri
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner, with 1915 equipment, handles practically every Grain and Grass Seed grown on American Farms.

WHEAT & RYE
Removes wild oats, chess, cockle, wild buckwheat, etc., from ALL kinds of wheat. Grades all varieties; excels hand picking.

OATS
Removes mustard, kale, wild peas, quack grass, cockle and other ordinary weeds. Blasts straw joints, chaff, thistle buds. Separates timothy, wheat, vetch. Grades out twin oats, pin oats, hull oats. Makes perfect grade for drill.

BARLEY
Brewers and seed grade free of wild oats and mustard or any other weed.

BEANS & PEAS
Cleans, grades and removes splits and defectives from 18 varieties, including cowpeas.

CORN
Blasts cobs, chaff, silks. Removes broken grains, shoe pegs, tips, butts and uneven kernels; grades flat, even grains for 98 per cent. perfect drop.

CLOVER
Removes buckhorn and 62 other weeds without waste.

TIMOTHY
Removes plantain, pepper grass and 33 other weeds. Saves volunteer timothy from oats and wheat.

ALFALFA & FLAX
Removes dodder and fox tail; heads, stems, fibers, wild oats, mustard, barn yard grass, false flax, broken wheat. Blasts out shrunken, frozen or droughted seed.

Backed by my Free Service Dept. (extra screens and sieves free) I guarantee you can do all these things.

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Roofing Bargains

Never again will you get a chance like the one in this advertisement. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing, as well as on our high grade rubber surfaced roofing. We are the originators of roofing direct to the consumer. We control our own factories, and can at all times supply biggest roofing snaps.

CORRUGATED ROOFING 100 SQ. FT. $1.19 METAL ROOFING

Most Wonderful Roofing Advertisement Ever Published

READY ROOFING RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING 100 SQ. FT. 47¢

PRICES S-M-A-S-H-E-D

Yes! absolutely smashed to pieces. While our regular prices are always lowest on best roofing materials, once in a while we run across something very special, even for us, and then—smash go all prices. Look at these two snaps of which we have but a limited amount to sell. ACT QUICKLY! Get your share of these Bargains.

Lot No. DS-1 10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. x 2 ft. unpainted. Price $1.19 for 100 square feet, f. o. b. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.

Lot No. DS-2 8000 squares only, rubber surfaced roofing at 47¢ per square, f. o. b. cars Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is 1-2 ply, weighs 28 lbs., mill lengths 2 to 4 pieces to roll. Nails and cement included.

FREIGHT PAID OFFER

GALVANIZED and METAL ROOFING

$1.60 Buys our best open hearth 1 1-4 in. corrugated, unpainted, roofing and siding sheets. Sheets are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 22 inches wide. New and perfect. Also furnished in V crimped flat or standing seam. Painted 10c per square additional. Order by **Lot No. DS.3.**

High grade pressed brick painted steel siding and beaded ceiling. $1.70 per square. Order by **Lot No. DS-10.**

$2.75 Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 1 1-4 in. corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 5 ft. Order this by **Lot No. DS-4.**

We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

This freight paid offer on the following roofing is provided your shipping point is east of Nebraska and Kansas and North of the Ohio River; your order to be for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Chicago House Wrecking Company
Prominently known everywhere for 30 years as the "great price wreckers" have decided that their best interests require more prominent use of the present owners names. In the future the four Harris brothers will advertise and sell their goods as
Harris Bros. Company

RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING

$1.15 Buys the best and heaviest 3-ply rubber surfaced, perfect, lasting roof covering. This is our "Ajax" brand. Rolls contain 108 sq. feet. Two to three pieces in every roll. Packed complete with nails and sufficient cement. For three ply order **Lot No. DS-5.** For 2 ply price per roll **$1.00,** order **Lot No. DS-6.** For 1 ply price per roll **85c,** order **Lot No. DS-7.**

$1.25 Buys high grade red and green slate asphalt roofing. Rolls contain 108 square feet, two to three pieces to a roll. Complete with nails and cement. Biggest snap of the century. Order by **Lot No. DS-8.**

$3.25 Buys red and green slate coated, asphalt roofing shingles size 8 in. x 12 3-4 in. Weight about 220 lbs. per sq. Order by **Lot No. DS-9.**

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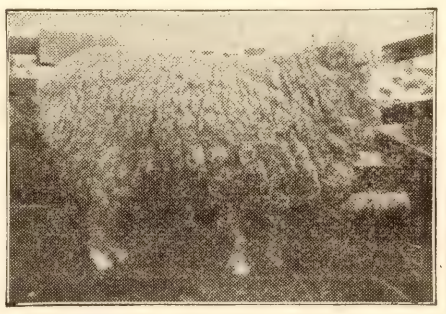
Advantages of Dairying in the South

NOTE—This article was prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, and is intended particularly for the farmers in the cotton belt.

AS IT IS well known in many sections of the South, the one-crop cotton-growing system prevails. The evils of this system are: first, a cash income but once a year, second an irregular employment of labor throughout the year, and third, impoverishment of the soil.

As a result of these evils the exclusive cotton system forces a great many farmers to borrow money to make the crop or to buy supplies to maintain the family. Also, high rates of interest are prevalent in the South. So what the South needs is not the abandonment of cotton growing, but the weaving into the farming system of something that will furnish ready cash the year around. Dairying probably meets these requirements as well as anything. Dairying properly conducted is usually a profitable business and a safe one. It is a cash business and furnishes a steady and regular cash income. Thus it can be made to put a farm on a cash basis and save the high rate of interest for money through the South. In this way the maintenance of the family is provided for through a dairy, then the cotton crop, when sold, may be clear profit.

By introducing a dairy on the farm the labor can be employed more advantageously throughout the year, also the dairy will furnish a large quantity of manure for the fields. This will return to the land about 75 per cent. of the plant food that was taken from the soil in the production of the crops. Also the cotton seed meal, so largely used as a fertilizer, can be fed



to dairy cattle as one of the best milk-producing feeds when it will lose only a small per cent. of its fertilizing value.

The climate of the South is also more favorable for dairying than in the North. Less protection is needed and a shorter time of feeding and less expensive buildings are required for the cattle. All of these things reduce the expense and should increase the profit of dairying.

Naturally the establishment of a dairy on a farm will lead to raising more hogs, which is a profitable way to dispose of the skimmed milk. In this way another very profitable line of agricultural industry is introduced.

Summarized, dairying will bring about diversifications for the Southern farm, equalize the employment of labor throughout the year, put the farm on a cash basis and thus the cotton can be held and sold at more advantageous prices.

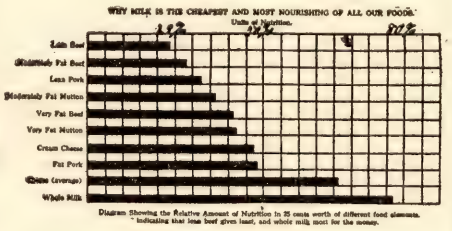


Diagram Showing the Relative Amount of Nutrition in 25 cents worth of different food elements. The indicating that lean beef gives least, and whole milk most for the money.

Why the Silo?

1. It provides a place for the storage of foodstuff, making it more valuable for feeding.

2. You get more feed from a given piece of land for silage purposes. Therefore, the silo increases the profit of the land. One man declares that he got twenty tons of feed per acre from land planted in corn and cowpeas. The silo saved every pound of this for feed and increased its value as a feed.

3. The silo puts the feed where it is out of the weather, and makes it an easy task for the farmer to feed his stock in the winter, as he has all his roughness right at the barn. He does not go out into the storms to haul fodder for his stock.

4. The silo practically saves all the feed. One man said: I fed shredded fodder for a number of years before I built my silo. It was hard to avoid large loss of feeding value of stalks and fodder because of weathering and wastage of hard portions. When corn was put into my silo at feeding time, every particle was devoured. The hardest stalks became softened and sweetened by the heat and juices of the other parts."

Dairy Notes

Cream sold for butterfat to co-operative creameries, usually brings the best price to the dairymen.

In making butter you cannot be too particular about putting it up in an attractive package.

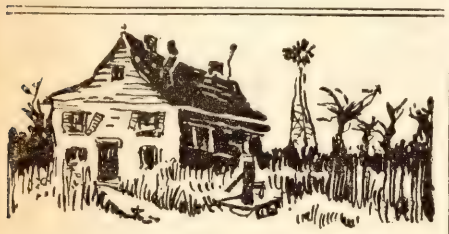
To the dairy farmer there is no comfort in winter like a silo filled with well-made silage.

In building a creamery try to have it so that the full sunlight can reach it a good part of the day. Exposing kitchen and butter-making utensils to the full sunlight is about the best way to disinfect them and destroy any germs.

The introduction of a sire from a high-producing herd works wonders in increasing the butter production.

Get rid of the boarder cows. These are the animals that consume more food than they produce in milk value.

Your "luck" in the year 1915 depends very largely upon the plans you make this winter.



No one can be a Peter Tumbledown and read the Farm Journal too. Many have tried, but they have to give up one or the other.

Peter Tumbledown is a shiftless, careless farmer, too fond of the little brown jug, and who naturally has troubles from cockcrow to sunset. Every month the Farm Journal has some item telling of his woes. He is now so well known that throughout the land Peter Tumbledown typifies someone lazy and shiftless. The Farm Journal wants to help these Peter Tumbledowns and not poke fun at them.

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admitted by all perfection in Wind Mill Construction

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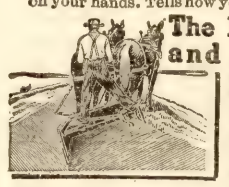
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We also build Alfalfa Grinders, Hand Grinders, Stover Feed-mills, Pump Jacks, Ensilage Cutters Free catalogs

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Get Ready Now For Spring Ditching

Write now for our free book which tells you how to ditch your wet land this Spring in the easiest and most economical way for growing you big crops instead of its being a worthless tax-burden on your hands. Tells how you can do it quickly with



The Martin Ditcher and Road Grader

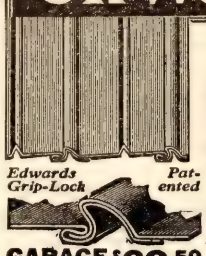
the handiest and most sensible farm and road implement ever invented. With only 1 man and 1 team it will do as much farm ditching or road grading in 1 day as 50 to 100 men with shovels, or 10 men or 10 teams with plows, scoops, etc. Will cut a ditch 2 ft. deep and 1200 yds. long in a day. Works in any land. Ideal for covering tile, filling gullies, cleaning out old ditches, building levees, terracing, etc. Price only one-tenth the big costly ones. Can be used where they can't. All steel; reversible; lasts life-time. Sent on 10 days free trial, money-back guarantee. Write today for book, terms, etc.

10 Days FREE Trial

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Incorporated 131 Allen St. Owensboro, Ky.

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Lightning-Proof, Fire-Proof, Rust-Proof
Lasts As Long As Building Stands

Your roofing expense will cease when once you have laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing. Cost per square lowest ever made. No upkeep cost. Always beautiful in appearance. Reduces cost of fire insurance.

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Makes Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, Edwards Reo Steel Shingle, Grip-Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing, Ceiling, Siding, etc., absolutely rust-proof. Not space of a pin-point on steel is exposed to weather.

How To Test Galvanizing Take any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammer it down each time. You will be able to flake off great scales of galvanizing with your finger nail. Apply this test to Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking.

"Reo" Steel Cluster Shingles

GARAGE $69.50 Lowest price ever made on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Postal brings 64 page free Catalog. Size: 10 feet wide, 14 feet long.

Patent Interlocking Device Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking. Protects Nail Holes—nails are driven through under layer not exposed to weather. No special tools or experience needed to lay—anyone can do work—lay over old shingles if you wish.

Reo Steel Shingles **Cost Less; Outwear 3 Ordinary Roofs.** No matter what kind of a building Galvanized Roofing suited to your need.

Freight Prepaid Lowest Factory Prices. Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealers' profits. We cannot quote prices here, but if you will send for our

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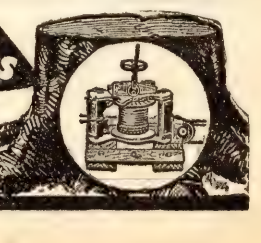
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With The Hercules

All Steel, Triple Power Stump Puller

Biggest stump pulled in five minutes or less. Clears an acre of land a day. Makes your stump land **money** land. 30 days' free trial—3 year guarantee Get our new book and special low price offer **now.**

Hercules Mfg. Co., 960-23rd St., Centerville, Ia.



CHICAGO MILK PRICES FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

This table represents the Chicago market price paid for milk to the producer from 1896 to 1915. The price is for an 8-gallon can, delivered on the Chicago platform, the freight (16½c) being prepaid:

Month	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
January	$0.90	$0.80	$1.00	$1.00	$1.10	$1.10	$1.15	$1.15	$1.15	$1.10	$1.20	$1.45	$1.30	$1.40	$1.55	$1.50	$1.45	$1.55	$1.55
February	.90	.75	.80	.90	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.45	1.30	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.55
March	.75	.70	.80	.90	.95	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.30	1.25	1.30	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.45	1.55
April	.70	.70	.80	.90	.90	.95	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.25	....
May	.65	.65	.65	.75	.75	.75	.75	.80	.75	.80	.80	.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	....
June	.65	.65	.65	.75	.75	.75	.80	.75	.80	.80	.85	.90	.90	1.00	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	....
July	.75	.70	.75	.85	.85	.85	.90	.85	.85	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.30	....
August	.75	.75	.85	.85	.90	.90	1.00	.85	.85	.90	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.35	....
September	.75	.85	.90	.95	.95	.95	1.00	.95	.95	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.35	....
October	.85	.85	.90	.95	.95	.95	1.00	.95	.95	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.45	1.55	....
November	.85	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.45	1.35	1.45	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.65	1.55	....
December	.80	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.45	1.35	1.45	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.65	1.55	....

The higher prices in the late years were largely brought about through the producers' organizations.

The Feeding and Care of Dairy Calves

THE FEEDING of the dairy calf should begin before it is born. It is false economy for any dairyman to withhold feed from a cow which is to bear a calf, and if it is done it is likely to affect unfavorably the future welfare of the animal and its value as a milk-producer. The cow at this time should be fed liberally so as to be able to produce a strong, well-developed calf and a large flow of milk.

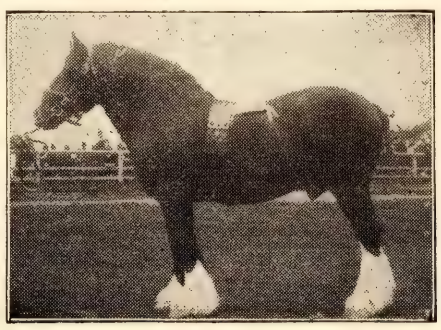
When the calf is quite young, it needs frequent feedings, but in small amounts. The calf's stomach is small and it can comfortably contain but little and that little is soon digested, when it needs more. No positive rules can be laid down, but as a guide to go by the following is given to meet the requirements of a 60-pound calf:

First week: A 60-pound calf should have 4 quarts of its mother's warm milk.

Second week: 5 to 6 quarts a day, providing no digestive disorders appear. The calf may be weaned during the second week and whole milk be given it.

Third week: One quart of skimmed milk may be susbstituted for the one quart of whole milk which was given it the second week.

Fourth week: The same as the second week, except that one-half of the milk may be skimmed and one-half whole milk.



When the calf is one month old it may receive all skimmed milk providing it is healthy. Increase the amount gradually until at 3 months of age it should be receiving 8 to 10 quarts a day.

If the calf is lighter than 60 pounds at first, a less quantity should be fed. A small quantity of grain should also be fed as soon as any part of the feeding is skimmed milk. Two parts, by weight, of cracked corn and one of wheat bran, makes a good grain mixture. The grain should be given in a feed box after it has had its milk, and no more grain should be given than the calf will eat up readily and clean.

A calf should also have roughage, such as clover, alfalfa, or pea-vine hay. In the absence of any of these, corn fodder or straw should be placed where it can have access to it. If it is summer time, the calf should have pasturage when, of course, hay or other roughage is not needed.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon having the troughs, pails and stalls clean so as to avoid digestive troubles.

The greatest trouble in raising calves comes from scours. This is usually caused from feeding dirty milk or from dirty pails—sour milk or impure grain, irregular feeding or overfeeding. The presumption is that this will not occur, but if it does, reduce the feed to about one-half and see that it is fresh and clean in every respect. If this is not sufficient, and the trouble does not disappear promptly, give the calf three to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil mixed in its milk as a physic, and two to three times daily a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth in doses of one to two tablespoonfuls in its milk, the quantity depending upon the severity of the attack and the size of the calf.

Care of Young Pigs

Never feed sour milk to sows with very young pigs. It will cause the scours in the litter. During the first five days extra attention must be given the pigs. Sweet milk and bran is a good slop for the brood sow.

The sow should not be confined in too small a pen, as she will be apt to overlay her pigs or trample them under her feet.

If the pigs are allowed to run into a clover field while they are growing they will have a great opportunity to eat and grow fat.

Here is a good ration for the young pigs: Slop made of middlings and milk and fed morning and evening, with a little corn, will make their sides puff out with fatness.

Pigs should be fed only what they will clean up, keeping them anxious for feeding time to come.

Rooting pigs may grow tall and slim, but seldom fat. It takes a good deal of power to plow up the ground, so the pig must use his food for this instead of making fat. Put a ring in his nose and watch the improvement.

Charcoal and ashes mixed with salt should be kept where the pigs can have free access to it at all times.

Treatment of Animal Wounds

When an animal is wounded it is important to treat the wound so as to prevent infection from flies, worms, etc., and to encourage the healing. Following are three formulas which will accomplish these results:

Formula No. 1:
- Oil of tar ..... 8 ounces
- Cottonseed oil to make ..... 32 ounces
- Mix and apply.

Formula No. 2:
- Powdered naphthalin ..... 2 ounces
- Hydrons wool fat ..... 14 ounces
- Mix into ointment.

Formula No. 3:
- Oil of turpentine ..... 1 dram
- Phenol ..... 1 dram
- Cottonseed oil to make ..... 4 ounces
- Mix and apply freely to wounds.

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Then you'll be interested in Fruitland Park and vicinity, where, at the RIGHT PRICES on easy terms you can secure land that should, WITH THE FIRST CROP RAISED THEREON, RETURN YOU EVERY DOLLAR YOU HAVE PAID FOR IT.

Three to five crops can be raised from the same land the same year. Our lands lie on either side of three hard roads and two railroads with twelve stations, modern packing houses, six towns. Sixty-two cash buyers in this section last season. Over one million boxes of grapefruit and oranges shipped from this part of the State last year. This is the **great proven** orange and grape fruit district. McKinney grove yielded $2311 per acre last year; Buffum grove $1000 per acre for 10 years. Best packing houses—largest grove (900 acres.)

No pioneering here, but a settled, developed community where you can live as you have long wanted to live, where ideal home sites, healthful surroundings and opportunities for profit appeal strongly to the intelligent and earnest investigator—a vicinity where the home lover's dreams come true. On a beautiful lake you can inexpensively build a pretty bungalow—have a telephone therein—have free automobile dry goods and grocery delivery to your door and boat, bathe and fish at will.

The vicinity is prosperous, with high, rolling, gently sloping lands par excellence for citrus growing, retreating gradually into fertile fields, the monotony of which is relieved by clear, crystal lakes. These lakes are filled with gamy fish, furnish beautiful home sites along the shore, are ideal for boating and fishing, and their beauty rivals that of the lakes of the Canadian Rockies or Switzerland. The drainage is perfect. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, underlaid at proper depth with good clay subsoil which holds the moisture and obviates the necessity for expensive irrigation. No swamps, marshes or wet and soggy ground; no flat woods land with its meager opportunities for profit; no palmetto with its heavy clearing expense, but land from which the heavy timber has been removed, and which can be inexpensively cleared.

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We are owners, **not agents.** We have no expensive, flashy literature to send you—just plain ordinary convincing facts—for our lands speak more eloquently for themselves than we can speak for them. Let us get acquainted TODAY.

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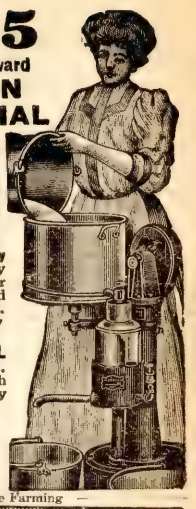
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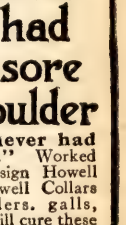
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The department lays down the following five rules for the poultrymen and farmers to follow:

1. Give the hens a clean nest.
2. Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.
3. Gather eggs at least once daily.
4. Market eggs at least twice a week.
5. Kill or sell all mature male birds as soon as the hatching season closes.

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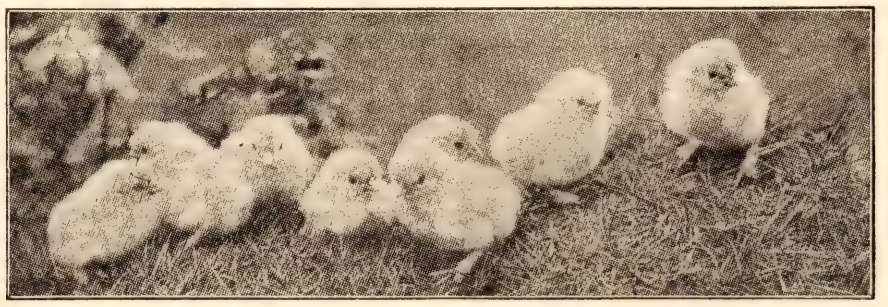
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Thorough-bred or Mongrels

Does it Pay to Raise Thoroughbred Poultry?

By W. C. Pierce.

IT HAS always been a strange thing to me why anyone should raise common poultry when the thoroughbred poultry makes money while the common fowls hardly pay for their keeping. It is not a question for you or me to argue. The work of experts under the direction of the government, have learned that the common hen lays less than eighty eggs per year on an average. Eighty eggs is a little over six and one-half dozen, and at twenty cents per dozen on the average (which is very low) is $1.30. The thoroughbred hen will lay on an average about twelve dozen, or 144 eggs per year. Tests in egg-laying contests show more than this. This makes $2.40 a thoroughbred hen will bring you at the twenty-cents-per-dozen rate, which is altogether too low. If you have a hundred hens, the difference between the common hen and the thoroughbred hen is $1.10 per hen, or $110 on the year, or in five years, $550. Did you ever stop to consider the amount of money you are losing? A small investment in poultry buildings, and a few good thoroughbred fowls from reliable breeders who have bred their fowls for egg production and extra pounds of flesh, will pay large dividends. Start with a trio or pen and in one year you can have a large flock. You also can get more for your thoroughbred poultry when you sell them, as they will weigh more than the common kind, and it costs no more to feed them. In fact, they grow faster and weigh more on the same amount of feed.



The market poultry buyers pay us two cents per dozen more for our eggs than the market quotations. After the breeding season is over, this is quite an item on the large number of eggs sent to market. Don't sell your eggs to the huckster. Send direct to the poultry buyers in nearby cities. Get egg cases at fifteen cents each, which will hold thirty dozen, and ship to them or arrange with some good hotel in the city to take your eggs each week. They will pay you an extra price for extra quality. The cost of shipping a case of eggs to the city by express is usually less than one cent per dozen. If you cannot afford to buy a pen of birds, you can buy a setting of eggs. It is a longer road, but the same end will be reached in time.

If your poultry will not average 144 eggs or better a year, dispose of them and get a start from birds that have been bred to a higher state of egg-production. Weed out the drones and keep workers.

When buying a start in thoroughbred poultry, be sure that you are getting fowls from some one who has bred poultry scientifically to get the most eggs.

One other thing we would like to impress upon your mind. Get your fowls or eggs early as possible, for early hatched pullets will begin laying early and will continue to do so all winter, with proper quarters and feeding. Winter eggs will bring a handsome price and pay well for the extra trouble of getting out the early chicks. One hundred early pullets of the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and some other breeds will earn an average of fifty cents a month per fowl for December, January, February and March. Prepare to raise 300 to 500 chickens each year and do it right and the profits on them will surprise you. There is no department of the farm that will bring in as good returns on the investment as will the poultry department, if properly handled. If you have a mortgage on the farm or home, the fowls can pay it off quicker than anything you can invest in if you give them the right chance.

Don't Neglect the Painting

All buildings and appliances on a poultry farm, or in the poultry yard will be improved by painting, or liberal applications of whitewash, as well as they will be protected from deterioration. A good time to paint is in the winter or early spring, on mild days. Any surface to be painted should be clean and dry. Ready mixed paints can be bought, or the material may be bought and the oil, and then mixed by the painter.

Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints, but as ordinarily applied does not last more than one year. Besides giving a neat and clean appearance to the buildings, it is beneficial in disinfecting and helping to keep the poultry healthy. Ordinary whitewash is made by placing ten pounds of quicklime in a pail with two gallons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap, allowing it to remain for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which will allow it to be applied readily.

Here is another recipe for weather-proof whitewash for outdoor use:

First: Slake one bushel of quick-lime in 12 gallons of hot water.

Second: Dissolve two pounds of common salt and one pound of sulphate of zinc in two gallons of boiling water.

Third: Now pour the second into the first, then add two gallons of skimmed milk and mix it thoroughly.

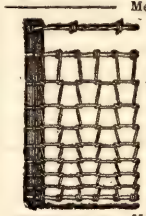
Apply this lightly over any surface with a broad whitewash brush, and it will remain for a long time.

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Send for our beautifully illustrated roofing and fence catalog.
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Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war.

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I now have a much better proposition than ever before—one that makes my agents more money, and I like it better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home on Monday morning and you will find them washing; go to the neighbors and you will find they are washing too. It is the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means that someone is getting the enormous profit from your territory which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I can give you a chance to make such a big profit that you will be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once, and address your letter to **JOHN B. HECOX,** *General Manager of the WOLVERINE SOAP COMPANY,* 325 Water Street, **Portland Michigan.**

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The Evolution of a Poultryman

(First Article)

"Unconscious Development"

COMPLICATED devices are the bane of the practical chicken-raiser's life. Simplified and still more effective fixtures which may be home made are to prevail eventually through common knowledge and the unconscious development of the evolving poultryman.

With four dozen chicks handed across my back yard fence, I began a transmigration. The beginning was easy, the process long and unfinished. I had no brooder, but with a knowledge of needs there evolved from the unfinished material of other things an effective hover, and not one of the forty-eight chicks was lost.

A satisfactory fence was needed, so with two strips of eighteen-inch wire mesh a fence was made which is still serving for the matured fowl. One strip was set perpendicularly, and the other was placed from the top at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The result was a surprise; the cost of fence cut in two.

Feed was going to waste in filth, or was lost to the birds and mice. Again a necessity was brought forth by means at the hand of every chicken raiser. The dry mash hopper was made closed, to open only by means of a little wooden lever when the chickens stepped upon the board platform to feed. This hopper is also non-wasting and does not choke up. It can be made by anyone who can drive a nail.

A cracker box trap with a drop door next the bottom at one side, was placed in a tree for the English sparrows. A little stick perch within loosens the door after the birds have entered to take possession of the oats in the bottom of the box. This method is effective, and is simple enough to be made in every yard where the sparrow is a pest.

Water was spilled and mixed with filth which checked the vitalizing processes in the developing chicks. Two tin cans of unequal size and a tin plate solved the problem of a "top-pour water fountain," and it keeps water cool in summer, with no menacing patent awaiting imitation, in every poultry yard.

To protect crowding in the box coop of the now feathering flock, an incline was fixed with boards on the floor. Protection from vermin was provided by a slot door, under the broad, low chicken porch which served as a retreat in threatening weather.

With a knowledge of what food makes a growing chicken grow more, food was kept before the flock, and at eight weeks the larger cockerels weighed just 36 ounces, or two and a fourth pounds apiece.

Problems multiply with the seasons of the year. Frost came, and eggs were expected. Nitrogenous food vanished, hope diminished. The garden became barren—though the grain box was full. "Green food" was the daily hymn of the "yet-to-be layer." How could the foliage of the soil flourish without soil, and yet without the artificial heat of the menacing and troublesome lamp? That was the question, until the stored-up heat and naturally disseminated moisture of heated water was made to grow sprouting grain in cellar and woodshed at zero weather. What a relief, and what a long stride for the poultryman.

The undesirable loafers, drones, etc., were present among the now laying pullets. Yet to find them was the problem. A trigger on the trap door of the nest was possible—then the faithful hen could be found in the act of service. But time was an item to be considered. So a box with doors at either end was selected from the lumber reserve, and made to work automatically, receiving the hen at one end and later passing her to the rear of the laying floor to begin at the process of egg-making. In this simple way the greatest loss in egg production is prevented. A few boards, plus a spring, four hinges, nails and the weight of the laying hen, is to be the universal means of knowing "which hen laid the egg."

What one back-yard poultryman has done others are doing with hammer and saw, and little or no expense.

Poultry Pickings

DURING the first two days of a chick's life it should rest and be kept warm without having food or water. After that time chicks should have free access to the drinking fountain which should be so constructed that they cannot get themselves wet. As a variety, they should also have access to sour milk or butter milk.

Keep fine charcoal and grit where chicks have free access to it. Keep the same, though coarser, for the grown fowls.

Usually the simplest rations are the best. Clean food consisting of cracked and ground grain, some animal flesh or sour milk and buttermilk, clean water, plenty of shade, dry quarters, freedom from lice, and access to dry earth, are essential for successful chicken raising. If you have faith in some new fangled scheme, try it on a small scale and prove it before adopting it for the whole flock.

Whatever the feed is, green stuff should be provided the year around. Cabbage, alfalfa, silage, and turnips can be provided for the winter's menu. If these cannot be had, sprout oats or other grain.

Every poultryman ought to have a good-sized garden or a small farm. When this is the case one of the by-products with poultry raising, the droppings, can be made a source of great profit by raising an abundance of fresh vegetables, fruit and grain.

Eggs are being sent long distances by parcel post and hatch successfully. Parties shipping eggs for hatching should, however, reinforce the mailing boxes, providing an extra protection of cotton batting to surround the eggs.

On any farm where the chickens are of an inferior grade, this can easily be remedied. Get a few pure-bred hens and a rooster, or of a plain utility breed. Save the eggs from these for hatching and occasionally introduce well bred roosters from a high-grade flock.

The poultryman who sells poultry and eggs to the huckster nowadays is a shiftless individual. With the low rates made by express companies and the convenient ways of packing, any individual producer or several of them together, can make shipments direct to the city market, thus saving one profit and usually it is a big profit, too. Frequently only 18 to 25 cents per dozen are paid for eggs in the country, while in most cities they would bring 35 cents per dozen.

A feed of chopped onions once or twice each week will help to keep the hens in prime condition. The onions may be given in a mash of bran or corn meal.

Egg-shells are made out of lime, and the hens will need plenty of lime to supply this demand. Oyster shells are rich in lime and should be supplied to the hens at all times. A grit and shell box should be continually before the flock in the winter. Likewise the grit box should always have grit in it. Grit takes the place of teeth for the hen and unless her food is ground she cannot be healthy.

Look over our poultry advertisements and they may suggest something to you that can be turned to a very considerable advantage.

Crop-Bound

Mr. J. E. Ledbetter, of Ledbetter, Ky., requests us to insert the following:

As soon as a bird is discovered to be crop-bound, give it a teaspoonful of castor oil. If the crop is solidly packed, the only way is to open it with a knife. Insert it in the front part of the crop and remove the food, then sew it up. It is several chances to one that the bird will die, but some are saved by this operation. Generally speaking, if the castor oil does not cure, then the best remedy is the hatchet. Mr. Editor, if any of your readers want to ask me about any other poultry troubles, I will be glad to tell them, if they will write to me and enclose a stamp.

Buy it now

If the farmers will buy their Spring needs now, it will start up factories during the Winter when work is most needed.



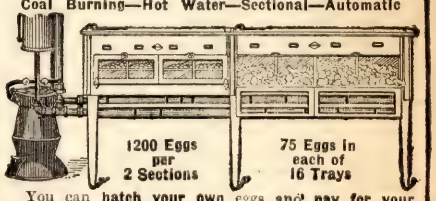
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My 10-year personal money-back Guaranty—my low prices, freight prepaid. See World's Champion machines in actual colors. Start early for gold offers. Jim Rohan, Pres.

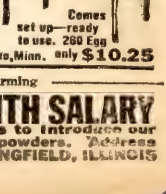
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

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T. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 564, Clarinda, Iowa

Orchard and Garden

Producing and Marketing

Pruning Fruit Trees

THE OBJECT of pruning a fruit tree is to increase its bearing of fruit, enhance its beauty and secure fruit of better quality.

Fruit trees that have a tendency to grow low and dwarfish and if they are wanted to grow taller, then the pruning should be done to discourage lateral growth, but to encourage the branches which shoot upward.

If the tendency is to grow tall and the desire is to dwarf them, cut out the tops and the shoots that grow upward and encourage those that grow laterally.

For a tree to produce well developed fruit it must have sunshine and air. Therefore, when the limbs become so numerous that the sunlight is excluded and the foliage is so thick that the air cannot circulate freely, the top must be opened up by cutting out the superfluous limbs.

As to the time of pruning, different authorities hold to different views. Some contend that the fall and winter, when the tree is dormant, is the best time. Others strongly contend for early spring, just as the sap begins to flow. We believe that any nice day in the winter is a good time to prune orchards, and in this connection we will say that if you have not done the necessary pruning until this time, do it at the first opportunity.

All dead wood should, of course, be cut out. Look over the tree, size it up and decide whether any of the large limbs should be removed to improve its appearance and to let in the proper amount of sunshine and air. After you have attended to the large limbs, then look over it again for the small details, cutting out such small limbs as are superfluous. In pruning, keep in mind that a tree with a moderate top will produce better fruit than one with a large top, even though the latter is abundantly supplied with sunshine and air circulation.

All branches should be removed close to the trunk of the tree or the main limb from which it grew. It will then heal over without any tendency to decay, as would likely be the case is a stub is left.

If you want a branch to grow upward prune so that the bud nearest the cut is on the upper side. If you desire the tree to become more spreading, prune so that the bud is on the outside of the limb. In this way a tree can be made to assume any shape that you desire.

If two branches rub against each other, one is superfluous and should be cut away.

All cuts above one inch should be painted, but do not paint until two or three days after pruning, when the wood has dried. The paint then will stick to the surface and the oil will soak into the wood. A good paint is white lead and linseed oil.

The saw and pruning shears are the implements to use and not an axe or a hatchet.

While we are talking about the orchard, have you sprayed for San Jose scale? This should be done every fall and every spring. However, if it was neglected last fall, do not neglect it longer than until the first nice day, when the wind does not blow, and when the temperature is above freezing. Lime sulphur and scalecide are the accepted cures for scale.

Protecting Trees From Mice

THE GREATEST destruction of this little animal comes in hard winters when deep snows are on the ground. The work is usually done under the snow and the damage is not detected until spring.

A clean tidy orchard is not attractive to the mice, as in such a place there is no place to harbor them, so it should be seen to that tall grass, weeds and other growths and rubbish are removed from the entire orchard. Clover and alfalfa fields are especially attractive for the habitation of mice. In such cases the clover may be mowed for a space three or four feet around the base of the tree, keeping the ground clean next to the tree. Another excellent precaution is to pack snow firmly about the base of the tree. This will render any grass which may be there unavailable for the shelter of the mice. Another plan is to pile the earth around the body of the tree six to ten inches. This should be removed in the spring.

To destroy the mice the trunks of the trees may be washed with a solution in which Paris green is mixed. Portland cement, to the consistency of common paint, is a good thing to hold the poison. Apply to the trunk of the tree with a stiff brush.

Strychnine is the most satisfactory poison for the mice. This is usually applied through the medium of wheat, corn meal, oat meal, or bran, in which the strychnine is mixed, or which is soaked with the poison. There is, however, much danger of birds, and perhaps domestic fowls and animals, picking up anything in the way of wheat or other grain. By using care it can be put in a position where birds and animals will not discover it, or cannot get to it.

Some Apples

THE GREATEST single purchase of apples ever known was made by Steinhardt & Kelly of New York this fall when they bought of the Northwestern Organized Fruit Growers 650 carloads for $1,000,000. The crop in the Northwestern apple region this year amounted to 13,650 cars. A Spokane correspondent of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" states that the area now set out to apples in those states is 505,000 acres. These trees, counting that half of them only will be so cared for that they will succeed, will produce not less than 125,000 carloads in 1919, or about ten times the 1914 crop. "And apple men," he continues, "merely smile at the suggestion that the market will be flooded, even then."

Why smile? An Irishman, the old story tells us, once laughed and chuckled to himself at the trick he was about to play on an unsuspecting bull. He would scare the animal over a steep bank into a mill pond by leaping from behind the hedge and saying "Boo!" After he had crawled from the pond where the bull tossed him, he is said to have remarked: "Faith, it's well I had me laugh first!"

It is just possible that now is the time for the apple men to smile.

Market Garden Notes

Auto trucks are coming to be much used by market gardeners around the large cities.

So important is the seed in raising vegetable crops that some of the most careful and most successful gardeners, when they find a superior strain of seed, purchase enough of it to last them for several years.

There are various systems of irrigation in use by market gardeners, but the overhead system is the one that is considered the best. An overhead system of irrigation is not expensive to install. It works much better, with much saving of time, and is more effective than watering with hose and nozzles.

The usual plan to make a hot bed is to make an excavation in the soil from two to three feet deep and in it place manure to furnish the heat. A satisfactory hot-bed can, however, be made by hauling the manure and spreading it on the ground to a depth of about two feet. It is then boxed in with frames of the proper width and the sash placed thereon. The outside of the frame can also be banked with manure.

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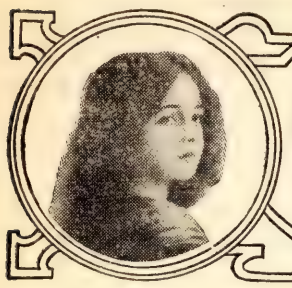
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



What About the Children?

TO SOME mothers the beginning of the school year comes as a great relief. The little ones are out from under her feet. They are well cared for and amused. and quite as happy, she argues, as they could possibly be at home; while the older children are not in the street, and are laying the foundation for a good education, and consequently are even "better off" than when at home.

But there are other mothers who look upon the school almost as an enemy to their children. Not only, they assert, do the pure, innocent minds become corrupted, but the exactions are so great that instead of happy-go-lucky, healthy youngsters, as formerly, it only takes two or three months of school life to transfer them into fretful, anxious, worried children, with no time for anything in the evening but lessons.

The mothers and fathers have no longer a claim on the children's time. The simple games so often played together by the fireside are forsaken. The home songs in which they all delight are tabooed because there is no time. All the pleasures of a sweet, restful, relaxing home-life must be given up because of the hours that must necessarily be given to lessons out of the regular study hours, if the children are to keep up with their grade; and to fail to keep up means shame and disgrace.

Now, one rarely finds parents who do not want their children to acquire at least a good common-school education; but the parents are just as rare who want this at the expense of health and a happy home-life, and that is the price that is being paid all over the land.

This is an age when we are not content to put into the children's hands such text-books as are of the most importance, letting them take their chances on acquiring a knowledge of studies of less value in later years; but we try to cram a smattering of everything into the school curriculum at the expense of a thorough knowledge of anything. The health of the children enters but little into our consideration, and we fear that this is the case with their happiness.

How many parents are giving this their earnest thought and attention?

Duty of the Parent

Whether the daughter of limited means or of wealth, every girl, at a very early age should be taught by the parents, and more particularly by the mother, to thoroughly prepare herself to be self-supporting.

We Americans have many ups-and-downs; many changes in conditions in life. Today we are rich; tomorrow, our wealth takes wings and flies away. Today we are struggling with the problem of how to get sufficient to feed and clothe us and pay our taxes; tomorrow the wheel of fortune has turned, and we have abundance. But in either case every parent should see that the daughter of the house is early taught steady application to whatever work lies at hand; undaunted perseverance in doing it, and conscientious thoroughness in its accomplishment.

Lacking these essential traits, she will never become a successful stenographer, telegrapher or bookkeeper, nor will she attain distinction as milliner, dress-maker or teacher, nor, indeed, in any other occupation or profession to which she may aspire.

There is a constant demand for experts; but let it be understood by our girls that in these progressive days no slovenly work is accepted, and that quickness and brightness are not valued unless accompanied by neatness, accuracy and faithfulness — essential qualifications that should be developed in the home, from babyhood up.

Aunt Jerusha's Philosophy

AUNT JERUSHA had just returned from Mrs. Brown's funeral, deeply impressed by the idea that the best thing we can do with kind, pleasant words is to use them every day. This is what she says about it:

"If folks could have their funerals when they are alive and well and struggling along, what a help it would be!" she sighed. She was wondering how poor Mrs. Brown would have felt if she could have heard what the minister said. "Poor soul, she never dreamed they set so much by her.

"Mrs. Brown got discouraged. Ye see, Deacon Brown, he'd got a way of blaming everything on her. I don't suppose the deacon meant it—'twas just his way—but it's awful wearing. When things wore out or broke, he acted just as Mrs. Brown did it herself on purpose.

"And the minister telling how the deacon brought his young wife here when it wa'n't nothin' but a wilderness, and how patiently she bore hardships, and what a good wife she had been! Now, the minister wouldn't have known anything about that if the deacon hadn't told him. Dear, dear, if he'd only told Mrs. Brown herself what he thought, I do believe he might have saved the funeral.

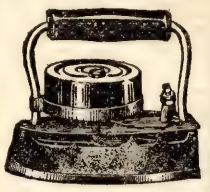
"And when the minister said how the children would miss their mother, seemed as though they couldn't stand it, poor things!

"Well, I guess 'twas true enough. Mrs. Brown was always doing for some of them. When they was singing about sweet rest in heaven, I couldn't help thinking that that was something Mrs. Brown would have to get used to, for she never had none of it here.

"She'd have been awful pleased with the flowers. They was pretty, and no mistake. Ye see, the deacon wa'n't never willing for her to have a flower-bed. He said 'twas enough prettier sight to see good cabbages a-

AGENTS

MEN AND WOMEN



Here's your opportunity to **Make Money Quick—Sure and Easy** selling the New STANDARD Self-Heating Iron. **Positively the Best** Self-Heating Iron made. **No PROTRUDING TANKS—NO PUMPS**—no hose or wires. **PRICE LOW.** Sells itself. All year business. **Profits Large. No experience** necessary. **Elegant Sample Case for workers. Send No Money** just write for full description and MONEY MAKING PLANS, and how to get **FREE SAMPLE.** Address

T. BROWN MFG. CO. 4375 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Shores EXTRACTS, SPICES, AND REMEDIES. SHORES-MUELLER CO.

A MONEY-MAKING JOB FOR YOU!

WANTED NOW

FARMER OR FARMER'S SON

With rig or auto to call on regular trade with the big Shores Line of Family Medicines, Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles, Veterinary Remedies, Oils, Etc. Our new, successful plan for increasing business assures you of over $150.00 per month profits. **Ask about it.** No experience necessary. **Don't worry about capital, but write quick.**

Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 55 Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Don't Be Hard Up $2,000 Year Easy

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. Gents and Ladies—at home or traveling—taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Platers. Plates watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles and all metal goods. No experience, heavy plate, modern methods. We do plating, manufacture outfits, all sizes. Guaranteed. Only outfits complete, all tools, lathes, materials, ready for work. We teach you the art, furnish secrets and formulæ FREE. Write today. Testimonials, samples, etc., FREE. Address

GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 606 Gray B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

I Have a Contract to Distribute a Million FREE Packages Borax Soap Powder. Want reliable men and women to help. $15 weekly. **D WAVERLY BROWN, 732 N. Franklin St., Chicago.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

ADLER'S FAMOUS

Free 30 Day Trial — No Money Down

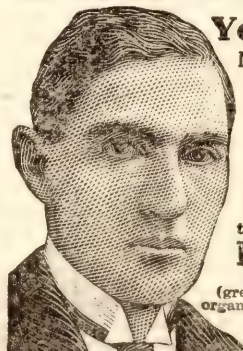
Own Time To Pay — OFFER

You Save Middleman's Profit—Pay Only for Real Organ Value

My Original Direct-From-Factory-To-Home—Not One Cent In Advance—Free 30 Day Trial—Easy Payment Plan—Absolutely Wipes Out Middlemen—Banishes ALL Competition.

Read Every Word of My Remarkable Money-Saving Plan

The value of an *Adler* Piano or Organ in your home cannot be figured out in mere dollars and cents. The sweet music of either will bring into your home life those things which money cannot buy. So that lack of ready money or large income may not hinder any one from the enjoyments of music I originated my wonderful plan of selling pianos and organs which has made the name *Adler* a household word. More than 90,000 of these famous organs are now in the homes of the people—and when I say you pay only for real organ value when you buy one of my *World Famed Adler Organs—winners of the highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair—also winners of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913*—it means a whole lot to you—to your pocket book—in long years of continued service and satisfaction.



I Save You All "In-Between" Profits

I can and will save you $48.75 because I sell direct from the $1,000,000 Adler Organ Factory (greatest in existence) at lowest wholesale factory prices. The Adler Plan thoroughly wrecks organ prices, absolutely sponging out *all* "in-between," extra, middlemen's profits on other organs.

FREE 30 Days' Trial

Send no money in advance. I will ship you any *World Famed Adler Organ* you may select from my new, big organ book, for an absolutely free playing test—*yes, keep it a whole month free*—if it does not prove all I claim—just ship it back to me—I will pay freight both ways and your trial doesn't cost you a single penny. *And then, 365 day approval test* and your money back if my *World Famed Adler Organ* has not held up to every claim I make for it. *My World Famed Adler Organ* must sell itself after a free trial in your home. You're the judge, because it is your money and I can not afford to have a single dissatisfied customer.

I Save You $48.75 Or HALF On Any Of My Celebrated ADLER Pianos

and Then Give Your Own Time To Pay

Small Easy Payments—No Burden To You

No Interest—No Collectors

After you have decided to keep my *World Famed Adler Organ* you can make arrangements to pay in small amounts as convenient. *Ask about our Fall Payment Plan for the benefit of all who depend upon the harvest for income.*

50-Year Guarantee strongest ever made.



The Greatest Piano Offer Ever Made

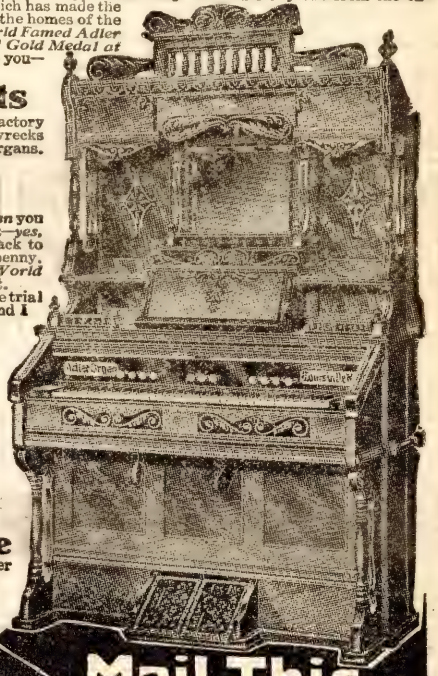
My *Celebrated Adler Piano* winner of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, 1913, is better than pianos that sell for double the money. I let you have your piano on exactly the same terms as an Adler Organ—30 days free trial; all the time you want in which to pay.

Send Today For My FREE Wonderful Organ or Piano Book

—and money saving plan. It costs you nothing to find out how much better my *World Famed Prize Winning Adler Organs and Celebrated Adler Pianos* are than ordinary made-to-sell instruments. Just fill in coupon below and mail it to me. Let me send you my big handsomely illustrated Organ or Piano Book and learn about the fairest, squarest, most liberal, most convenient Organ or Piano buying proposition you ever heard of.

25-Year Guarantee

I Sell Only Direct From Factory To Your Home. The Famous $1,000,000 Adler Factory—Greatest In The World.





Mail This Coupon Today

C. L. ADLER, President, Adler Manufacturing Company, 5311 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Make a cross in the square for organs—or pianos—or both. Or write your name and address on postal.

☐ I want your Organ Book ☐ I want your Piano Book

NAME .....

ADDRESS.....

ADVANCE STYLES
FREE Suits
To Introduce
Here we go again, breaking all records for new, nobby, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to wear a suit that is ahead of the time. You can do it FREE. To introduce these styles quickly we will give you a complete suit free, and by your wearing it you can make
$50 to $100 a Week
Drop us a postal for our advance book, select the styles you want and the cloth, and get
Your Suit FREE
Don't wait. Don't delay. Write right away. A postal will do. We send everything the day your request is received. We pay express on everything. Get busy. Simply send us a postal with your name and address on it.
Paragon Tailoring Co.
Dept. 144 CHICAGO

Wear Next Season's Style NOW



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

FILL IT ONLY ONCE A WEEK
Clean it only once a year—use it every night. Light your barns, sheds, feed-lots, cellars—with 300-candle power of steady, brilliant light—more light than 20 oil lanterns. Make your night work easier with the



Agents Wanted

COLEMAN GAS LANTERN
Makes and burns its own gas. Can be used anywhere, any time, for any kind of work, in any kind of weather. Is storm-proof and bug-proof. Most easily operated lamp made—no wicks to trim, no chimneys to clean, no smoke, no soot, no flicker, no danger—can't spill, can't explode, can't clog up—guaranteed for 5 yrs. Write for free literature and special introductory price.
THE COLEMAN LAMP CO.
1043 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.
274 E. 6th. St. Paul, Minn.
245 No. St. Francis, Wichita, Kas.
441 Akard, Dallas, Texas.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power **FREE**
To Try In Your Own Home
Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.



COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT
We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
203 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Beacon Burner FREE
FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.
100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity.
COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS
We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
HOME SUPPLY CO., 68 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



AGENTS 100%
New gas-generating **Coal-oil** lamp. Absolutely safe. Big money saver.
300 Candle Power
Light it and make a sale. Thousands sold. **Big profits on every sale. $60 a week easy.** Low retail price. Attractive terms to agents. Write for territory and **free trial offer.** A postal will do.
THOMAS MFG. CO.
5281 Romo St. DAYTON, OHIO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



STEM WIND & SET
WATCH RING and CHAIN FREE
SELLING NEEDLE BOOKS
We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch. Guaranteed 5 yrs. & Beautiful 5 in. Diamond Ring for selling only 20 Needle Books at 10c. Each book contains 3 packs needles and 3 darning needles. Order 20 books, when sold send us $2, we will send you Watch, Chain & Ring. Willard Watch Co. Dep 137 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WANTED
Agents to sell what every woman requires in her laundry. 100% profit. Only sixty cents (60c) for the first dozen.
FITZPATRICK BROS.
1319 W 32nd Pl. Chicago, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

40 lb.—FEATHER BEDS—$7.00
New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best Ticking, 6 pound pillows $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful SPECIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED,
SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept 154 Greensboro, N. C

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN  **Violin Outfit** for selling 20 pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c. Order your choice.
GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 703 Chicago

growing; but Mrs. Brown always hankered after sweet-smelling things, like roses and such.

"What did you say, Levi? 'Most time for supper? Well, land's sake, so it is! I must have gone to meditating. I've been a-thinking, Levi, you needn't tell the minister anything about me. If the pancakes and pumpkin pies are good, you just say so as we go along. It ain't best to keep everything laid up for funerals."

The True Wife's Kingdom

Home is the true wife's kingdom, says Dr. Miller. There, first of all places, she must be strong and beautiful. She may touch life outside in many ways, if she can do it without slighting the duties that are hers within her own doors.

Very largely does the wife hold in her hands, as a sacred trust, the happiness and the highest good of the hearts that nestle there. The best husband—the truest, the noblest, the gentlest, the richest-hearted—cannot make his home happy if his wife be not, in every reasonable sense, a helpmate to him.

Home happiness does depend on the wife. Her spirit gives the home its atmosphere. Her hands fashion its beauty. Her heart makes its love. And the end is so worthy, so noble, so divine, that no woman who has been called to be a wife, and has listened to the call, should consider any price too great to pay to be the light, the joy, the blessing, the inspiration of a home.

The woman who makes a sweet, beautiful home, filling it with love and prayer and purity, is doing something better than anything else her hands could find to do beneath the skies.

What is Now the Fashion

The Changing Fashions

This has not been a fruitful season in the field of fashion. Whatever may be the reason changes have been few and have been rather in the readjustment of old favorites than in new styles, freshly introduced.

The most striking feature of the moment is the increased width of the skirt, which is really considerable. Whereas a short time ago we considered two yards a wide skirt, at present we find that and more the common measurement of the average edge.

The circular cut is used nine times out of ten and with this we still have the fitted effect around the body, no matter how much freedom there may be below. Yokes are used in many models and these are generally fitted at the sides by seams.

Some of the newer designs in various garments are shown in the accompanying illustration.



No. 6995 offers a practical apron which is very necessary regardless of any changes in the fashion of other garments. This model is made in one piece, seamed only where the narrowness of the material renders it necessary. Sleeves are provided in the pattern and may be used or omitted as preferred. The neck is cut out in a deep round and the closing is at the shoulders in the back, where a single button is placed.

The apron pattern, No. 6995, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 27-inch material.

A practical skirt in the new mode is shown in No. 7002. This has a deep yoke with seams at each side and with a decided dip in the front. The lower portion of the skirt has two gores and the material may be arranged in two small pleats in front or gathered as preferred. It is gathered in the back.

The skirt pattern, No. 7002, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

No. 7026 offers a design for a house dress. This is cut on sacque lines, with the material gathered in at the waist-line at the sides. It has a drop shoulder and a shaped sleeve which may be long or short. For the shorter length there is a cuff as a finish. The round neck is trimmed with a wide, flat collar.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. Also ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

No. 7037 shows an ideal coat for a little girl. This is constructed with waist and skirt. The upper part, forming the waist, may have either of two arrangements at the neck. One is high and double-breasted with small turnover collar and the other is open with wide collar and revers. The lower portion of the coat has a circular skirt attached to the waist beneath a wide hem, giving the appearance of a wide tuck.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 54-inch material.

No. 7011 shows one of the most modern of shirt waists. This may close tight along the front to the base of the throat where there is a standing turnover collar at sides and back, or it may be left a trifle open with the same collar as a finish. Front and back are both gathered along the shoulder line where there is a strap or band extending down on the sleeve. The sleeve is small, somewhat full where gathered into the cuff at the wrist. These waists frequently show two materials, the sleeves being in contrast with the rest of the bodice.

The waist pattern, No. 7011, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch striped goods and 1 yard of 36-inch plain.

In No. 6998 we have a pretty Russian suit for a little boy. It has a coat fastened at one side, high in the neck with flat collar and with long sleeves tucked above the wrist. With this coat are small trousers open at the knee.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material and 4⅝ yards of banding.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Address Fashion Department
Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE TRIAL OFFER
Send for this Book—It's FREE
FREE FROM DISEASE
FREE FROM PAIN
FREE FROM DRUGS
FREE FROM DANGER
FREE FROM DOCTOR'S BILLS
FREE FROM DRUGGIST'S BILLS
FREE FROM DEATH
FREE FROM SICKNESS



VIOLIN GIVEN

This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood with ebony finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and **Fine Self-Instruction Book.**

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of **Bluine** to sell at 10c a package. When sold return $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO.

216 Mill st., Concord Junction, Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



GIVEN WATCH RING & CHAIN

We give beautifully engraved, latest style thin model ladies' small or gents' size hunting or open case WATCH. Fine time keeper, guaranteed 5 years; solid case, looks and wears like gold. Also Im. Diamond Ring and Handsome Chain. ALL FREE. Just order 20 easy to sell assorted jewelry. Sell at 10c each. Extra gift if you order now

IDEAL WATCH CO. Dept. M411 ELMIRA, N.Y.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2 we will send watch, ring, chain.

ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept 40 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Throw Your VOICE!

Into the next room, down cellar or anywhere. Fool your friends lots of fun. The **Ventrilophone** is a little instrument that fits in the mouth and cannot be seen. Boys or Girls can use it. Also Complete **instructions** on use of Ventrilophone & Art of **Ventriloquism.** Price **10cts**

ARDEE Co. Box 25, Stamford, Conn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

HAMILTON Given RIFLE



Genuine Take-Down Rifle, shoots long and short 22 calibre cartridges. Gun metal barrel, steel frame, regulation sights, automatic shell extractor. Given for selling 30 packages Bluine at 10c each. Write for Bluine.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 478 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

23 RUBY JEWEL $35 GOLD WATCH



Here is the watch you have always wanted, sent to you at our risk, without your sending any money—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $35.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.50 and the watch is yours. Write now.

Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 207 CHICAGO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

This Stem Wind WATCH AND RING Given



American Watch, guaranteed 5 years, case Solid Composition Gilt Metal, looks and wears like gold, also Ring, with Sparkling Gem. BOTH FREE for selling 20 packages BLUINE at 10c ea. Write for them.

BLUINE MFG. CO 217 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SIGNET BRACELET AND RING GIVEN



Genuine Gold plated, fits any arm, richly chased, heavy signet medallion; also a handsome ring.

Both Given for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. BLUINE MFG. CO., 213 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LOCKET, CHAIN & RING GIVEN



Sell 12 packs Smith's Hair Tonic & Dandruff Remedy at 10c each, return us $1.20 and we will send these 3 articles, or CHOICE FROM OUR LARGE PREMIUM LIST, SEND ORDER TODAY. WE TRUST YOU.

SMITH DRUG CO. Box 101, Walkerville, Md.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FREE—Signet Extension Bracelet. Gold plate, fits any arm. Richly chased, also handsome ring, both given for selling only a few of our beautiful post cards to your friends. Write for cards today.

L. DEVLIN, 614 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN



Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 2 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.

GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 405 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

10 Pkts. Valuable Field Seeds 6c

To introduce OLDS' SEEDS we offer 10 Field Novelties and Olds' Enlarged 96 Page Catalog, all for 6 cents.

SUDAN GRASS The new hay crop. Destined to supersede millet.

FETERITA—Great drouth resister. Big crops without rain.

JAPANESE MILLET—Wonderful yields of hay and seed.

PENCILARIA—Grows 12 feet high. Immense yielder.

HAIRY VETCH—Enriches the soil. Splendid for hay and pasture.



GRIMM ALFALFA—Famous strain. Withstands severest winters.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER—Profitable. Prepares land for alfalfa.

BROME GRASS—Most valuable permanent grass for Northwest.

SAINFOIN—The clover for sandy soils.

SERRADELLA—Equals clover in nutritive value. Yields more.

One packet (enough for a start) each of the 10, and OLDS' DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG, all for 6 cents (three 2c stamps).

L. L. OLDS SEED CO., Madison, Wisconsin, Drawer 45

The Quiet Hour

The Bravest of Battles

The bravest battle that ever was fought
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
From mouth of wonderful men.
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
With sword or nobler pen;

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
A woman that would not yield—
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
So! there is the battlefield.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave,
But, oh, these battles! they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

—Joaquin Miller.

Hero Billy

Rebecca Harding Davis tells the following concerning a lean, freckled boy who ran the elevator up and down in an old shackly office building in Philadelphia:

I often went up in it, but certainly I never suspected "Billy" of any noble quality which raised him above other boys, high as was Saul among his brethren.

But one day the old house began to shudder and groan to its foundations, and then one outer wall after another fell amid shouts of dismay from the crowds in the streets. And Billy, as these walls came crashing down, ran his old lift up to the topmost story and back again, crowded with terrified men and women. He did this nine times. Only one side of the building was then standing. The shaft of the elevator was left bare, and swayed to and fro. The police tried to drag the boy out of it, and the mass of spectators yelled with horror as he pulled the chain and began to rise again above their heads.

"There's two women up there yet," said Billy stolidly; and he went on up to the top, facing a horrible death each minute, and knowing that he faced it. Presently, through the cloud of dust, the lift was seen coming jerkily down with three figures in it. As it touched the ground the whole building fell with a crash. The women and the boy came down the street unhurt, and a roar of triumph arose from the mob. Scores had been saved by the fidelity of the elevator boy.

But it was six o'clock and Billy slipped quietly away in the dusk and went home to his supper. For your real hero does not care to remain for the shouts and clapping of hands.

"The Day Ahead"

"Our best gift is this day that is ahead of us—today. Yesterday some things went wrong. We would live it differently if we could live it over, so we think; but we cannot. Yet each morning a new, clean day is given to us.

"As we kneel in morning prayer and ask forgiveness for the stains of yesterday, we may find strength to keep the new gift as unspotted as when it came from the Father of Light. There will be temptation in this new day; but there need be no sin. 'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.'"

EVERYBODY MOTORCYCLE!

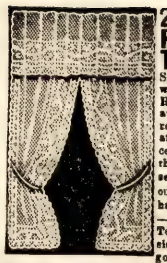
Horray! Every old "bike" can be made a motorcycle now!

A genius has invented an attachment for any bicycle that will convert it into a self-propelled machine. The



old wheel in the woodshed will be good as a motorcycle yet.

This device can be attached to any bicycle, and consists of a strong motorcycle wheel, motor, gasoline tank, etc. A hundred miles from a gallon of gasoline is promised. Rider controls it perfectly. Dust off the bicycle of former days and get ready to join the motorcycle brigade.



2 CURTAINS - 1 WEDDING RING & 3 PIECE TOILET SET GIVEN

Send name and address plainly written and we will send you postpaid 12 boxes Smith's **ROSEBUD SALVE** to sell at 25c per box—the great remedy for burns, sores, skin affections, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $3.00 & we will promptly send these 4 beautiful premiums, or choice from our large premium book. Curtains are Nottingham lace, nearly 3 yds. long, Ring is gold filled, warranted. Toilet Set consists of brush, good plate mirror and one 7-inch comb, a handsome set. OUR SALVE IS A GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY AND EASY SELLER. Write today. **SEND NO MONEY.** We trust you. *We are an old reliable firm, established 22 years, and have given away nearly 2,000,000 premiums.* Address



ROSEBUD PERFUME CO., Box 327, Woodsboro, Md.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GENUINE DIAMOND TIFFANY WEDDING GIVEN YOUR BIRTHSTONE SIGNET YOUR INITIAL



4 solid gold filled Rings, guaranteed for 3 years. GENUINE DIAMOND chip, Signet with your initial, Tiffany Wedding and your Birthstone all Free. Just order 12 easy-to-sell jewelry novelties; sell at 10c each; send us the $1.20 and these 4 beautiful Rings are yours. Order today.

National Gift Co., Box M410, Elmira, N. Y.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Just distribute 6 boxes MENTHO-NOVA Salve (Great Heeler) at 25c a box. Write for goods. We trust you. Return us $1.50 and high-powered rifle and handsome initial ring are yours or choice of other presents.

U. S. SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 762 Greenville, Pa.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

RUBY SIGNET GIVEN 4 RINGS OPAL



Order 12 pkgs. Gold Eye Needles. Easily sold at 10c with tinmble free. Return $1.20 and all 4 beautiful rings are yours. No money needed. Order today. GLOBE CO., Dept. B, 330 Greenville, Pa.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Bean Catcher and list of 3000 Songs given Free. **OHIO CARD CO., B10 Cadiz, Ohio.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



BIG MONEY RUNNING A WAGON DRUG STORE

If you are sober, industrious, honest, reliable and can furnish a team you're just the man we're looking for to conduct with our capital, this wonderfully profitable business of running a Wagon Drug Store—selling a big, modern line of Sanitary Medicines, Toilet Goods, Perfumes, Spices, Extracts, Stock Remedies, etc., direct to farmers and homes. You don't need to be a registered druggist or know anything about the drug business. Experience in selling goods not necessary. We instruct you how to earn, clear of all expenses, from

$100 TO $150 PER MONTH

Right from the start! Easy, then, to build up a business of from $2,000 to $4,000 a year net profits. Our selling plan is different from all others—wipes out all competition. Our goods are easy to sell—give such splendid satisfaction you can sell to same customers month after month. You don't need to be a salesmen—simply leave the articles at homes, also some free samples. Ours is the simplest, easiest and most remarkable way to sell practically every house its entire supplies ever devised. People buy gladly because they find each and every article far superior to others and prices the most reasonable. Ours is the **only** company that makes up samples to leave at the homes with the goods, so customers can try samples first and be convinced that our goods are best.

We have been in business for many years and our goods are known from Maine to California. We manufacture our own preparations from pure, selected, tested drugs, essential oils and other raw materials the very best that we can buy. Our manufacturing laboratory is in charge of a Graduate Chemist and Doctor of Pharmacy with over fifteen years practical experience. Our formulas are modern and perfected by years of study and research. Every preparation bearing our name is not only guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Laws, but is the best of its kind that can be produced by science, experience and honest methods.

No Capital Required

A team and wagon your only investment. If you have a team, or can get one, we will supply you with a dandy wagon, made especially for the business, at bed rock factory cost and on easy terms. We will also supply you, at lowest wholesale prices, with a $500 to $3,000 stock of goods on credit. We won't charge you a cent of interest and you can pay us as your customers pay you. In this way you can conduct and build up your business on our capital, and you keep a liberal share of the proceeds each week for yourself. Should you at any time and for any reason wish to quit the business you can return to us all unsold goods you have on hand and we will give you full credit for them; and you are privileged to sell your territory.

From every viewpoint and all the way through, we give our salesmen the **squarest deal** of any concern in this business. We are the leaders in quality—low prices and unequaled selling plan. We'll give you ample proof of this when you write us.

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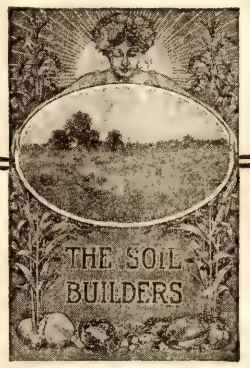
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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

JANUARY 15. The holiday time is now over, and the people everywhere are up against the problems of the New Year. Are we to advance, or are we to stay where where we are? We live in an age of progress, and advancement should be the sincere purpose of every young person. No one has attained so much that there is no more to attain. Note what has been accomplished since UP-TO-DATE FARMING began its work for a better system of marketing—to teach what no one had ever taught before, that there are two sides to farming, marketing as well as production, and that successful production without successful marketing is a failure. There has been a revolution of sentiment since we began to teach that, and those who were our young writers at that time are now men and women, and the strong pillars upon which agricultural progress rests. How about our young writers of today? We expect to do more for them than we have ever been able to do before, and we want them to help us do it. Note our various offers to club raisers and subscription getters. Can't you get some subscribers for us, and thus increase the number of our readers? Meanwhile all young writers are welcome, whether we can make room for all their letters or not.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old, and my home is in Illinois. I live on a farm of 280 acres, and we raise corn, wheat, oats, rye and most all kinds of vegetables and fruit. Our farm is about six miles from Norris City, and about two miles from our school. I go to school most every day, and I wish to join the Cadets because I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with all the girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Halsie Wilson, Norris City, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old, and live in the northeastern part of West Virginia. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and wish to become a Cadet. I go to school every day. Our principal crops in this state are wheat, oats and corn. We have a rural mail carrier, and I would be very glad to receive letters and cards from any of the Cadet boys and girls.—Nellie Eddy, Fairview, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I have only been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for a short time, but I have become interested in the Cadet page. I would like to be a Cadet and get acquainted with the members. I am 20 years old and live in a town of about 12,000 people. I enjoy country life very much, but I prefer to live in a town in the winter. I spend nearly every summer in the country, and that is how I became interested in farming. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the boys and girls.—Horatio Cann, Wakefield, Mass.

DEAR CADETS—I am a little Iowa girl, 10 years of age, and live on a farm of 80 acres. I like to ride horseback, but I do most of my riding in the summer. We have a Ford auto, and go a great deal in the summer, but we have only three miles to go to town. I have only a little way to go to school. We had a box supper at school, and got over $16 to buy a few articles we need at school. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we think it is the best paper we take. I will be real glad to hear from any of the Cadets, and will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Vera Mallonee, Bagley, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kansas girl, and live three and a half miles from a country town. I live on a 515-acre farm, and walk two miles to school every morning. Sometimes I see a coyote along the road, but there are not near so many as there were five years ago. I am just 8 years old, so I must not write too long a letter.—Edith Larson, Bloom, Kansas.

DEAR CADETS—I am 23 years of age, and live on a river bottom farm in the fruit region of Missouri. I like country life very well. I also have a farm of 160 acres in Oklahoma that I will sell at a bargain. I lived in Oklahoma two years. I am a jeweler, a farmer, a school-teacher and a railroad conductor, and can do almost any kind of work. Let me hear from you and I'll tell you the rest. —Albert H. Brandt, Bagnell, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader of your letters for a number of years, but I have never before attempted to write. I do so now because I would like to correspond with some of you and will answer all cards or letters. I am a gay little girl of 17 summers, and live about three miles from Lake Michigan, and about a mile and a half from Michigan City. I would like to have all you Cadets come down and take a boat ride on Lake Michigan, and see the sand dunes, and me, too. Wouldn't it be great? Will promise you scenes from both places if you answer. So don't forget.—Henrietta Krueger, Michigan City, Ind., Rt. 2.

DEAR CADETS—Though I have only recently become acquainted with UP-TO-DATE FARMING, it has already gained my affections. The Cadet department is fine and I am pleased with it. In looking over the last three copies, which contain a total of 42 Cadet letters, I note that only five of the writers say they are Christians or church and Sunday school goers. Why do we so forget to look the world in the face and say, "I am a Christian an heir of God and a joint heir with Christ"? Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Besides my interest in church work I live on a farm of 75 acres alone with father, and we find plenty to do. I enjoy correspondence and like to get acquainted with earnest young people.—Sereno P. House, Memphis, New York.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Ohio boy, 15 years old, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. We take UP-TO-DATE and enjoy reading it very much. I read the Cadet letters as soon as the paper arrives. I am a graduate of the graded schools. Our farm is three and a half miles southwest of Geneva, and four miles south of Lake Erie. Grape raising is our greatest industry. Hundreds of tons of grapes are shipped annually. Peaches are a prominent crop also. I will be glad to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls. I will answer all I receive.—John R. Tascano, Geneva, Ohio, R. R. 2.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 16 years of age, and I live on a farm of about 36 acres in Western Oregon. I walk a mile and a half to school, and like to go fine. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for quite a long time, and like it very much, though I enjoy reading the Cadet letters best of all. I would like very much to be a Cadet, and will answer all the letters and cards I receive.—Dorothy Brown, Beaverton, Ore.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Alabama girl, age 16. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think every farmer should; it is so helpful. We have a homestead of 125 acres on Lookout Mountain, three and one-half miles from our nearest station. I have aliways lived on a farm. I am a member of the P. B. Church and go to Sunday school every Sunday. We have an organ, and I am fond of music. I go to school in the country. Would be pleased to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls. —Delia Morgan, Keener, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a 130-acre farm in Jefferson county, New York, four miles from a town. I have always lived on a farm, and now live in the house where I was born thirteen years ago. I would not live anywhere but on a farm, I like it so well. My father just commenced taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING this summer, and I enjoy reading the letters from the Cadets real well. I have no sister, but I have a brother that is married, and I have a nice sister-in-law. I love to read and can play fairly well. I would like to exchange post cards with the Cadets.—Irene A. Dye, Antwerp, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 19 years old, and live on a farm of 60 acres, ten miles north of Litchfield. A great many of my relatives live in Louisville, but I prefer the country, where I can breathe the fresh air and see the products growing on the farm. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE almost a year, and like it fine, especially the Cadet page. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls.—Willie Portman, Leitchfield, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Georgia girl, 22 years of age, and would like to join the Cadets of Equity. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE, and we all do like it fine. I sure do enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I am a farmer's daughter, and I work on the farm most all the time. We raise corn and cotton, peas, oats and potatoes; also chickens, turkeys and geese. I like to feed the fowls, and I think all country girls and boys like country life better than city life because they can see better times. I would like to exchange letters or cards with all boys and girls—will answer all.—Lizar Bennett, Lawrenceville, Ga.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl 16 years old, and live on a farm of 160 acres. I tend to the horses, pigs and cattle for my father. We raise wheat, oats, barley and corn, and we had a big orchard crop this year. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and like it well, and wish to see my name among the other Cadets.—May Gerber, Viola, Idaho.



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Then surely you will enjoy the National Sportsman Magazine with its 160 richly illustrated pages, full to overflowing with interesting stories and valuable information about guns, fishing tackle, camp-outfits—the best places to go for fish and game, and a thousand and one valuable "How to" hints for Sportsmen. The National Sportsman is just like a big camp-fire in the woods where thousands of good fellows gather once a month and spin stirring yarns about their experiences with rod, dog, rifle and gun. All this for 15c a copy or $1.00 for a whole year.

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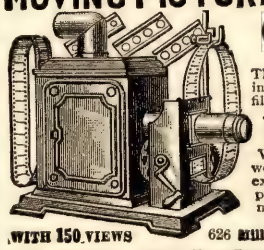
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WITH 150 VIEWS

This genuine imported Moving Picture Machine with 4 films having over 150 views ALL GIVEN for selling 24 packages BLUINE at 10c. each. Write for BLUINE. When sold return $2.40 and we send machine, films and extra premium free of white paper show screen and admission tickets.

Bluine Mfg. Co. 626 Mill St., Concord Junction, Mass

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WIN A PRIZE

14	5	23		
9	4	5	1	19

Can You Solve this Puzzle?

Each of these lines represents a word. We have used figures instead of letters in spelling these words. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. Now see if you can make out the words and win this prize. When you have made out the words, write them on a slip of paper and send to us with 4c in stamps to cover postage. Say you will explain our offer and show our mdse. to your friends and we will send you 12 pretty Valentine and Easter novelties and our Big Prize Offer. Don't miss this chance.

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and *freight prepaid* on the new 1915 **"RANGER"** bicycle. **Write at once** for our *big catalog* and *special offer*.

Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1915 price offers. You *cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions*. WRITE TODAY.

Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce the new **"RANGER."**

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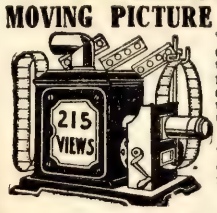


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Sample Watch Free

An offer without a parallel. Every person answering this advertisement who complies with its simple terms, will receive by mail, postpaid, a sample watch **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.** Genuine full seven ruby jeweled Standard American watch, stamped and guaranteed by the manufacturers. Breguet hairspring, quick train lever escapement. Fitted in 20 year guaranteed solid ore-silver dust proof screw case. This watch is built to last a lifetime. A $20.00 gold watch can give no better service. To stimulate business & make new friends we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for only $3.50 and in addition we will send **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE** one of our high grade **ARNOLD WATCHES** will be sent at once by mail postpaid. Railroad style watches which we wish to introduce. Send this advertisement with $3.50 and Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $3.50 to-day. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

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21 JEWELED 20 YEAR SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH $5.95



Guaranteed genuine 21 ruby jeweled watch, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, latest Railroad model, adjusted to 3 positions, also heat and cold, patent regulator, exposed winding wheel, double sunk white enamel dial, heavy spade hands. Elegantly engraved gold filled case, either open face or hunting style. Movement stamped and guaranteed 21 Jewel, case stamped 20 year guarantee. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Biggest bargain ever offered. Send your name and address and we will send this watch C.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Order today, mention open face or hunting style. **ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 21-L CHICAGO, ILL.**

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

☞The following prices are based on conditions as they exist now. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

Wheat is selling above the minimum price in all markets. Corn has almost reached it. Oats has reached it in Kansas City and St. Louis. Rye, clover seed and beans have passed the mark. It pays to watch the minimum prices and be guided by them.

Trade improvement continues and appears to be at an increasing rate. Seasonable winter weather helps general trade and has been good for crops. A warm wave and a thaw, accompanied by rain over much of the country, prevails now, and this will give the ground moisture that is much needed in many sections.

Since our last report the visible supply of wheat made a good decrease. Corn, however, nearly doubled, while oats made a slight gain and barley a slight decline. The wheat visible is less than three million bushels more than last year at the same time, notwithstanding a much larger crop. This is accounted for in the enormous exports, reaching nearly 200,000,000 bushels and leaves only about 100,000,000 bushels more to spare and six months before any wheat will be available from the 1915 harvest.

Prices in our report are very interesting. Cash Wheat, for instance, advanced 14c a bushel, Corn is up 6c, and Oats 4c. We believe nothing short of the speedy termination of the war will put prices on a permanently lower basis, and there is hardly a remote probability of this. The talk of Congress prohibiting the exportation of wheat may temporarily result in a decline. But, considering that this country has yet a large surplus and the fact that we have shown an ardent desire to feed the hungry people in Europe and send them shiploads of wheat, flour, etc., it would hardly be consistent to refuse to sell them what we have to spare. Or the prospect of opening the way to ship Russian wheat to Western Europe. But if this comes to pass, Russia is more likely to forbid its surplus leaving the country against the time of its possible need at home. Wheat is more than 40c higher than a year before, corn 8c higher, and oats 3c higher.

Potato prices continue low. Beans are higher, hay is higher, cotton is higher with improved export demand.

Advice

WHEAT — Market gradually. CORN—Watch the minimum price and market gradually when it will bring on .that basis. OATS—Same advice as for corn. BEANS—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—Hold on farm or in storage. COTTON—Hold it.

Following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on January 2, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Jan. 2, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	81,170,000	—3,864,000
CORN	21,657,000	X 9,901,000
OATS	38,269,000	X 683,000
BARLEY	7,296,000	— 501,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 37,851,000 bushels. This is 1,260,000 bushels more than two weeks before, and is 18,378,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 7,146 000 on the same date which is 2,273,000 bushels more than two weeks before, and is 11,688,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets on January 8, 1915, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

	Jan. 8, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.37@1.39½	1.23½@1.25	96@96¾
St. Louis	1.36@1.37	1.22 @1.23¼	97@97½
Kansas City	1.33@1.33½	1.17 @1.18	91@92½
Cincinnati	1.35@1.36	1.27	
New York			99½@1.01

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.40¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.38⅝@1.39⅝. Two weeks before, $1.24¾ and $1.20¾@1.23½, respectively. A year before, 88¾@89c and 86¼, respectively.

Cash wheat has not been quoted from the New York market for some time. On January 8, the May option sold up to $1.50 a bushel.

CORN, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	70 @71¼	64¾@65½	62
St. Louis	71	68	72 @72½
Kansas City	71½	64½@65	68½@69
Cincinnati	70½@71½	70	65½@66½
New York			71⅞
OATS NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	53¼@54¼	49½@50	38½@39
St. Louis	55	50	40 @40½
Kansas City	53 @55	48 @50½	40½
Cincinnati	54 @54½	51½	
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on January 8, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.40⅞; July, $1.26⅝. Two weeks before, $1.27⅛ and $1.18⅜, respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada. Wheat futures, Jan. 8—May, $1.37⅜; July, $1.39¼.

CORN—May, 76⅜c; July, 74¼c. Two weeks before, 70¾c and 71¼c respectively.

OATS—May, 56⅜c; July, 54⅛c. Two weeks before, 52⅜c, for May.

COTTON

New York Jan. 8.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling Uplands, 8c. Middling Gulf not quoted. At New Orleans the quotation was 7⅞c on the same date.

BROOM CORN

Trade reported steady, but quiet for choice, at the same time quiet and easy for common grades.

Illinois Corn, per ton ..... $80.00@120.00
Western Corn, per ton ..... 60.00@ 90.00
Damaged, less.

There is no change in prices from two weeks before. A year before the prices were $150.00 to $160.00 a ton for Illinois Corn and $110.00 to $160.00 for Western.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, January 8, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address "The Market Place," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	40	22	50
Tuesday	28	21	35
Wednesday	5	12	30
Thursday	14	10	25
Friday	55	*..	25
Total 5 days	142	65	165

*New Years.

Receipts on Friday were larger and the market was not so strong, although values held without material change. There was a good demand but the increase in receipts took the edge off the market. Many of the cars came direct to jobbers and business was at comparatively light volume.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car at 45c, 2 cars at 50c; sacked—2 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 48c, 1 car at 50c.

	Jan. 8	Two weeks before	A year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white	40@50c	30@42c	67@73c
Red	40@48c	30@35c	
Minnesota, white, russets	40@50c	35@41c	65@70c
Michigan, white	40@50c	35@42c	68@73c
Poor frozen stock depending on condition	35@38c		

NEW POTATOES—Remain dull and quiet. Small drag. Some of this kind have been here a week or more and do not clean up. Second growth stock neglected.

Bbls. Bermuda, red	$6.50	8.00	6.50@7.00
No. 2	5.00	6.00@6.50	
Hamp., Fla. red, medium size	2.25	2.75	
No. 2	1.75	2.00@2.25	2.00
Louisiana and Ala., 2d growth, red	1.25@1.50		

SWEET POTATOES—There is a good demand for Eastern. The best Illinois sell moderately; uneven and common are dull. The best trade prefers Eastern. They run more uniform and more reliable.

Hamp., Jersey	$1.50@1.60	1.40@1.60	1.10
Delaware	1.35@1.40	1.25@1.35	
Illinois, sound	1.15@1.25	1.15@1.25	.50@ .75
No. 2	.60@ .75		
Alabama, not good appearance	.75@ .80		

BEANS—Arrivals remain small. Stocks are very moderate. A firm feeling is maintained. No change quoted. Pea Beans—

Hand-picked, choice	$2.90@3.00	2.70@2.80	1.90@1.95
Common	2.60@2.80	2.40@2.55	1.60@1.75
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.82@2.85
Brown Swedish, long	2.75@3.25	2.75@3.25	1.75@2.00
Round	2.75@3.25	2.75@3.25	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 837 tons. Demand continues good and market firm. Offerings light.

Choice Timothy	$17.00@17.50	16.50@17.00	17.50@18.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.50@16.50	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00
No. 2 Timothy	15.50@14.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Kas., Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	9.00@16.00	8.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	10.00@11.60	9.00@10.00	7.50@ 9.00

STRAW—	Jan. 8	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Rye	$10.00@10.50	9.00@9.50	6.50@7.00
Oat	8.50@ 9.00	6.00@6.50	6.50@7.00
Wheat	8.00@ 8.50	6.00@6.50	6.50@7.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including the through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases.	Last week Cases.	Last year. Cases.
Monday	4 245	3,068	3,978
Tuesday	5,439	4,612	4,202
Wednesday	6,448	3,023	3,145
Thursday	3,402	2,935	3,088
Friday	5,018	*....	2,032
Total	24,552	13,638	16,445

*New Years.

A steady feeling exists at the current quotations, which were about the same as yesterday.

The demand is fair for both the fresh and refrigerator eggs. Trade not at all urgent, with buyers apparently content to supply actual wants. The receipts show some increase, but include a large percentage of country storage eggs which the late advance is bringing out, so that of really fresh eggs, the receipts are very moderate.

Fresh, firsts	...34 @35	33 @33½	32½
Ordinary firsts	..31 @33	30 @31	30½@31
Misc., cases ret.	..21½@33½	21½@32½	20 @22
Checks, good s'd.	15 @16	14 @15	
Dirties, good	...18 @19	16 @17	23 @24

Candled stock bring higher prices.

Refrigerator eggs are firmer. Good trade in a small way. April Extras, charges paid, were quotably 25@25½c—real fancy would bring a trifle above. Firsts quotably 24¼@24½c, storage paid.

APPLES—Trade is just fair. That is not enough. Dealers would like to see it active. In view of reasonable prices, there should be more doing. Apples are plentiful, both in barrels and boxes.



Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our 200,000 Subscribers

TERMS—50 *Cents a Line, or for seven* (7) *words.* No display, except the first words will be set in capitals. Each initial, number, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before date of issue. Remittance or reference must accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed 200,000 copies or more.

When writing to these advertisers please say, *"I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."*

AGENTS

Agents Wanted: Don't fail to send for our new catalogue of Aluminum Ware. We have a most complete line to select from. Your spare or full time can easily be turned into $$$ by acting as our agent. Write Kentucky Aluminum Ware Co., Carrollton, Ky.

Agents $1,200 to $1,500 a year sure. Permanent position assured. Exclusive territory. We teach the inexperienced how to succeed. Let's show you. Novelty Co., 197 Bar St., Canton, O.

We Pay $36 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound; year's contract. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 57, Parsons, Kas.

FARM LANDS

Illinois, Indiana and Ohio improved corn farms, at $75 an acre up, on easy terms—save $3 to $5 per acre agents' or brokers' commissions; direct from owners. We offer improved corn farms in the above states ranging from 37½ to 531 acres at $75 per acre up; small payment down balance spread over a term of years. Free illustrated catalog gives detailed information of each farm with prices and terms. Write for it today. O. Gandy and Company, Bankers & Agriculturists, Box No. 110, Churubusco, Indiana.

50,000 acres in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan, in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties; fine for fruit, stock, general farming and dairying; grains, grasses and vegetables; prices $10 to $35 per acre, and much good land at $18; payments $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 monthly on 40 acres, or annual terms if preferred; good transportation by boat or rail. Close to markets of Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit; all lands near town; write for 72-page illustrated book and large map. George W. Swigart, Owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Landology a magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription, FREE. If for a home, or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter marking it personal and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, Gen'l Mgr., Skidmore Land Co., 33 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

Sunny Florida, for health, wealth and prosperity. The State of Opportunity. Splendidly located fruit lands at low prices. Easy terms, $1.00 per acre monthly. Net income, $200.00 to $500.00 per acre. Fine book of facts and illustrations free. Agents wanted. Write today. Frank Duff, Box 13, Roseland, Fla.

Free Government Lands; million acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states; official 112-page book describes every acre in every county; how secured free; new laws, lists, etc.; price 25c postpaid; also maps, soil guides, complete information. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 23, St. Paul, Minn.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms —along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 30 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Virginia Farms for sale, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8 to $20 per acre; mild and beautiful climate; write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

Write at once for free booklet and map describing our fine prairie lands in southeastern Texas Gulf Coast, near Hamshire, Texas; ask for details and cheap excursions to Hamshire. Address owners, Theo. F. Koch & Co., Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Bartow Fla., offers great opportunities for dairying, raising cattle, hogs, sheep. Pasturage, forage, etc., grow readily. If interested, address Board of Trade, Box E-265.

Quick Cash for your farm or business, no matter where located; low fees, quick sales; special terms to owners. Write Dept. 4, Co-operative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

25,000 Acres grain, stock land, cheap; sure crops; Northern colony; free map. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Little Rock, Ark.

Exchange Book of hundreds of farms everywhere to trade. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kas.

HELP WANTED

Wanted Men to learn the barber trade; the world needs more barbers than any other tradesmen; we have originated a plan to teach it quickly, and earn some money while learning; tools included; board if desired; open to every one; write today for illustrated catalog. Moler Barber College, 349 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted Responsible party to take charge of business in each county. New Automatic Combination Tool, combined wire fence stretcher, post-puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 3 tons, weighs 24 lbs. Sells to farmers, shops, teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalogue and terms upon request. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

Government positions in postoffice, railway mail and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former Government Examiner. Booklet free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Box 3083, Rochester, N. Y.

Men and women 18 years or over wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; 2,000 appointments monthly; excellent chance for farmers; vacations; no lay-offs; "pull" unnecessary; list of positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. N26, Rochester, N. Y.

Firemen, Brakemen, all railroads, $100-$120. Experience unnecessary. State age. Railway Association, Dept. P-53, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving picture plays; $50 each; all or spare time; correspondence course not required; details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati, O.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

LIVE STOCK

Steers For Sale—One load of yearlings, 650 lbs.; two loads of Hereford, 850 to 900 lbs.; two loads Shorthorns, weigh 1,050 lbs. Also know of several other bunches that I will help buy for 50c a head commission. Write at once stating your wants. W. W. DYER, 309 W. Fourth st., Ottumwa, Ia. Phone 408.

I Have 100 head yearling steers for sale; also know of 8 or 10 loads heavy feeders Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns, that I will help buy for 50c per head commission. Write me your wants if in need of cattle. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

SILOS

We Want Farmer agents to sell complete silo fixtures for erecting the sixty-ton Bonita farm silo, with top, for $96; in actual use in 14 states; guaranteed. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Wanted To hear of good farm or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Housewives: We will deliver via parcel post, one 2-qt. pure Aluminum coffee percolator for $1.98, money refunded if not satisfied. Kentucky Aluminum Ware Co., Carrollton, Ky.

Clover Seed, guaranteed, recleaned and free from foul seed. Medium red, or Mammoth @ $8.50 per bu. Minnesota grown, very best seed; order now; cash with order. Casper Reuter, Carlos, Minn.

Honey Pure extracted honey, extra fine quality and flavor. Write for price. The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

100 Envelopes. Your name and address printed on the corner, 30 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

Ginseng Culture, giving information how to grow for 10 cents. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Rubber Elastic belts, by mail order. Send for particulars. Alex Young, LaPorte, Ind., 601 Maple Ave.

Coal for All

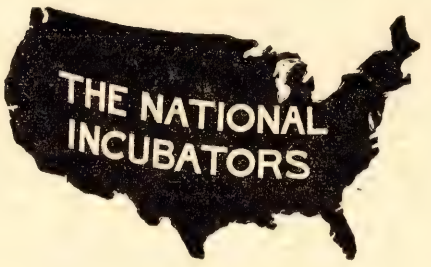
We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Famous "National" Incubator



Built On "Uncle Sam's" Specifications





100% Hatches

Many of our friends advise us of their getting perfect hatches with the National. Mr. W. M. Treadwell, Pawkuska, Okla., writes us. "The third hatch I got 100 per cent—60 chicks out of 60 eggs. I think that is extra good. My chicks are all fine healthy ones and we feel proud of our National. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly, W. M. Treadwell." The famous National Incubator is used by prominent poultry-raisers throughout the country with remarkable results. We could show you thousands of testimonials praising the merits of this machine.

125 EGG

$8

You have probably asked yourself that perplexing question; "What incubator shall I buy?" Your problem is quickly solved by simply remembering that the **National Incubator** is made according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's specifications as outlined on page 20 of Farmer's Bulletin No. 236, showing exactly how a first-class incubator should be built. **This fact positively proves the superiority of the National and blasts all other arguments.** You cannot go wrong with the National. It is made right, will hatch every egg that is "hatchable" in any climate anywhere, anytime, requires little attention and gives perfect satisfaction.

Sensational Offer Incubator and Brooder $9.85

For a short time only we are giving you the opportunity to get this remarkable incubator and our high-grade National Brooder at the unusually low **combination price of $9.85,** saving you $2.15 on your purchase. The **National Brooder** is perfectly constructed and is an absolute necessity to the poultry-raiser in keeping the chicks safe, warm and healthy during the critical period following the hatch when they need the utmost protection. Has our famous safety lamp, which cannot explode or break, insures a perfect distribution of heat, has an exceptionally large door and runway, is easy to keep clean and affords the best possible shelter for the little chicks.

Our Money-Back Guarantee Protects You

You take absolutely no chance when you buy a National Incubator. If you are not entirely satisfied when you get it we will return your money at once, or even after testing it for thirty days, if it doesn't come up to all we claim, send it back and we will instantly refund your money without question. We guarantee it to be faultlessly built and to give the best possible results and service. We will replace any defective part for five years from date of purchase. This is the fairest, most liberal offer that could be made you and shows our perfect confidence in the National Incubator.

Better Than a Setting-Hen

The National Incubator is an improvement on the setting hen as it doesn't run away and let the eggs become chilled, nor step on the eggs or eat them. It is heated by hot water, constantly circulated. Tank is connected with boiler above the lamps by two pipes which force the water out and in. It requires the least consumption of fuel. A uniform temperature is maintained by an Expansion Disc Regulator, which will never allow the heat to vary more than one degree and seldom that much.

Metal Case—Sanitary—Airtight—Non-Shrinkable

A ⅞ inch wood frame is nailed and re-nailed with a heavy fibre board on the inside. Then comes a ⅞ inch air space and then heavy sheets of asbestos, which is the best retainer of heat made. On top of this to prevent any possible dampness to get into the egg chamber or any warping, we place a heavy layer of sheet steel over-all, reinforced at the joints, and then two good coats of paint. This construction makes the National easy to heat, maintains even temperature, makes it durable, moisture, rat, cat, and vermin-proof.

Deep Nursery and Egg Chamber

Ample room is given chicks to stand erect and get plenty of air and to give the proper distance between eggs in the tray and the source of heat by a 3½ inch deep nursery and a 7 inch high egg chamber. No danger of chicks having to crouch and become straddle-legged as they are forced to do in some incubators. Tray is smooth and slides easily preventing jars which may ruin the hatch.

Tested Thermometer—Easy to Read

Thermometer is absolutely accurate and easily read at a distance of four feet. It is given a two year's test. Figures are white on black back-ground and degrees of 90 to 110 are shown; warning arrows point to 100 and 105, between which degrees the temperature may vary without disastrous results. A distinct line crosses 103, the degree best suited for incubation.

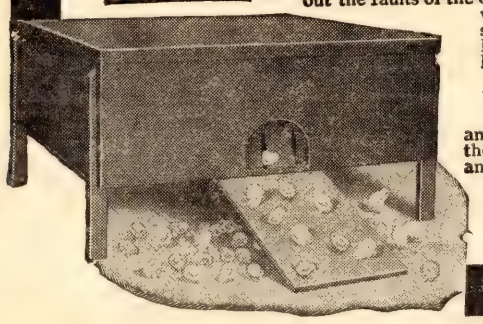
Safe, Reliable Lamp

The Safety Lamp used in National Incubators and Brooders cannot explode or ignite the case; made of metal, unbreakable. Will produce a steady blaze without smoke or fume. Made for us by one of the leading lamp manufacturers of the U. S. The lamp is an all-important consideration in incubation as it is the prime source of heat. A sputtering, fuming, unreliable lamp will spoil a hatch or kill the chicks and may cause fire.

Order From This Ad—MAIL COUPON TODAY

$4.00

Use the big coupon. Send it today. Accept this big offer while it still holds goods. Incubator and Brooder will be on the way to you tomorrow. You take absolutely no chance Remember our rock-ribbed guarantee protects you. We have built incubators for years. We have made it a conscientious study. We have dug out the faults of the others and now have a machine that is perfect in every particular, the best possible value you could get for your money. The National Incubators are used by thousands of the best poultry raisers in the land who know what they are doing. Right now is the time to order while this remarkable special offer is good. Remit by post office order, bank draft, registered letter or certified check.



Write For Free Illustrated Catalog

We will send you free catalog and circular showing the various styles and sizes of incubators we make. For general purposes, we recommend the 120 egg size shown in this ad. We manufacture them in smaller and larger sizes at different prices.

NATIONAL INCUBATOR CO.
504 18th St., Racine, Wisconsin

RUSH THIS COUPON TODAY

NATIONAL INCUBATOR CO., 504 18th St., Racine, Wis.

Enclosed find $.....for which please ship me—

Place check mark before items desired.

- ☐ 125 Egg National Incubator and Brooder
- ☐ 125 Egg National Incubator
- ☐ 125 Chick National Brooder

(Freight prepaid east of Denver.)

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

Up-to-Date Farming is a regular visitor to our home. It is just what its name implies, "up-to-date." Its columns are full of the very best information for all farmers and consumers. It is interesting from start to finish. We watch for its coming each two weeks. If all farmers would take Up-to-Date Farming and practice what it teaches, it would be a great benefit to them.—L. D. McVey, Boomer, W. Va.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | February First, 1915 | Number 3



Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT

Try Your Skill and You May Win a Prize

I do not believe a finer lot of letters has ever been received by this department than the answers to the January 1 puzzle. I only wish we could give a prize to every one, for I surely appreciate the interest our readers take in these contests. But only three can get the prizes, and to pick the winners I have to sort the letters down to the best, then the best to the very best, and still the stack is large from which to select the three. I can't even acknowledge each letter, as I would like to do.

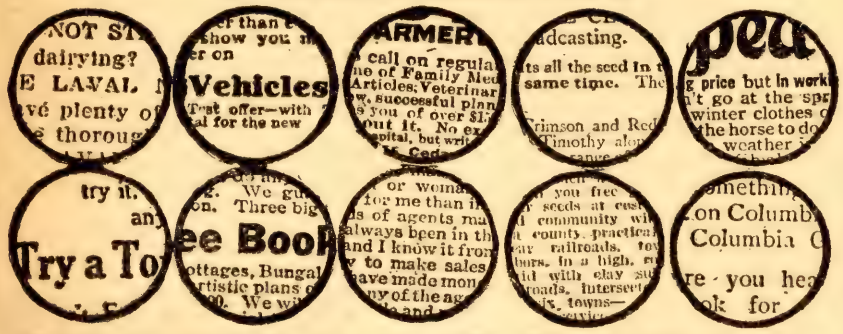
A striking feature is the spirit of perseverance expressed by nearly every contestant. "If I don't win a prize I won't be disappointed," so many say, "but will try and keep on trying till I do win." That's indeed the spirit that wins.

The prize winners for January 1st puzzle are:

Rexford Longenecker, Harrison, Ohio.
Lydia E. Kumba, Spencer, Ia.
Horace Crowe, Bells, Tenn.

Following were the answers to the January 1st puzzle: Home Supply Co., Hapgood Plow Co., Hercules Mfg. Co., Mankato Incubator Co., Cincinnati Metal Roofing & Fence Co., National Salesmen's Ttraining Ass'n., C. N. Robinson & Bro., American Separator Co., The Manson Campbell Co., and the Candee Incubator & Brooder Co.

Here is Another Chance at a Prize:



Each of these circles is a part of an advertisement in this issue. The first is from the advertisement of the De Laval Separator Co. You can find the others if you look closely. In addition to a correct solution, each contestant must write us a letter, telling us, if possible, of some experience they have had with poultry, that will be of interest to our readers. In case of a tie the best letter will get the prize.

You can solve this after a little study. Try it now, and let us have your answers with the letter.

Prizes will be the same as last:

First prize to correct solution and best letter $3.00
Second prize to correct solution and best letter 2.00
Third prize to correct solution and best letter 1.00

All answers must be received not later than February 15. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Shoot the Model 27

Marlin

Repeating Rifle



.25 Rim-Fire, eight shots, 24-inch round barrel, $13.15; octagon barrel, $15.00.

.25-20 or .32-20, seven shots, octagon barrel only, $15.00

.25 Rim Fire— for all game smaller than deer. Uses cartridges of surprising accuracy up to 200 yards; powerful and reliable; and *cheap* because *rim-fire*. .25-20 and .32-20 use regular and high velocity cartridges. Powerful enough for deer; excellent for target work, foxes, geese, woodchucks, etc.; safe for settled districts.

You will like the quick, smooth-working *"pump-action;"* the wear-resisting *Special Smokeless Steel* barrel; the modern *solid-top* and *side ejector* for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has *take-down* construction and *Ivory Bead* front sight; these cost extra on other rifles.

Send 3 stamps postage for 128 page catalog of all Marlin rifles and shotguns.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
104 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"Where Earning Power Is Surest"

LAND $12 to $25 Per Acre 10 Years to Pay

That's the title of our story of wonderful HARNEY VALLEY, EASTERN OREGON. 16 Fine Photographs of farms in the valley during the crop growing and harvesting Season of Nineteen Fourteen. It's a true to life story of the Northwest's last great agricultural valley, where the soil is rich, the climate ideal, the people progressive, good schools, high school, stores and good markets for crops.

You should know this land of opportunity—its advantages—our book will explain in word and picture. Send for your copy today.

Send for the Book Today

Oregon & Western Col. Co.
U Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$25.00 For A Name for This Pony



I WILL give **$25.00 FREE** for the best name for a beautiful prize Shetland Pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a chance to win the $25 prize, but

You Can Win the Pony Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me I have just given "Dandy" "Patches," "Carlo" and "Gyp," "Scout," "Domino," and other beautiful ponies, and now I am going to give away another pony. But first *I want a name for him.*

1500 Votes Free Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great contest and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes Remember, I will give $25 for the best name for this pony, and if more than one sends the name selected each will receive $25 and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony contest as soon as I hear from you. Only one name from each family accepted. Write me today.

A. M. PIPER, 988 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

The Telephone Unites the Nation



AT this time, our country looms large on the world horizon as an example of the popular faith in the underlying principles of the republic.

We are truly one people in all that the forefathers, in their most exalted moments, meant by that phrase.

In making us a homogeneous people, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone have been important factors. They have facilitated communication and intervisiting, bringing us closer together, giving us a better understanding and promoting more intimate relations.

The telephone has played its part as the situation has required. That it should have been planned for its present usefulness is as wonderful as that the vision of the forefathers should have beheld the nation as it is today.

At first, the telephone was the voice of the community. As the population increased and its interests grew more varied, the larger task of the telephone was to connect the communities and keep all the people in touch, regardless of local conditions or distance.

The need that the service should be universal was just as great as that there should be a common language. This need defined the duty of the Bell System.

Inspired by this need and repeatedly aided by new inventions and improvements, the Bell System has become the welder of the nation.

It has made the continent a community.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy ***One System*** ***Universal Service***

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Special Combination Offer

$9.85 National Incubator & Brooder

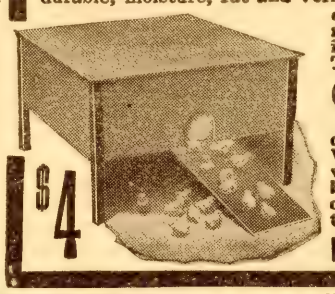


Accept this sensational offer today before it expires! Think of it! A Time-Tested, High-Grade, 135 Egg Incubator and 135 Chick Brooder at this remarkably low price. Perfect in construction. 100% hatches reported often.

Write for FREE Book "Poultry Notes"

135 Egg $8

Built on U.S. Gov't Specifications as outlined in U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin No. 236, Page 20, showing how a first-class incubator should be built, conclusively proving its superior merit. Has metal-covered body and legs; non-shrinkable, durable; moisture, rat and vermin-proof. Safe, reliable lamp; unbreakable, can't explode. Deep nursery and egg chamber; automatic heat regulator; wide dead-air space. Attractively finished; reinforced. Backed up by five year iron-clad guarantee. Thousands in use everywhere.



$4

Order from this ad today

Remit by postoffice order, bank draft, registered letter or certified check today. We prepay freight east of Denver. When shipment comes try incubator for thirty days, hatch with it. If dissatisfied, send it back and your money will be instantly refunded. You take no chances. We are an old established firm and back up everything we say. The time to buy is ripe. Send your order now.

NATIONAL INCUBATOR CO., 1504 18th Street RACINE, WIS.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LOCKET AND CHAIN FREE

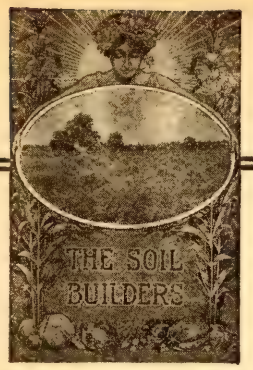


This beautiful **Ladies' Neck Chain** and **Locket** is gold plated, burnished in finish with a long cable link Chain having a patent spring catch. Locket is set with twelve highest quality brilliants in the popular Star and Crescent design. Is over 1¼ inches in diameter and can be engraved on back. Secret compartments for two pictures. We are going to give away thousands of these Lockets, and we want you to have one.



SEND NO MONEY A postal will bring our free offer. A beautiful, sparkling, brilliant gem Ring to those who are prompt, so write at once. Don't delay.

LOCKET & CHAIN CO., 679 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



FARMERS
Get This Book FREE

It tells how others have increased their yields at a profit and how you can do the same with

DARLING'S
ANIMAL MATTER
FERTILIZERS

You don't know what this form of Fertilizer will do until you try it. Don't put it off any longer—

Try a Ton This Spring

Darling's Fertilizers contain the available Plant Food necessary to increase yields. They also hasten maturity and improve the quality. This means bigger profits for you.

AGENTS Wanted in localities where we are not now represented.

DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. 57, U. S. Yards Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Here Is the Biggest Price Splitting Offer I Ever Made

My Big New 5% Profit Plan has enabled me to split prices lower than ever. Let me show you my new offer on

Split Hickory Vehicles

and my 30 day Free Road Test offer—with 2 years' Guarantee. Send a postal for the new

Big Free Book

with 142 pages and 200 illustrations. I'll send big Harness Book free also.

H. C. Phelps, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 91
Columbus, Ohio



$39.25

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

TRY TEN DAYS FREE
RUTHSTEIN'S LATEST TRIUMPH
ADJUSTABLE LEATHER TAPS



SAVE $20 SHOE MONEY

The only Light, Comfortable, Economical, Absolutely Waterproof GENERAL SERVICE SHOE for Men and Boys.

ONE PAIR OUTLASTS 3 to 6 PAIRS ALL-LEATHER

The only all-season, all-purpose shoe every invented. Warm in winter—Cool in summer—always dry, shapely and comfortable. The World's Greatest Workshoe—Play Shoe—School Shoe. No more hard, twisted, leaky shoes. **No more Big Shoe Bills.** No more corns, Rheumatism, coughs or colds. **No more Big Doctor Bills.** Learn today about the "Sole of Steel"—the instantly renewed leather taps—the shoe of the light, springy step that makes you safe, sure-footed and tireless, and how anyone can Try my "Steels" Ten Days, FREE. Sizes for men 5 to 12, all heights—for boys 1 to 4.



Write a Postal for FREE BOOK.

Tells how to Save Your Feet—Your Health—Your Money. Write me today.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Steel Shoe Man, Dept 139 Racine, Wis.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sweet Clover Seed direct from grower, price and circular how to grow it. "Free."
John A. Sheehan, Falmouth, Ky., R. 4.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Business is reviving. Our advertisements prove it. Perhaps the "Buy it Now" movement had something to do with it.

We are not surprised at the number of our readers who wish to go to California next spring and summer. So attractive an opportunity to make such a great trip was never before offered.

The farmer's products grow while he sleeps. The trouble is the speculating price-makers plan to get the profits also while he sleeps. But the farmer's alarm clock is on the strike now, and there's going to be a waking-up.

"Tom, did you ever get that article you wanted so bad and couldn't get in any of our stores?"

"Sure I did. I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and it was but a little while till I had it all right."

In our country schools there used to be a vexatious bawl among the little chaps. Now from top to bottom it is basket ball.

"I will try to keep from grieving
Over troubles that are past;
I will try to keep believing
Things will all come right at last."

The farmers' club will knock the persimmon. In some form or other we hear of it everywhere. There is going to be a different agricultural condition in this country when these clubs federate.

The farmers in the Indiana legislature have organized. We regard that as a good omen. Farmer lawmakers have as good a right to unite to guard their special interests as others have.

"I have only just a minute,
Only sixty seconds in it,
Forced upon me; can't refuse it;
Didn't seek it, didn't choose it,
But it's up to me to use it;
I must suffer if I lose it,
Give account if I abuse it.
Just a tiny little minute
But Eternity is in it.

"Pa, why do so many people borrow trouble?"

"Because they don't have to give security, my son, and that makes it easy."

We are glad so many people write us that they like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We are doing our best to make it useful as well as interesting.

If it were not for the advertisements in this paper our readers would have to look elsewhere for a great deal of valuable information.

It is all right to trade at your home stores, but when you need something you can't get there, or when you can do better than you can there, then it is all right to trade with our advertisers. We guarantee their honesty.

Politics is funny, ain't it? One set praises President Wilson's speech in Indianapolis to the top of the mountain; the other set puts it entirely below the frost line.

"The time is not far distant," says a Minneapolis farm paper, "when every rural community in the Northwest will have its township farmers' club and its county federation." That means something, doesn't it? The farmers of this country will not stand alone and helpless much longer.

Farm boys and girls ought to stay on the farm. They are needed there, and the future outlook for farming is excellent. There is where the country's wealth is created, and as sure as you live the farmer is going to have his share of it.

The prosecution of election frauds is a good sign. All elections, expressions of the will of the people, ought to be sincere and honest.

Ain't it awful to kill people and destroy homes like they are doing in Europe? Well, we must produce enough to feed and clothe ourselves and also to supply the waste over there. There is money in it.

"If we noticed little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains;
If we looked for people's virtues,
And their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be!"

Mr. Williams, how did you know there was going to be a rise in the price of wheat, that kept you from selling last summer like all the rest of us did?"

"I read all about it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and it was worth more than a hundred dollars to me."

We like to see farm families riding in automobiles. It is an evidence of progress. But we like to see improved and labor saving appliances in the kitchen also.

You want good seeds, don't you? It is a waste of time and labor not to have the best, and, besides, like produces like. You have seen the seed offers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, haven't you?

Chicken hatching time is soon going to be here. The old fashioned hen-setting business is going out. What do you think of the "National" incubator as it was described on the last page of January 15 UP-TO-DATE? The farm men are going strong for silos, and the farm women would do much better if they had incubators.

Speaking of poultry, it is better to have pure-bred stock. Some of the most distinguished and successful breeders speak to you in our advertising columns.

A rich copper mine is said to have been discovered near Delphi in Carroll county, Ind., and preparations are being made for its development.

And now maple sirup is to have a boost. Modern appliances are to be employed, and, what is better still, marketing and distribution of the pure article is to be direct—from the producer to the consumer. That's the way to do it.

The Indiana poultry show is to be held at Tomlinson Hall in Indianapolis, February 1 to 5. This is one of the best shows of the country.

"My son, ain't you feeling well?"

"No, mother, that German noodle soup and those French fried potatoes have gone to war in my stomach."

O, what has become of the old-fashioned boy
Who didn't talk back to his pa?
And what has become of the girl—such a joy—
Who didn't know more than her ma?
They have wandered away; they have gone hand in hand,
With the parents who mounted the skids,
Those old-fashioned parents who used to demand
A little respect from their kids.

Jack Daw—Jim Burns told me yesterday he has sent in his renewal to UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Abe Bush—I think Jim is right, and we should all do the same so as not to miss a number. You know it is only 50 cents a year, and a dollar will get it for three years. A single number might be worth more to us than that.

Jack Daw—Yes, I found it that way several times last year.

Man from the Country—The cost of everything is increasing at a terrible rate.

News Dealer—No, not everything. UP-TO-DATE FARMING costs no more than it did years ago, and it is worth a heap more than it used to be.

Are you saving the commissions on your insurance each year?

THE POSTAL LIFE is the only Company that opens its doors to the public so that those desiring sound insurance-protection at low cost can deal directly for it, either personally or by correspondence.

You make a guaranteed saving corresponding to the agent's commission the first year, less a moderate advertising charge.

In subsequent years you get the Renewal Commission other companies pay their agents, namely 7½%, and you also receive an Office-Expense Saving of 2%, making up the

Annual Dividend of **9½%** Guaranteed in the Policy

Beginning at the close of the second year, the POSTAL pays contingent dividends besides, as in the case of other companies.

Such is the POSTAL way; it is open to you. Write now and find out the exact sum it will save you at your age—the first year and every other. Just say: "Mail insurance particulars as mentioned in

Up-to-Date Farming, Feb. 1st

and be sure to give: (1) Your full name; (2) Your occupation; (3) The exact date of your birth. No agent will be sent to visit you. You deal direct—the benefit of the commission is yours.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Wm. R. Malone, *President*
35 Nassau Street New York

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Get The Hidden Treasure From Your Stump Land

Every stump on your farm takes up from 100 to 400 sq. ft. of *rich ground* that would be yielding bumper crops. Take out the stumps! New land often yields $200 to $300 profit the first year.

HERCULES
All Steel Triple Power
Stump Puller

Clears an acre a day. Make money clearing neighbors' farms. Sold on trial 30 days. Three years Guaranty. Special introductory price on immediate orders. POSTAL BRINGS BIG FREE CATALOG.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
160 23d St. Centerville, Ia.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



HUBER FARMERS' TRACTOR
Will Make You INDEPENDENT

The perfect tractor for the medium sized farm. Enables one man to do the work of several men with teams, in less time and at lower cost. Plows, harvests, operates allfarm machinery and is unequalled for road work and general hauling. Gasoline or Kerosene for fuel. Three sizes, suitable for every requirement. Our prices and terms make it easier for you to own a HUBER than to be without it. **Write today for FREE Catalog.**

THE HUBER MFG. CO.
648 Center St. Marion, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THE GENUINE SMITH **STUMP PULLERS**
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
CATALOG FREE—DEPT. 124 LA CRESCENT, MINN.

$2 Brings You This Big LIFE-TIME GUARANTEED NEW BUTTERFLY Cream Separator



Top of Milk Tank is Only 38 in. From the Floor

Skimming Device Made of Aluminum One-piece Easily Cleaned

On 30 Days' Trial At Our Risk

Then if pleased you can keep it and pay only a little each month out of your extra cream profits until the machine is paid for. In this way the separator itself will earn its own cost—and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all. If you do not need a large capacity machine you can obtain a smaller one on payments as low as

Only $2 a Month

No Interest to Pay—No Extras

The prices we quote include everything. You have no extras to pay—no interest. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save nearly half. We give ***30 days' trial*** on your own farm. During this time if you don't find the New Butterfly the lightest running, easiest cleaning and best all around separator on the market (regardless of price), you don't need to keep it. Just send it back at our expense and we will refund what you paid, including all freight charges both ways.

Used on More Than 30,000 Farms



Over 30,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators are now in use. No doubt some of them right in your own neighborhood. We have been advertising in this paper for years — the publishers know us and know we do just as we agree. Read these letters from just a few of thousands of satisfied owners:

Seven Years Old—Runs Like New

"The Butterfly Separator we purchased of you about seven years ago is still doing fine work. I recently took it apart and cleaned the gears with coal oil. Now it runs like a new machine and works as well as ever."
H. S. Stonebraker,
Kokomo, Indiana.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Runs It

"We would not do without our Butterfly Separator or exchange it for all the other machines we have seen, Our little girl, 12 years old, runs it like a clock!"
Mrs. P. E. Rude, Ashland, Wis.

Made $61.39 More from Same Cows

"We made $78.61 worth of butter before we had the machine and in the same length of time we made with the Butterfly Separator $140.00 worth of butter from the same number of cows."
Thos. S. Kermosky,
Point Aux Pius, Mich.

Lighter Running and Easier to Clean

"We don't see how we got along without the New Butterfly as long as we did. It runs lighter, is easier washed and kept clean than the higher priced machines in this neighborhood.
R. E. Morrison,
Ollie, Mont.

NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATORS

are the only ones having the patented one-piece aluminum skimming device, very easy to clean. Light-running vertical shafts, frictionless pivot, ball-bearings bathed in oil; low-down, self-draining milk tank; closed drip-proof and dust-proof bottom. Simplest and most sanitary machine on the market. Send for Catalog Folder.

(27)

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.,
2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please mail me your **free** Catalog Folder and full particulars regarding your special easy payment offer on the New Butterfly Cream Separator.

I keep.....cows.

Name .....

P. O......

State.....*R.F.D.*.....

Fill Out Coupon and MAIL TODAY

Why not get one of these big labor-saving, money-making machines while you have the opportunity to do so on this liberal self-earning plan? Let us send you our big new illustrated Catalog Folder showing all the machines we make and quoting lowest factory prices and easy payment terms. We will also mail you a book of letters from owners telling how the New Butterfly is helping them to make as high as $100 a year extra profit from their cows. Sending coupon does not obligate you in any way. Write today.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.

Factories: 2274 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year. Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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John P. Steele, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 1, 1915* *No. 3*

Short Talks With Busy People

Great Cotton Shipments As an encouragement to the South and a benefit to the entire country, we mention the fact of heavy shipments of cotton to Europe, which must greatly relieve the situation in the South. A single vessel that safely arrived at its destination is said to have carried $450,000 worth of cotton. Other ships with similar loads have likewise safely crossed the seas.

Votes for Women Nation-wide female suffrage by means of a constitutional amendment came to a vote in the House of Representatives since our last issue. The result was 174 for it and 204 against it. Several who voted against the amendment explained that they were not opposed to women voting, but they regarded it a question for the states rather than the nation. It is a significant fact that those who led the opposition to the anti-drink amendment also led the opposition to the woman suffrage amendment.

Increased Railroad Business There is an encouraging increase in railroad business, especially west of the Mississippi, and even greater west of the Missouri. The grain business is unusually heavy for this time of year, and the coal tonnage has increased. Merchandise movement is reported satisfactory in volume, and miscellaneous freights show up well; and cotton is moving to the southern gulf ports in good volume. We congratulate the railroads on thir increase of business, and also the public generally, for increase in freight hauling means general increase in business.

Troubles of the Tobacco Growers The tobacco growers are having troubles similar to those of the cotton growers. The producers do their part, and the crops do well, but when the selling time comes there is a "fly in the lock." The tobacco growers a few years ago had pretty good control of the sale of their product, and were on a fair road to success in marketing, but other plans seem to have intervened, and the old trouble of unprofitable prices and individual loss came back. These tobacco growers are intelligent and progressive farmers, whom we esteem very highly, and we would be glad to see them unite upon and carry out the marketing plan that wins.

Fraud in Elections The Terre Haute election fraud case is startling. One hundred and fourteen persons have been indicted there and arrested by United States marshals, charged with conspiracy to commit frauds in last fall election. Eighty of these have pleaded guilty in court, and trial results cannot be given at the time we are writing. Rumors of like corruption across the line in Illinois are afloat, as well as at other points in Indiana. This is a matter in which every good citizen should feel a personal interest. If the ballot is not free, independent and honest, better not have a ballot. If election results are not the honest, unpurchased, undictated action of the voting people, they are a disgrace rather than something to be proud of in a country like ours. The right to vote, to decide who shall rule and what shall be done, is a sacred right, and those in authority should certainly see that it is so regarded and so exercised.

Office of Farm Management The Department of Agriculture says the office of farm management is "to show the farmer how he can increase his farm income by good management." Has the Department of Commerce and Labor an "office" to show the merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, the railroader, etc., how they can increase their incomes by good management?" Of course not. No such thing has ever been thought of. Are farmers the only fools in this country? We apologize for asking that question, but in some respects the Department of Agriculture makes itself ridiculous. We want farmers helped in every feasible way. We want them to know everything possible about their business, but the farmer has as good a right to manage his farm as the merchant has his store, and the average farmer knows as well how to do it. Give him a chance. That is what he needs more than some one to come and tell him how to manage.

To Enlarge the Navy We cannot tell what the present session of Congress may do concerning the army and navy of the United States, but at the time we are writing there is strong indication that a great naval strengthening work will be provided for. The house naval committee has agreed to the building of two battleships at a cost of nearly $8,000,000 each; six torpedo boat destroyers at a cost of $925,000 each; one seagoing submarine at a cost of $1,400,000; sixteen submarines at a cost of $550,000 each; one hospital ship at a cost of $2,250,000; one transport at a cost of $2,129,700; the whole to cost, including armament, etc., approximately $53,168,828. The total naval appropriation agreed to by the committee is $145,000,000. What Congress may do with the measure we cannot yet tell, but action may be taken before this reaches our readers.

Bread Prices Higher The high price of wheat resulting from the almost unlimited foreign demand, naturally increases the price of flour in this country, which must result in higher prices for bread. A meeting to discuss that situation was recently held in New York. Those present regarded the rise in prices inevitable with Europe calling for more wheat and flour and being unable to produce her own usual crops. As is usually the case with flour users and bread consumers, the impression was that the farmers are getting the benefits of these high prices, but Mr. Brand, chief of the Federal Bureau of Markets, did not think so, because before the high prices came the farmers had practically sold the wheat crop of 1914, and the high prices found the wheat in the hands of grain dealers and elevator men, and these are the ones that reap the benefits the farmers ought to have. What a pity it is there is not a better system of marketing. But it is coming. It only remains for the farmers to get ready for it.

The Drink Habit The use of intoxicants is being condemned the world over as it never was before. In our own country drinking has been forbidden in the army and navy, and most of the railroads and many of our great employing concerns have publicly announced that their employes must not use intoxicants, and a great portion of the United States has become what is called "dry territory." The house of representatives at Washington recently voted a strong majority in favor of amending the national constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors anywhere in the United States, but as a proposition to submit to the states an amendment to the constitution must carry a two-thirds vote, the proposition failed in the house. The emperor of Russia has forbidden the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants in all that great empire, and Germany has excluded them from its army. Great Britain and France, we believe, have practically done the same. In one of the greatest medical meetings of the world it was recently declared that alcohol instead of being a desirable stimulant or ingredient in medicine, it reduces the natural power to resist and overcome disease.

New York City and Direct Marketing New York is getting ready to open municipal markets so that producers can bring or send their stuff to these markets and trade direct with the consumers. This gives the producers what the consumers pay, and the consumers have to pay only what the producers get. In these commodities the city cost of living may be reduced from 50 to 100 per cent., and yet the farmers may get better prices than when they sell at home. But the plan is meeting bitter opposition. It takes business from the retail dealers, and the grocers in the city are organized to fight it. They threaten to make a political question of it, and prevent the re-election of those who favor it. Of course the opposition to the plan is purely personal and selfish. It does not matter to the dealers whether the people are benefited or not, if it interferes with their business that is enough for them to know, and they propose to kill it, and the corruption of politics appeals to them as the surest way to do it. The American people actually need a little more independent bravery.

Fruit Production in Nova Scotia Nova Scotia, a small country washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the northeast of us, is a great producer of apples. But it was not always so. The first shipment of fruit from Nova Scotia was made in 1880, and it was then sold to local buyers, or consigned to commission men, and when the growers received the returns there was very little coming to them. Realizing that the orchards would not pay if the fruit was marketed in that way, co-operation was proposed, and in 1907 twelve men formed a company to handle the fruit direct. The plan was such a success that the company now has 1,500 members and 40 frost-proof warehouses extending the whole length of the valley. The apples are delivered to these warehouses where they are graded and barrelled, each grower getting credit for his fruit as firsts, seconds and thirds, the culls being sold to evaporators, the owners being credited with them also. Thus the growers get the full value of everything they produce, less only the actual cost of handling. In 1912 the shipments amounted to 367,000 barrels, and in 1913 60 per cent. of all the apples grown in Nova Scotia went to the market under this company's brand. It looks like it ought to be easy for the American farmers to learn such a lesson as that.

A Peace and Prosperity Map



The United States occupies only one-sixteenth of the globe and has only about one-fifteenth of its population. Yet we produce 68% of the world's corn, 63% of the world's petroleum, 61% of its cotton, 65% of its copper, 42% of its iron ore, 40% of its coal, 35% of its tobacco, 30% of its lead, silver and live stock, and 20% of its gold, wheat and timber. More than 23% of the world's stock of gold is in the United States. The figures in the above map are not the final figures, but they will be less, rather than more, than the country's output when the accurate statistics are complied.—S. W. Straus in The Investors' Magazine.

EDITORIAL

Not One Farmer But All Farmers

AN AGRICULTURAL writer in one of our exchanges, the editor in fact, admits that the idea is pretty generally held by farmers that a bumper crop means loss to them. He then gives some of the facts on which that idea is based. The corn crop of 1912, though much larger than the crop of 1911, brought the farmers $50,000,000 less money. The cotton crop of 1912 was 4,000,000 bales larger than the crop of 1911, but the larger crop brought the growers $125,000,000 less than did the smaller crop of the year before.

These facts cannot be disputed, and there are many such cases, not with these two crops only, but with many other crops. Scientific writers call it "overproduction," and the schools and the press and the railroads, and even "big business," ought to know that their strenuous efforts to increase production are an uphill business in the face of such facts. But the editor in question then falls back on the old doctrine that supply and demand sets the price. In spite of that, and regardless of his inconsistency, he then urges farmers to produce the largest possible crops, arguing that the individual cannot possibly have any control of aggregate results. "Whether prices are high or low," he says, "it is the man that has the most to sell who makes the most money."

Any person who is capable of reading a paper, or who has ears to hear one read, must see the inconsistency of such a declaration. If only a few farmers should raise big crops and all the rest poor crops, it is possible the few who had most to sell would make the most money. But those who are interested in agriculture and would teach farmers how to farm better and produce more, must teach ALL farmers and not just a few, and when all farmers raise more all get less money. That is the discouraging feature, and that is why those who work so zealously for better farming and increased production alone, so signally fail in securing results. It is difficult to induce a boy to climb a tree to get an apple when there are better apples on the ground at his feet. It is equally difficult to get the farmers to work harder to produce more when the teacher himself must admit that the more the farmers as a whole produce the less they will get for it.

This is a bad situation, but there is a remedy, and that remedy is in better marketing and better distribution. It is a rare thing that there is an overproduction in the United States, and we say confidently that there is never a season when every demand for any product is fully supplied. The central markets may be glutted, and prices may be made ruinously low by the speculating buyers, and yet vast sections may be in positive need of those surplus commodities. Those who so persistently teach increased production admit this, but instead of seeking a remedy for it they stick to their hobby of scientific farming to secure greater yields.

We again urge these teachers to change their methods, and first of all find a profitable demand for the increased products they so zealously urge and a means of getting the surplus to the demand. Teach scientific marketing with scientific farming. Get the surplus to those who need it and are willing to pay for it. In that way you will benefit the consumers as well as the producers, and the effect of better farming will promptly manifest itself.

We concede that the farms of the United States could produce twice as much as they do now, and those who now cultivate them could make them do it; but the startling fact that the greater the production the less value stares them in the face and they turn their backs upon their teachers. On the contrary, give them the assurance that no matter how much is produced the price will be profitable, and they will direct every energy to increased production. Teachers of scientific farming will then be eagerly sought, and their instructions will be enthusiastically followed. But it is not so now.

National Employment Bureau

WE ARE informed from Washington that the United States government has established an employment bureau, the business of which is to find work for the unemployed. The bureau is organized as a feature of the Department of Labor, but it involves the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and the Postoffice Department. The commissioner of the immigration bureau, who seems to have much to do with it, outlines its plan of work as follows:

Notices will be posted in all postoffices announcing that application for work or workers will be received by the postmaster who will be supplied with forms to be filled out and forwarded to the Labor Department agent in charge of the zone in which the office is located. The distribution branch of the immigration service will handle this part of the work, and to them also will go the reports of the Department of Agriculture agents as to sections where help is needed in harvesting or other work. Applicants will then be informed of the place where they can obtain work of the kind they seek and at the nearest point to them, the postal service acting as the distributing and collection agency for applications and replies throughout the transactions.

There are many people without work in the United States, large numbers at the point of suffering, because of lack of employment, and any means of assisting such people to find work is highly commendable. But these suffering idle people are practically all in the cities where the strange business depression of the last two years has deprived them of labor. This new government bureau, however, does not confine its efforts to these people, but goes to the country at large. Notices are to be posted in all postoffices promising to find labor jobs for all who want them. The young men of the farms, though they may have profitable work there, and are badly needed at home, are dissatisfied and restless—a majority of them are—and wish to get out from home, especially if the opportunity seems to lie towards the cities. Seeing these notices will fire them with a desire to go, and applications from them will pour into the bureau. What will the government do with them? About the only effect will be to increase the restlessness, to stimulate the desire to leave the farm, and possibly add to the idle in the cities. A few of the city idle may be induced to go to the farms, but so far as the country is concerned the effect of this bureau will be to reverse the "Back to the Farm" movement.

Buy it now

Don't buy what you don't need, but buy what you do need, now. It will put thousands of idle men at work who are suffering this Winter.

Reduction of World's Crops—Increase of American Trade Abroad

THE WORLD'S production of food and feed products is of interest to everybody, and the effect the great European war is having on that production is startling. We are able to give the figures representing that production, and the meat-producing and service animals for the year 1913:

Wheat	BUSHELS
United States	763,000,000
England, France and Russia	1,392,000,000
Germany and Austria-Hungary	403,000,000
The World	4,124,000,000
Corn	
United States (2,446,988,000)	2,447,000,000
England, France and Russia	94,000,000
Austria-Hungary	237,000,000
The World	3,605,000,000
Oats	
United States	1,121,000,000
England, France and Russia	1,712,000,000
Germany and Austria	941,000,000
The World	4,631,000,000
Rye	
United States	41,000,000
England, France and Russia	1,078,000,000
Germany and Austria	646,000,000
The World	1,885,000,000
Barley	
United States	178,000,000
England, France and Russia	797,000,000
Germany and Austria	350,000,000
The World	1,616,000,000
Potatoes	
United States	420,000,000
England, France and Russia	2,298,000,000
Germany and Austria	2,527,000,000
The World	5,898,000,000
Cattle	NUMBER
United States	58,000,000
England, France and Russia	83,000,000
Germany and Austria	47,000,000
The World	434,000,000
Hogs	
United States	60,000,000
England, France and Russia	28,000,000
Germany, Austria and Turkey	36,000,000
The World	156,000,000
Sheep	
United States	50,000,000
England, France and Russia	129,000,000
Germany, Austria and Turkey	85,000,000
The World	631,000,000
Horses	
United States	24,000,000
England, France and Russia	42,000,000
Germany, Austria and Turkey	10,000,000
The World	104,000,000

The above table is practically a comparison of the warring nations with the United States, and the different sides of the warring nations with each other, and all these and the United States with the world.

Where we say England, France and Russia we mean to include the smaller nations allied with them, and where we say Germany and Austria we mean Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the smaller nations allied with them, but in neither case do we include the colonial dependencies.

It seems, therefore, that the nations now at war produce, in times of peace, one-half of the world's food and feed products, and that the United States produces one-fourth thereof. Hence the world is indebted to the United States and the nations at war in Europe for three-fourths of their supply of foods and of grain feed for domestic animals. No one need be told that the warring nations cannot now produce their accustomed crops. Many portions of those countries are ravaged and ruined, and the ruin is constantly extending; and from the regions not thus devastated the farm-workers have been withdrawn, so that surplus production is out of the question. In fact, those countries must look to other countries for necessary supplies, and they are even now seeking those supplies all over the world. Orders are coming to the United States as they never did before, and shipments are going abroad in startling quantities and values. The war obstruction to shipments on the seas is hindering exportation, but it is hoped these will soon be so adjusted as to satisfactorily open the way for these necessary supplies. In these increased shipments cotton takes a strong place, and manufactures are likewise in heavy demand abroad.

The startling problem is that while the European war lasts, practically one-half of the world's supply of these necessary products and commodities must be produced elsewhere. How much can the United States add to the one-fourth it has been accustomed to produce? We have the workers, we have the acres, we have the fertility and productiveness, we have the pastures and the foundation herds. Give the producers the assurance that they will get the worth of their productions, and it will very soon be true that "the wilderness will bloom as the rose." We can make the stuff if we can sell it right and get what it is worth. If the government authorities would quit much of their trivial foolishness and turn their attention to the real problems of production and marketing, what a change could be quickly brought about in the country's agriculture!

But it is our purpose to encourage the farmer. We are sure marketing will be improved, and the world's conditions of today will compel a heretofore unknown demand to look to the Stars and Stripes for supplies.

The Trade South of Us

IT OUGHT to be gratifying to the people of the United States to know that we lead in the trade to the south of us. We learn from figures given out by the Pan-American Union that during 1913 the trade of the United States in the Latin American republics was more than three times that of France, nearly double that of Germany, and a fourth greater than that of Great Britain. The trade of the United States with those twenty American republics during that year amounted to $803,465,845; that of Great Britain was $643,586,386; of Germany, $407,132,374; of France, $238,813,453. And we not only beat those countries in the trade both ways, but we exceeded them in the commodities shipped to those countries. The value of our shipments to them was $325,837, 345; those from Great Britain was $322,228,073; of Germany, $217,976,202; of France, $110,484,385.

The interest in these figures to our people in general is the fact that there is such a demand in these southern republics for our goods, and we are, therefore, justified in that much greater production than we would be if we did not have that trade. And in this the European war is a tremendous factor. The figures quoted above are for the year before the war commenced, and production and trade are now practically paralyzed in the countries that competed with us. While the war lasts those countries can scarcely be recognized as competitors at all. Hence the countries south of us must look elsewhere for the trade the warring countries had. Where can they look except to the United States? Here our people—farmers, manufacturers and miners—have another great opportunity, and it is up to us to benefit by it.

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: $3.00 for the best articles $2.00 for the second, and $1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

How I Earned a Year in College

DURING the winter of 1912 I was a member of the senior class in high school. I was inspired with an ambition to obtain a thorough education and I was determined to get a collegiate training. My problem was to find a way.

My parents were poor, and having a large family to support, I could expect no assistance from that source. Furthermore, considering that they had made their burden heavier in giving me an opportunity to attend high school, I now felt an obligation to help lighten that burden. To accomplish this and yet get to college was a problem for solution.

Many schemes presented themselves to my mind, but I could find nothing satisfactory. I was somewhat discouraged, but resolved not to give up the attempt. Believing that an opportunity awaited for me to develop, I began a systematic search for it and at last found something I decided would do.

While disposing of some vegetables during the early winter I conceived the idea that possibly my opportunity was in truck gardening. We lived near an excellent market, and I found that some of the demand was supplied with shipped produce, and that the people would pay well for home-grown produce. Deciding that I would make the attempt, I made arrangements with my father to allow me the use of four acres of ground. On Saturdays and after school I hauled manure from the city which I obtained for the hauling. I began to read farm papers, and studied agricultural bulletins until I acquired a fair knowledge of the rudiments of vegetable growing.

In June my prospects were most encouraging. I had about 7,000 cabbage plants, 500 tomato plants, besides a fine array of beans, beets, sweet corn, and pickle vines. Everything was healthy and growing, and my enthusiasm was very high, but I was destined to suffer a disappointment. Some of my ground being too low, a part of the late corn, some beans and pickle vines were destroyed by a late frost. (Later I reseeded this plot in turnips, from which I realized a fair profit.)

Having a good yield and a fair market for the disposal of my produce, my attempt proved to be a successful one. Following is an account of my sales and expenses:

70 dozen of early sweet corn..	$ 14.00
90 dozen of late sweet corn...	13.50
75 bunches of beets.....	3.75
4 bu. beets at 80c per bu.....	3.20
10 bu. turnips at 75c per bu...	7.50
15 bu. turnips at 50c per bu...	7.50
4 bu. tomatoes at $4.50 per bu.	18.00
30 bu. tomatoes at 80c per bu..	24.00
10,000 pickles at 45c per 100.	45.00
Cucumbers, slicers.....	6.40
Early cabbage, about 3,200 hd.	159.00
Late cabbage, about 2,600 head	130.00
Total	$431.85
Fertilizer, seeds, baskets, and insecticides	19.30
Net profit.....	$412.55

At different times I was able to render assistance to father on the farm. In this manner I repaid him for the use of the land and for the use of the team. So my money was not subject to any debt, and after drawing my school expenses I had about $100 balance

In conclusion I will say that the experience was a very pleasing and instructive one, and I don't think that any event in my life will give more pleasure to look back upon than the day that I went to college with my own money.—L. W.

Sweet Potatoes Our Most Profitable Crop

The most profitable crop we have yet grown is sweet potatoes.

This is a crop, however, that will not succeed everywhere, as it requires a particular kind of soil. The best potatoes, as regards table quality, are grown in sandy soil. The average yield in this section is 150 bushels to the acre, but under favorable conditions and in a favorable season, 250 to 300 bushels are often produced on an acre. We usually get for our sweet potatoes in the home market, $1.00 per bushel for No. 1, 75c for No. 2, 50c for No. 3. If you grow sweet potatoes care must be taken in handling them. When handling they must not be bruised, as the bruised spots will turn black and will have a disagreeable taste when placed on the table. If your ground is adapted to growing a good quality, and you handle them carefully and deliver to your customers in good condition, there is no reason why there cannot be a growing demand for sweet potatoes in almost any neighborhood.

Some years back, tobacco was the principal crop through this section. But tobacco takes fully three times as much work to raise it as sweet potatoes do, while the price is low, and the profit in the crop is not near equal to that for sweet potatoes for some years past.—Elbert B. Young, Manheim, Pa.

Tobacco a Profitable Crop

I CONSIDER tobacco my most profitable crop. As soon as the weather permits I make preparations for my tobacco beds. First, I manure my plant bed, then hoe it up deep; then run my engine up by the side of the bed and take planks about 8 inches wide and set on edge all around the bed, staking them so they won't fall; then cover it over with more planks and throw some old fertilizer sacks on the bed, so as to hold the steam in; then run a small half-inch pipe to the center of bed from the engine. Then I turn on the steam for an hour. By this time the bed is hot enough that all foreign seed will be killed. I wait until it thoroughly cools then I sow my seed and rake them in lightly. By this method I raised as fine plants as I ever saw, and plenty of them. My wife also sowed her lettuce, cabbage and tomato seed in one end of the bed and had the finest she ever raised.

I plow my tobacco ground early, as it will pack more, and I can get it in better order for setting. I lay my ground off 3½ feet one way by 18 inches the other way; this makes the tobacco finer. I cultivate it with the garden harrow the first time, then I take the cultivator and plow it close and deep once every week for four or five weeks, digging all grass out with hoes. I top my tobacco high. When suckers get from two to three inches long I break all out but three top suckers; then when they get eight or ten inches long I break them out. After four or five days I cut and house it, being careful not to get too close so as to cause houseburn. I raised two acres of tobacco in 1912 and it brought me $202.58, which is more than twice as much per acre than any other crop I can raise. By taking my tobacco to market at Louisville, Ky., I meet men from different states, and by conversing with them I have learned how to grow a finer quality of tobacco, and also how to handle so as to realize the most out of it. In cutting tobacco I am careful to break off all leaves that are partially cured up, as this part touching the other will cause it to houseburn, therefore damaging more than it would profit were it left on. My tobacco barn is 18 feet wide by 40 feet long, with a 12-foot shed on each side. The tier poles are 3½ feet apart, up and down. I am careful in hanging my tobacco; when I start on a row I begin at the top and fill to the ground; this prevents the crinkling of the tip ends. I find it best in stripping tobacco to put every class to itself, as mixed tobacco always sells at the price of the cheapest hand in the sample. Tobacco raised by this method brings the price on the market. The thing at the present time is to raise the quality and not the quantity. I have seen it sell from $3 to $35 per hundred. I have always raised the red burley, for it usually brings better prices than the dark burley here in Kentucky. The red burley sold as high as $58.50 last year in Louisville, Ky., which is the largest tobacco market in the world. Several of my neighbors a few years ago thought I was wrong in raising tobacco; no, they would not raise it; it did not pay. Now they have changed their minds considerably, since they see what I have made from the crops for four years.

G. D. RICHARDSON.

Guston, Ky.

From Penury to Plenty

I THOUGHT maybe you would like to print some of my experiences in paying for my farm. I was left an orphan at an early age. My father was killed in the war. I had to work about any place I could, only getting my board and a very few clothes. At 18 I went to work for a farmer at $8 per month (considered good wages at that time). While staying there I met my wife; we fell in love but her people objected to me because my father was a rebel. We were married when I was 21—a runaway marriage.

We had nothing to begin housekeeping on, but kind friends helped us, and my wife's father gave her a cow. In the spring I rented from the farmer I had been working for and in a few years I was able to buy two acres of land and built a good three-room cottage. We lived there two years, then I had a chance to sell out and buy a 50-acre farm about two miles distant, for $200, but it was terribly run down, gullied, grown up in cedars, no fences, no buildings except an old dilapidated log house with a lean-to kitchen. I decided to take it, and in November, 1893, we moved into the old shanty. I only had a yoke of oxen to work with, and was in debt $100. That was in Cleveland's day, and $100 was a fortune, and as hard to get. I built a log pen to keep my cattle in, covered with cedar brush. I had made a good crop on rented land that year, so had plenty of corn for my cow and oxen, and to fatten my meat.

I began filling gullies and fencing. I plowed the two best-looking plots for corn. I hauled woods dirt and all the manure from my stable and piled in piles over my cornfield in the spring. Then wife and I scattered it along in the furrows on the poorest spots. I tended my corn well and that year I had a fine crop. I took my oxen into the mountains that summer after my crop was laid by and hauled logs for a saw-mill, making some money to pay on my farm, and getting some lumber. That fall I built a good barn and bought a few sheep. The next fall I built a good 6-room house and finished paying for my farm. I always managed to sow some grass each year, and today I have the farm I originally bought in fine condition and have bought more land adjoining it; have good fences, good buildings, good stock and money out at interest.

It may take some sacrifice to buy a farm, but I would advise all to buy land, even if you must go without fine clothes and automobiles.

AN INTERESTED READER.

Two Cows and a College

By milking two Holstein cows, A. G. Van Horn, an Overbrook, Kansas, boy, is paying his expenses while he is taking a course at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Van Horn has worked out a special diet for his cows, milks regularly at 5:30 o'clock morning and night, keeps the animals in a comfortable barn, and sells the milk at retail to individuals and boarding houses. He figures that he makes an average of thirty cents an hour.

A record kept by Von Horn of his profit from the two cows from September 16, 1913, to March 26, 1914, is as follows:

EXPENSES

9,616 pounds of alfalfa hay.....	$ 77.68
Straw for bedding	3.50
2,500 pounds of corn chop.....	38.60
1,300 pounds of bran.....	16.15
100 pounds of cottonseed meal....	1.75
Salt	.50
Barn rent	12.00
Service fees	6.00
	$156.18

RECEIPTS

Milk	$397.00
One heifer calf	15.00
	$412.00
Net profit	$255.82

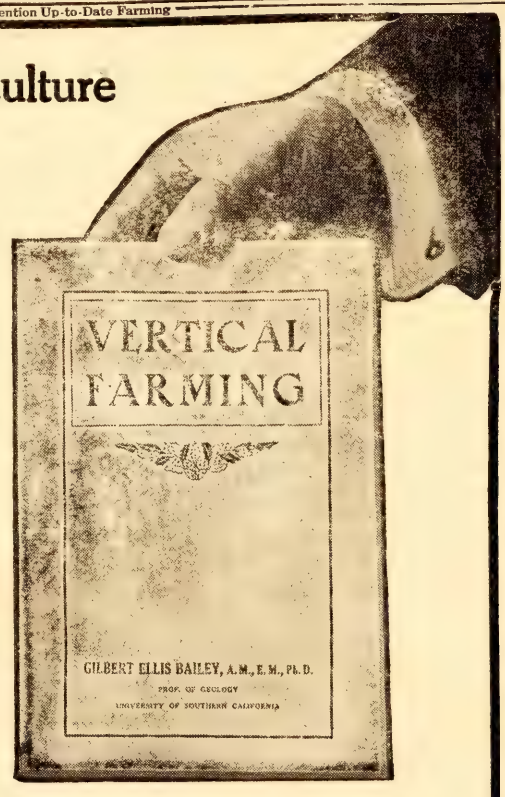
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THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Increased Use of Potatoes

THERE WAS a very large crop of potatoes in this country last year, and as a result the prices have been very low. Quotations have shown a decline nearly every day for some time. Of this season's crops, in spite of the heavy yields, this is about the only product (excepting cotton and apples) that is unprofitably low to producers. All grain is high and beans are high because of foreign demand. It is entirely possible, under prevailing conditions, that wheat, beans and some other food products may become so scarce before more can be raised that enough for ordinary home use cannot be had at any price.

This suggests a greater consumption of potatoes. And why not? There are excellent food qualities in potatoes. They are principally starch and strong in protein, the most important food element. The starch in potatoes is more easily digested than that in flour and meal. Sometimes it seems otherwise, but that is because the potato is not given the chewing—mastication—that is given to other starchy foods. Starchy foods must be mixed with saliva in the mouth, which converts the starch into sugar in the stomach, and then it is easily digested. This one error corrected, and it is very simple, potatoes become easily digested and are among the most nourishing foods.

Then why not use more potatoes and thus create for them a greater demand? So may the price be made better and the growers benefited, and yet the consumers get a food supply much cheaper than if they depend upon the grains. It would also avert the threatened approach of grain and flour scarcity.

And again, why not export our surplus potatoes to the European countries that now find it so nearly impossible to get bread? One of the warring countries is the world's greatest potato producer, and every year potatoes are exported from it to its now unfriendly neighbors. It should be easy to create a foreign demand for American potatoes in England, France and some other countries that was never known before. To relieve our potato situation, therefore, we suggest an increased home use to the saving of flour and meal, and to find and supply foreign demands that exist now or are bound to exist soon.

A Country-Wide Pest

Our farmer readers have all heard of the boll worm that is so destructive to cotton as to destroy entire crops, and in some places in the South has made cotton growing a risky business. But that insect is in the North as well as in the South. The corn-ear worm is the very same insect, as is also the tomato fruit worm. Farmers know how destructive the corn-ear worm is sometimes, and there is a well-founded doubt whether it is safe to feed corn that has been attacked by the worm, leaving what is thought to be a poisonous dust in the roads made by the worms from the nose down the ear of corn.

In the fall when the cold weather begins, the insect goes into the ground to a depth of two or three inches, where it changes to a chrysalis, and remains until warm weather in spring, when it comes from the ground as a moth, ready to lay eggs to hatch the worms that do the damage. A remedy in the corn sections is to plow the corn ground very early before the moth has come out, and work it well and thus destroy the chrysalis. In the South where it is nearly always warm enough for the insect to come out, other remedies are applied.

Financing the Farm

By W. Clement Moore

RECENTLY in visiting different farms throughout the country I have been so much impressed by the fact that the failure to handle the finances of the farm, as well as the failure to judge finances properly at the start, are two elements which materially interfere with the progress and sucess of the farmer.

Modern times have brought to us so many great and extensive ventures in farming, some of which have been very successful and some miserable failures, that it appears there must be a right and wrong way of going about things. Well, so there is, and it is well to consider details before jumping at conclusions. No business can be successful where the finances are handled in an uncertain manner.

The purchasing or leasing of a farm, and the matter of securing the necessary stock and implements, may be considered before you have actually started in the business of farming, but every established farmer also finds an opportunity occasionally to either enlarge his stock, enlarge his farm or take on new ventures, either by operating additional farms or by concentrating his attention and energies in some particular line of work.

We will suppose, for instance, that you decide to specialize in poultry on a large scale. Immediately you are confronted by a proposition like this:

Cost of 500 hens	$500
Cost of feed and maintenance for six months	150
Cost of buildings, etc	300
	$950

Thus you will be able to figure on what the expense will be to embark in this line. Of course, the above figures are not accurate and not even to be taken as a guide, but merely to suggest how to get at costs. It seldom pays at the outset to figure on profits during the first six months from a farm business of this kind, as the petty expenses will take most of the receipts. If, however, you have sufficient funds to keep things going during that period, then your business should pay a profit thereafter.

Every farm venture requires a different method of figuring possible cost and profits. For the sake of example we might suggest the fruit industry, as applied to apples for instance:

500 apple trees, freight, etc	$ 75
Cost of putting out, preparing ground, etc	80
Cost of care, spraying, pruning, etc., for six years	600
	$ 755
Value of land used during the six years	245
	$1,000

Thus we might figure on an orchard of 500 trees costing about $1,000 to keep it in good condition until it begins to bear.

The whole idea of such lessons lies in the fact that every farmer should be able to look ahead far enough to figure on all expenses, that can be foretold at least, in connection with the work he is undertaking to accomplish.

Now of course most ventures will begin to yield some income from the start, and if you have had plenty of experience in the line of work you expect to develop, then you can figure on such receipts, allowing a sufficient discount for possible losses, accidents or failures.

Such estimating will enable you to start properly and conduct your work safely on the amount of money you have on hand or have secured for the purpose.

There are some kinds of farming which yield direct returns and on a safe basis, although the possible profits may not be so large. Take dairying, for instance. An investment of $500 in cows is generally safe if the cows are good, for a cow will pay for itself in one year as a rule.

Watch the expenses, for the running expenses of your farm venture should not exceed the receipts. Never borrow money to pay running expenses unless it is on a project like the apple orchard, in which running expenses form a part of the capital invested.

If your dairy, your orchard, your poultry yards, or whatever your project may be, will not support itself after it is on a producing basis, then there is something radically wrong with the stock, the method of operation, or the man back of the whole affair.



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The Cotton Situation Well Stated

WE HAVE from an extensive cotton planter in Alabama the following clear and impressive statement of the cotton growing situation in the South:

The county experiment station is on my farm, and it has been proven that corn, wheat, oats and Irish and sweet potatoes will grow to their largest capacity on this soil; yet on this farm of 510 acres the principal crop we grow is cotton. The reason for that is the common sense one of labor and market. Our climate and soil are perfectly adapted to cotton, and our negro labor fits that crop as it does not any other. The negro will not work all the time. He works hard during the cotton planting season, and then he lays off for a good time, going to camp meetings and other negro amusements. When picking time comes he is again ready for work, and may be depended upon until picking is done. Then he is off again.

If we stop cotton planting the negro will drift into the northern cities and will be of little further use in the southern fields. White men cannot stand the heat of the southern fields, and if cotton planting is stopped and the negro labor lost, there is nothing in the South to replace it.

There is another important side to this question, and I imagine many of those who are so strenuously advocating the abandonment or reduction of the cotton crop never saw a cotton field. In the South we can grow every crop that the northern farmer can, but the northern farmer cannot grow cotton. Under present conditions the northern farmers are able to get fair prices for all their surplus products. If the South devoted itself to those crops would there not be an overproduction and a ruinous depression of prices?

Besides the world now knows where to go for cotton, and the southern planters fully understand every detail of its production and marketing. A cotton certificate is as good as cash in our mercantile markets. As a rule, the planters grow on their farms enough of food and feed crops for their own use, but there is no established market here for any crop except cotton. The northern farmer has an established market for all he can produce, but he cannot touch the cotton market.

There is not an overproduction of cotton. It is the only crop grown that will both feed and clothe man. It is not generally known that, properly ground and prepared, cotton-seed meal makes the very finest bread—much superior to corn bread. A patent has very recently been taken out by an Alabama woman for a cotton seed breakfast food that is fast becoming a popular breakfast dish. The different preparations of cotton seed are a well known cattle feed, and the waste matter is a valuable fertilizer.

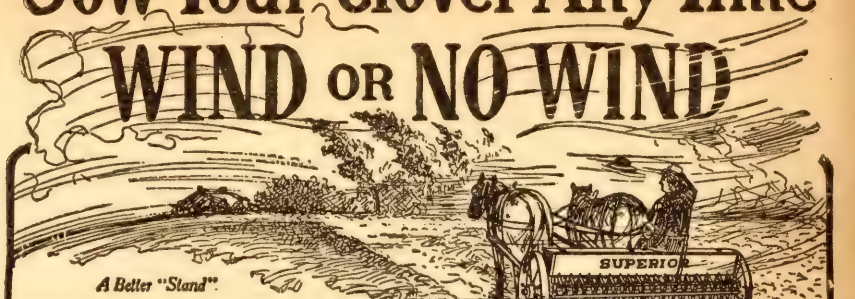
The present slump in cotton is not because there is any less need for it, or because there is an overproduction; it is because the European war has so obstructed the shipping that the cotton cannot find the demand for it across the ocean. There is not so much demand for it in the United States because the factories are largely in Europe, and we have been paying freight both ways to get the use of our own product. We need a "knock" like this to open our eyes. We need more mills in this country. If those who advocate the curtailment or abandonment of cotton growing would advocate the erection of more mills so as to give us a market at home, they would be nearer the true American line. I have discussed this question with many southern planters, and all agree that cotton must remain our staple crop.—L. R. NELSON, "Tanglewood Farm," New Decatur, Ala.



Don't Forget to Paint

Paint is a great saving of values. This is universally admitted, yet people, particularly farmers, too often neglect to paint, not only houses and outbuildings, but machinery. Paint prevents the rusting of metals, and it fills the pores and cracks in wood and prevents checking and decay. There is no better investment than in paint applied to machinery, and it should not be neglected longer, if not done already.

Sow Your Clover Any Time WIND OR NO WIND



A Better "Stand"

Save Half the Seed.
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Many farmers report increased yields of Winter Wheat 4 to 8 bushels per acre. Not only did they increase their yields of wheat AT NO COST WHATEVER, but SAVED HALF THE CLOVER SEED and got better stands of clover than when broadcasting.

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The Superior Force Feed Accurately Sows Crimson and Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Clover and Timothy mixed, Timothy alone, Red Top Fancy, Blue Grass, Millet, Flax and all other Grasses in widest range of quantities.

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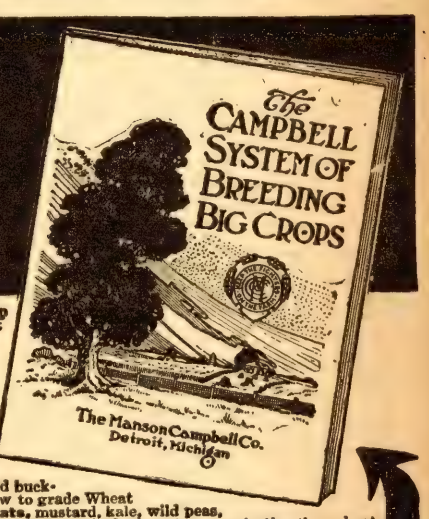
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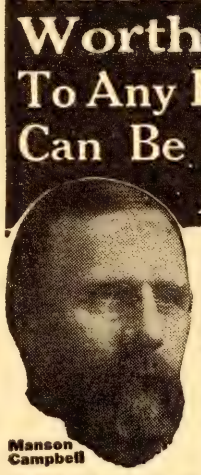
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This is a large and handsome Book profusely illustrated in colors—8 x 11 inches—fully protected by U. S. Copyright—a veritable cyclopaedia of practical suggestions on Seed matters. **Easily worth $100 to any man who farms—yours at the cost of a mere postal.**

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LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

A Better Chance for American Cheese

EUROPEAN cheeses have long constituted a principal factor of the cheese supply in this country, and there seems to be a prevailing belief that American cheese can not be made equal to that from abroad. The Secretary of Agriculture thinks the European war conditions afford an excellent opportunity to prove the error of that belief, and greatly increase the home demand and manufacture of cheese. The department tells us that during the year ending June 30 no less than 67,784,313 pounds of cheese was imported into this country. It only remains for the farmers to increase the milk supply and the makers to increase the output, to save this immense trade here. Experts have already declared that American cheese is as good, or can be made as good, as that produced in any other country, and there is no reason at all, says the department experts, why those who use cheese should not know the home product is as good as the foreign. This fact established, the market thus created would not depend on foreign conditions, but would become a permanent home trade. This same argument applies to a number of special cheeses that can be made here as well as anywhere else, and carry a profit to the makers and yet sell at a lower price than the imported cheese. The department, therefore, advises cheesemakers to increase their output, pay special regard to quality, and clearly label the article as home-made.



THIS IS NOT A GOOD WAY TO FEED STOCK IN WINTER TIME

More Beef Used in the Country

The high price and scarcity of hogs, the ravages of hog cholera being a prominent factor, is leading to a larger consumption of beef in the country. Neighborhoods, sometimes including twenty or more farmers, combine for this purpose. A beef is killed by some one of the members at an agreed time, and after the carcass is cooled it is cut up in as many portions as there are members of the club, and each takes his turn in getting the better cuts. The meat is paid for according to current market quotations, including a reasonable charge for killing and dressing. Thus is saved shipping costs and packers' profits, and yet the neighbors may have a beef supply without slaughter house or butcher.

The Milk Cow

The less exercise a milk cow receives the greater the need of keeping the pores of her flesh open. Some people may think the dairyman foolish who curries and brushes his cows, but it is beneficial to their health and keeps their coats clean. It really seems strange that the farmer takes great pride in grooming his horses, but if you mention to him the necessity of doing the same for his cows he laughs at you and thinks you are silly.

The grooming of the cow means not only health for her, but the family that drinks her milk and eats her butter. And of course it improves the looks of the cow so that the farmer need not be ashamed to own her. If he wishes to sell her she will command a higher price.

Milking at regular hours and kind treatment should be observed in caring for the milk cow. Cleanliness in milking prevents the particles of dirt which are often germ laden from falling into the milk pail. This will assure pure milk and pure butter. The cows should be groomed before milking in time to permit all the dust to settle. The milkman's clothes should be perfectly clean and he should wipe the cow's udder off with a damp cloth before milking her. The milker's hands, nails and all utensils should be free from filth. Vessels may be cleaned and made sweet with soda instead of soapy water. It is a good plan to rinse them with hot water. Souring and tainting of milk is caused by various bacteria which thrive in dust particles and unclean vessels.

A cow should be milked at an appointed time morning and evening. Irregular hours for milking soon puts the cow off her accustomed flow of milk, so if one follows the hit and skip method in milking his profitable milk cow will soon become an unprofitable one. It is also essential that the cow be milked thoroughly. The last pint of milk is much richer in butter fat than the first, so it is more important to extract the last pint than the first. Leaving a quantity of milk in the bag at each milking causes the cow to decrease the flow about that much each day.

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is made so good in my factory that I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day free trial, to test against any make or kind, that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all.

$42.50 500 lbs. Capacity 90-day free trial. 10 years' guarantee.

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Travel 20,000 Miles

look over every factory in the United States and all the foreign countries—you won't find its superior at any price. Made in our own factory from the finest material, on the best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen, in tremendous quantities, all parts alike, interchangeable and standard, and sold to you for less money than dealers and jobbers can buy machines not as good in carload lots for spot cash.



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It's so good that no dairyman who owns 2 or 100 cows can afford to be without it. All I ask you to do is first get my 1915 sliding scale, profit-sharing price schedule before you decide to purchase any cream separator of any make, kind or at any price. Just drop me a postal. Address

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Wm. Galloway Co.
633 Galloway Station
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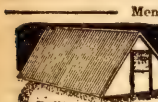
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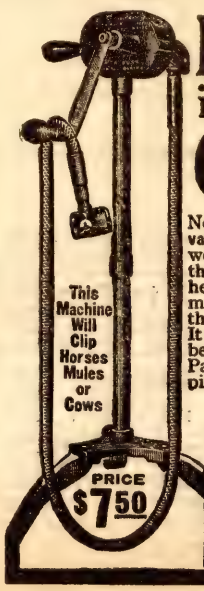
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WHY NOT START 1915 RIGHT in dairying? SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL NOW when you have plenty of time to investigate thoroughly. The nearest DE LAVAL agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and give you a free trial.

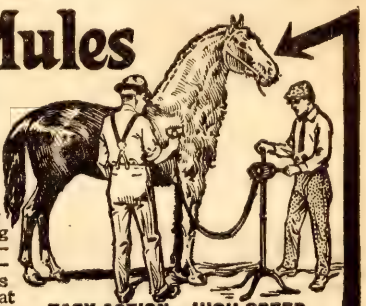
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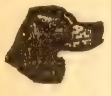
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INITIAL SIGNET WEDDING





10 solid Gold filled rings, guaranteed 5 years, your Birthstone your initial signet, and some engagement and real wedding ring all 4 rings Free for selling 12 pkgs. Bluine at 10c each. Write for it. Bluine Mfg. Co., 625 Mill st., Concord Jct., Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Hog Cholera Cures

THE Department of Agriculture has issued a public warning against many greatly boosted hog cholera "cures," and the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin has done the same. After careful tests, these warnings say, many, if not all of such remedies have proven of very little use. Some extravagant statements of cures effected by them have been found absolutely false. Persons who are sustaining losses from cholera are naturally eager for a remedy, and will buy almost anything that even remotely promises relief, and it is to protect these people from buying worthless stuff that the warnings have been issued. Genuine serum, however, is not included with these practically worthless preparations.

Hog cholera, it must be admitted, is a terrible scourge, and prevention appeals more strongly to hog-raisers than any remedy. Access to so-called "hard-water" springs, such as are found in many portions of the central corn belt, the real hog country, seems to make hogs immune to cholera. We have never known hogs attacked with cholera that had access to that kind of water. We regret that we are unable at this time to give an analysis of the water of those springs, but those who have them know exactly what we mean. Charcoal and stone coal, and even the slack from stone coal, are also reliable preventives as well as general health and thrift promoters. Throw a pile in the lots or pastures and let the hogs have free access to it. Farmers who never tried it will be surprised at the quantities the hogs will consume, and also at the increased thrift and healthfulness that will follow its use. Never feed hogs sour slops of any kind.

Breed the Mares This Spring

Do not hesitate to prepare this spring for raising colts next fall. It is true the number of horses in this country increased during 1914, but the figures of 1915 will show different results unless the increase is made up by an unusual number of colts. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of horses and mules are crossing the ocean, and none of them are coming back. Hence, we believe every healthy mare ought to be the mother of a colt next fall—either a mule or a horse colt. There need be no fear as to the price. Autos and tractors are doing much that horses used to do, but the present demand is going to continue, and prices will remain fair.

The Dog's Tail

A prominent citizen was on trial charged with harboring a vicious dog.

The attorney for the defense had been consulting a dog expert and had learned that if a dog holds his tail up over his back when he barks he is not angry, while if he holds it straight out behind him he is in a belligerent, bloodthirsty frame of mind. Anxious to air his newly-acquired information, the lawyer began cross-questioning the prosecuting witness thus:

"Now, did you notice the position in which this dog's tail was held when he came at you?"

"I did not," said the witness, "for that was not the end from which I anticipated injury. I had the other end in view. Now, if the dog had been a hornet—"

"No levity, sir!" thundered the attorney. "Answer the question. In what position was the dog's tail when he came at you?"

"I believe, sir," faltered the terrified witness, "that it was behind him."

The "Wool Fat" Man — **Try This Big Can Free** ON 20 DAYS TRIAL





Save Your Horses Save Your Cows

A postal brings it, postpaid. All you need to do is simply say, send me your big can of Corona Wool Fat on 20 days' FREE trial. Use all or part of it—test it on one or more animal's suffering from cuts, wounds or sore feet of any kind. If it don't do all I claim—if you don't feel perfectly satisfied after the test **you won't owe me one penny.**

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is now used by more than 1,000,000 stockmen, horse owners, blacksmiths and farmers. It causes no pain, no blistering, no scars. Stops inflammation—cures QUICK. The only remedy that will penetrate a horse's hoof and take out soreness. Will grow a new hoof.



Corona Wool Fat heals Quarter Cracks, Sand Cracks, Grease Heel, Thrush, Corns, Mud Fever, Contracted Feet

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Simply write me, giving your name and address plainly and I will send you this big can postpaid, by return mail. All I ask is, if satisfied after 20 days' trial, that you send me 50c. If not satisfied, write and say so and you won't owe me one cent. Do it today. Mention ailment you intend to use it on.

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It heals Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Shoulders, Old Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sore Teats of Cows, takes out the soreness of inflamed udders.

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PRICES S-M-A-S-H-E-D

Yes! absolutely smashed to pieces. While our regular prices are always lowest on best roofing materials, once in a while we run across something very special, even for us, and then—smash go all prices. Look at these two snaps of which we have but a limited amount to sell. ACT QUICKLY! Get your share of these Bargains.

Lot No. D S-1 10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. x 2 ft. unpainted. Price $1.19 for 100 square feet, f. o. b. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.

Lot No. D S-2 8000 squares only, rubber surfaced roofing at 47c per square, f. o. b. cars Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is 1-2 ply, weighs 28 lbs., mill lengths 2 to 4 pieces to roll. Nails and cement included.

FREIGHT PAID OFFER

GALVANIZED and METAL ROOFING

$1.60 Buys our best open hearth 11-4 in. corrugated, unpainted, roofing and siding sheets. Sheets are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 22 inches wide. New and perfect. Also furnished in V crimped flat or standing seam. Painted 10c per square additional. Order by **Lot No. DS.3.**

High grade pressed brick painted steel siding and beaded ceiling, $1.70 per square. Order by **Lot No. DS-10.**

$2.75 Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 1 1-4 in corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 6 ft. Order this by **Lot No. DS-4.**

We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

This freight paid offer on the following roofing is provided your shipping point is east of Nebraska and Kansas and North of the Ohio River; your order to be for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Chicago House Wrecking Company

Prominently known everywhere for 20 years as the "great price wreckers" have decided that their best interests require more prominent use of the present owners names. In the future the four Harris brothers will advertise and sell their goods as

Harris Bros. Company

RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING

$1.15 Buys the best and heaviest 3-ply rubber surfaced, perfect, lasting roof covering. This is our "Ajax" brand. Rolls contain 108 sq. feet. Two or three pieces in every roll. Packed complete with nails and sufficient cement. For three ply order **Lot No. DS-5.** For 2 ply price per roll **$1.00,** order **Lot No. DS-6.** For 1 ply price per roll **85c,** order **Lot No. DS-7.**

$1.25 Buys high grade red and green slate asphalt roofing. Rolls contain 108 square feet, two to three pieces to a roll. Complete with nails and cement. Biggest snap of the century. Order by **Lot No. DS-8.**

$3.25 Buys red and green slate coated, asphalt roofing shingles size 8 in. x 12 3-4 in. Weight about 220 lbs. per sq. Order by **Lot No. DS-9.**

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Mail the coupon today for your copy of our free mammoth, illustrated catalog on roofing, siding and ceiling. This economy guide is the most magnificent book of coverings, ever produced, detailing each and every phase of the roofing, siding and ceiling question. It gives you valuable advice as to what kind of covering is best suited for your purpose. The prices quoted in every instance are the lowest ever made on dependable materials.

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We will gladly send, on request, samples of the various roofings. Tell us the kind of building you wish to cover. Ask for copies of unsolicited testimonials which tell the money saving and satisfaction experienced by others.

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SHENANDOAH, IOWA BOX 31

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10¢ Buys 50¢ Worth of Seeds
It's my introductory offer—it's to acquaint you with my fight for pure seeds and low prices. I will send on receipt of 10c to cover packing and postage 5 large 10c packets (not samples) of the following: 1 Champion Pickle Cucumbers, 1 Porterhouse Tomato, 1 Prize Head Lettuce, 1 White Globe Onions, 1 G. B. Mixed Sweet Peas.
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The Wonder of the World.
Rose Bushes with roses on them in 8 weeks from the time the seed was planted. It may not seem possible but we **Guarantee** it to be so. They will **BLOOM EVERY TEN WEEKS** Winter or Summer, and when 3 years old **Will** have 5 or 6 hundred roses on each bush. **Will grow** in the house **in** the **winter** as well as in the ground in summer. **Roses All The Year Around.** Package of seed with directions and our guarantee by mail **10 cts.**
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Orchard and Garden

Producing and Marketing

Mission of The Rose

One of These Beautiful Flowers Saved a Sick Child's Life

WHILE the editor of UP-TO-DATE was in New York some time ago, he became acquainted with a lady connected with one of the charity associations of the great city. The subject of flowers in connection with her work came up, and she told a story which profoundly impressed her hearer. The nature of the narrative was so pathetic and the details so touching that we feel sure they will be read with tender interest by the readers of our paper. The particulars, which describe an actual occurrence in real life, are as follows:

There lived in New York City a wealthy lady, who for many years had been an invalid. Being confined to her room, her chief solace from pain of body and anguish of mind was found in the contemplation of flowers. Her friends knowing her love for them, kept her supplied with abundance of beautiful bouquets, cut flowers and rare plants of every variety. One day, while her physician was making his regular morning call, the invalid lady said to him: "Doctor, I have a great many flowers all the time, and feel that I can spare some of them for others less fortunate. Do you know of any one, fond of flowers, but unable to procure them, to whom an occasional present of such might be acceptable and bring cheer into an unhappy life?" She then called the doctor's attention to a beautiful carnation rose, which had just been sent in and which was still fresh with dew and the perfume of the early morning. The doctor thought a while and then replied: "I believe I know of one case where a present of flowers might do much good. I fear, however, that it is now too late. Among my patients is a little girl who is wasting away with fever. The disease has reached its crisis, and when I left her just now she was unconscious. She formerly lived in the country, and in her delirium she constantly talks of the grass and flowers, trees, and water to which she was accustomed in happier days. There is little hope of her life, but perhaps a present of flowers may soothe her last moments."

The doctor took the rose, entered his buggy and drove rapidly to the humble tenement which was the abode of his little patient. The surroundings indicated the severest poverty. The room was small and cramped and almost bare of furniture. The only occupants, besides the sick child, were the mother, one or two neighbors and a professional nurse, sent by the charity association. They were all looking with tear-dimmed eyes and pitying glances upon the humble pallet where the sick child tossed in restless delirium on the heated pillow. The doctor handed the rose to the nurse and motioned her to place it in the child's reach. She took the wasted hand of the little one, closed the fingers around the stem and laid them against the flushed cheek. The effect was instantaneous. Influenced by the cool touch and the soothing odor, the child instinctively clinched the flower and pressed it to her lips. In her delirium she was again carried back to the well-remembered walks of her earler years and loved scenes of her country home. Perhaps she dreamed that she was laving her burning face in the brook that babbled through the yard, and picking flowers from the bushes that skirted her favorite play-ground. The result was what the doctor had endeavored in vain to produce by aid of medicines and all the skill of his art. He had tried ineffectually to induce refreshing slumber, and knew that without it there was no hope to save his little patient's life. But the rose did what doctors and nurses and the most tender care had failed to do. Gradually the eyelids closed over the staring eyes, the tossing diminished, the delirious talk subsided into soft murmurings and finally ceased altogether.

The child slept. Nature's calm restorer, blessed sleep, had finally come after many hours of waiting. The doctor instructed the nurse to watch carefully and to see that the flower was kept in position, restoring it as often as it dropped from the child's relaxing grasp. She did so. The patient slept long and profoundly, and when she at last awakened, a most grateful change had taken place. The fever was broken, the crisis was past and from that hour her recovery was rapid until restored to complete health. Thus did the rose accomplish its angelic mission and save the life of the child.

Not useless are ye, flowers, though made for pleasure,
Blooming in field and wood by day and night,
From every source your presence bids me treasure
Harmless delight.

Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From loneliest nook.

Were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of teachers or divines,
My soul would find in flowers of Thy ordaining,
Priests, sermons, shrines.

When house plants are accidentally frosted, they should be dipped into cold water, or, if too large for that, they should be sprinkled with cold water and then set in total darkness. Under such treatment many of them will come out in two or three days as fresh as ever. Of course it is better that they should not be allowed to freeze, and it is a good plan to roll the stand away from the window on cold nights, or to fasten several thicknesses of newspaper between the plants and the window.

Grape vines are not found as generally around farm homes, and also on town and city places, as they should be. The vines cost only a few cents each and will bear fruit in a couple of years. They are very certain to bear every year, and in this country are not subject to disease. They are not attacked much by worms and insects. One or more grape vines should be put out on every place this spring where a few feet of unoccupied ground can be found.

An exchange reports that a Long Island boy grew $623 worth of cauliflower on an acre of land. After deducting the expense, the net profit was over $400.

She Knew Things

"Your pancakes are splendid this morning, dear, but I never tasted such molasses as these."

"They are all right, darling. I got them out of the can on the back shelf in the pantry."

"My goodness, Sarah, that's buggy varnish!"

All Have Something Different

Teacher—Birds have feathers, bears have fur, sheep have wool, horses have hair, and so on. Now, who will tell me what oysters have?

"Soup and crackers!" almost shouted several in the class.

Not Her Life Only

"I don't care if he is a millionaire, it would be a shame for you to spend your young life with such an old man!"

"But that it not all I expect to spend, mother."



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Fruit, Ornament and Forest Trees, Vines and Roses! Everything in the Nursery line. Direct from Grower to Planter, at one-half agents' or retail prices. All healthy and dependable stock that will live and start growing from the day transplanted.

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Peach and Apple Trees 2c and Up
Plum, Pear, Cherry, Strawberry, etc.—Catalog Free.
Tenn. Nursery Co., Box 25, Cleveland, Tenn.

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ERNST Nurseries, Box 11, Eaton, Ohio.

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Strawberry Plants Vigorous, northern Michigan stock. $1.65 per 1,000. Valuable illustrated catalog free. Mayers Plant Nursery, Merrill, Mich. Bohemian Nurseryman.

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Fall Bearing Strawberries Everbearing Raspberries, big catalog of nursery stock and seeds free. W. A. Allen & Sons, Box K, Geneva, Ohio.

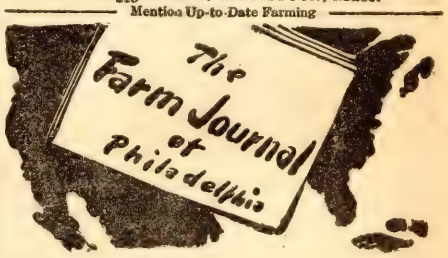
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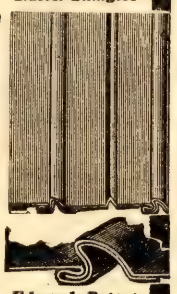
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Your roofing expense will cease when once you have laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing. Cost per square lowest ever made. No upkeep cost. Always beautiful in appearance. Reduces cost of fire insurance.

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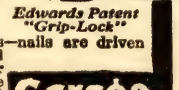


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Makes Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, Edwards Reo Steel Shingle, Grip-Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam, or Roll Roofing, Ceiling, Siding, etc., absolutely rust-proof. Not space of a pin-point exposed to weather.

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Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking. Protects Nail Holes through under layer not exposed to weather. No special tools or experience needed to lay—anyone can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish. —nails are driven

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Soil is **deep, rich, sandy loam—very exceptional** for Florida. **Sample of this soil mailed free with literature. Plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year.** Irrigation is unheard of. **Crop failures practically unknown. Two** and **three** crops easily raised **each year** on the **same ground. $50 to $500 profit per acre each year.** Satsuma oranges, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise **enormous crops** of corn, oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, watermelons, cantaloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips and all kinds of **early profitable vegetables. Ideal location for Dairying and Stock Raising.** Ready markets and good prices. Grass for pasture the **year round.** Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year. One of the **finest climates in the United States,** both **summer** and **winter.** No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. Ideal **salt water boating, bathing** and **fishing.** Lumber at **wholesale prices.** Good **stores, churches** and **schools.** WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE BOOK, SAMPLE OF SOIL, MAPS, ETC.

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Box 415 Greenville, Pa.

"We Must Get Down to Business"

I have been a constant reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about twelve years. In that time I have seen it grow from a very small pamphlet to one of the leading farm magazines. I have also taken other farm papers and magazines, but none has stood so high in my esteem as UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This paper has always stood out unwaveringly and uncompromisingly as the champion of the rights of American farmers as no other paper has. If all of the farmers would know this and appreciate it as I can, they would extend to UP-TO-DATE FARMING the right hand of fellowship and all the good will and good words we can bestow.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING came to us as a friend in the hour of need. Twelve years ago things were looking pretty blue for agriculture and stock raising. The most thoughtful farmers could not figure out what was the matter. Everything was low. Corn, hogs, cattle, land and fruit were all down, and had been for several years. Farmers were afraid to make investments or undertake much for fear the prices received for their products would not justify the expense. Then we scanned our farm papers, thinking we might find some sound advice, and a way to secure release. But "more production of grain, more production of hogs, and more production of everything" was the only advice that we found.

But at this time UP-TO-DATE FARMING came forward and said: "It is not in the production, but in the price, where the trouble is, and the farmers must decide on a price, ask it, and hold the crop until they get it."

Strange as it now sounds to those who have not kept in touch with UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the trend of events, everything soon took a change for the better. Gradually prices got better, and what UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taught the farmers, namely: to quit universal dumping and control the crops, has had such effect that we have been receiving better prices right along, although we have been raising the biggest crops that the country ever produced.

It should be the aim of every farmer to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and support it in every way that he can. Each subscriber should renew promptly when his time expires and get all of his neighbors to subscribe. Only through UP-TO-DATE FARMING can we farmers get sound advice about the way to organize and co-operate. These are the subjects that are holding the attention of all at this time. Our opinion has been that all the methods we have had for organizing are too slow. It takes too long to get enough farmers together to exert the necessary power. Members of some organizations drop out about as fast as new ones are secured. We are glad that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taken the lead in the right direction and recommended and worked for a federation of all of the present farmers' organizations. I would like to see all of the farm papers work for organization and federation as UP-TO-DATE FARMING does, but until they do it is the duty of every farmer to subscribe for this paper. The time has surely come when we must get down to business and do business on business principles.

—C. F. SCHNEIDER, Walnut Hill, Ill.

Urgent Ex nditures

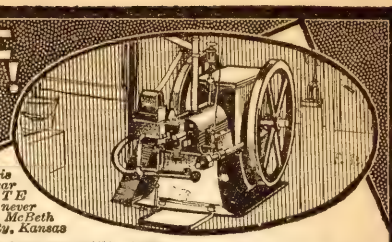
Without the least thought of party politics, we are impelled to mention the recent passage by the House, of what is called an urgent deficiency bill, carrying the enormous sum of $4,730,905. A deficiency is something unexpected that the regular appropriations failed to provide for. In other words, the government has incurred expenses amounting to nearly five million dollars that Congress did not know would be incurred when the regular appropriation bills were passed. We do not know what these expenditures were for, though we are informed that $554,371 was to cover unexpected expenses incurred by our army in the occupation of Vera Cruz in Mexico. And this five hundred thousand dollars are only the "unexpected" expenses. The expected expenses are much greater. So it really costs something to have turbulent neighbors.



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Other Sizes Proportionally Low.



This 21-year old WITTE Engine has never failed its owners, McBeth & Dallas, Garden City, Kansas



LET me send you a WITTE ENGINE to earn its cost while you pay for it. It's cheaper than doing without one.
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Sold Only Direct from Factory to User. No matter where you live or what work you have that can be hitched to a belt, you can own a WITTE to better advantage than any other engine. Sizes are 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 Horse-Power. Styles, **Stationary, Portable, Skidded and Saw-rigs.** Over 27 years in the lead in engine-quality Better now than ever, with prices that can't be beat.

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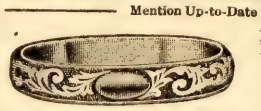


ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

Saddles	$3.00 up	Army Revolvers	$1.65 up
Bridles	.90 "	" B-L Rifles	.98 "
Team Harness	21.85 "	" Swords	.55 "
Leggings, pair	.15 "	" 7 Shot Carbine	3.50 "
Tents	2.85 "	New Uniforms	1.50 "

Colts Cal. 45 Revolver $7.45. Ctgs. 1c each. 15 Acres Government Auction Bargains illustrated and described in 420 large page wholesale and retail cyclopedia catalogue, mailed 25 cents East and 30 cents West of the Mississippi River.
Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York

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HANDSOME BRACELET GIVEN Full size, rich gold plate, beautiful polish, latest design. Given for selling 12 pkgs. Bluine at 10c each. Write for Bluine. **BLUINE MFG. CO.,** 212 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



Six Elegant Lace Curtains FREE TO LADIES

Send no money. Simply name and address. We will send you postpaid 12 boxes famous **White Cloverine Salve,** also 12 beautiful art pictures, 16 x 20 in. Give **picture free** with each box of **Cloverine** you sell, at 25c. Return the $3 collected and we will send you six (three pair) magnificent Nottingham Lace Curtains, nearly 3 yds. long. You will be proud of them. Nothing equals **Cloverine** for Cuts, Eczema, Piles, Colds, Catarrh. Everyone buys when you show pictures. *Write Today.* Be first in your town.

THE WILSON CHEMICAL CO.
DEPT. NO. 321 TYRONE, PA.

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Ten Apple Trees Free



Delicious
The famous new apple, best flavor, finest quality known, has been sold on Chicago fruit stands as high as 50c Each.



E. H. Favor, Editor

Two each of the famous DELICIOUS, Jonathan, Wealthy, Stayman Winesap and Yellow Transparent

To Interest You in Fruit-Growing

I'm a crank on the subject of fruit-growing. That's why I'm editor of Fruit-Grower and Farmer. And apple culture is my hobby. No crop is surer or pays better—as staple as wheat or corn—if grown by modern methods. Telling of these methods through the columns of this paper is my life-work. I want to create a greater interest in orcharding, and am determined to get 50,000 more subscribers at once. These facts explain why I offer you ten apple trees, just as I say—

Mail This Coupon Today Do It Now

FREE OF CHARGE

with subscriptions to Fruit-Grower and Farmer sent on coupon below

NEVER BEFORE has such a liberal offer been made. These ten trees are the best early to late varieties. Fine one-year trees, acknowledged the best size to plant. If bought in the usual way, would cost 25c to 50c each.

I OFFER THEM to get you interested in fruit-growing and in our great magazine, Fruit-Grower and Farmer, 32 to 100 pages, handsomely illustrated, twice a month, filled with live, seasonable matter on all kinds of small fruits, tree fruits, gardening, poultry, etc. Your money back if you are not pleased.

ORDER BEFORE SUPPLY IS GONE. There will be a great run on this offer, so get YOUR order in first. This offer good in United States only. Send your address on coupon with $1.00 for a year's subscription and you get the ten trees free, prepaid to your home. Act NOW. Mail YOUR coupon today.

E. H. FAVOR, Editor

Fruit-Grower and Farmer
506 Eighth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ten Tree Coupon

E. H. Favor, Editor
Fruit-Grower and Farmer,
506 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

For $1.00 enclosed, send Fruit-Grower and Farmer one year. Also send, free, prepaid, two trees each of Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Jonathan, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent.

Name .....
Postoffice .....
R. F. D..... State.....

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

My New Breed of Chickens



MRS. GEO. L. THOERN

HERE is another word to say about chickens. The subject is ever new and to lovers of them interesting.

When we moved to our present home to add chickens to our other sources of income was my earnest desire, and with me then chickens were chickens. But the first year that was not true from a financial point of view. We stocked up from chickens bought in the neighborhood, built houses, bought feed, and went to work raising chickens. We bought a great many eggs for setting, also from our neighbors. The little chickens did not do well at all. They were droopy from the start, as they caught the sore-head, and a great many died. Those that I raised to be grown were so lacking in vitality that they did not, at one year old, give me an egg. My husband was so completely disgusted (as he had spent many hours fixing for them and had helped me attend to them, not to say a word about the expense) that he sold the last one of them.

On going to one of my neighbors I found that she was doing fairly well with Black Minorcas. They were small for eating purposes, but undoubtedly good layers, though they did not lay every day. So an idea struck me to improve on the Minorca if possible. I bought some Plymouth Rock hens and a full-blooded Minorca rooster, and went to work to raise my own breed of chickens. The effect has been most wonderful.

That was five years ago. Every year I got a new rooster, as I have not saved any of my own yet, but think I will later, because I have some beauties. I keep every pullet up to its third year, then dispose of it.

The whole bunch with few exceptions are continuous good layers like the full-blooded Minorca. The chicks are fine broilers at ten weeks old, weighing one and one-half pounds. I have good, though inexpensive houses, separated here and there all over the yard, in a yard about 100 feet square. The houses are 10x12, open east front, with wire netting, windows on south and north with wire netting which can be closed on cold nights. The front is never closed. My young chickens have their separate quarters from the older fowls. I give fresh water six times a day in the summer. In the winter every two hours I go out and thaw their water, leaving it tepid. I have their feed and water for morning warm for them to eat and drink as soon as they are out in the morning. They never eat one bite of anything cold. I make the conditions as nearly like summer as possible.

The cockerels are sold off just as soon as they weigh a pound and a half. To get the best winter layers I find chickens hatched in April make the best, as they will lay eight and ten months without a rest.

They bring me in money every week in the year. While I only get 20 cents a dozen for eggs in summer, I get 50 cents throughout the winter months, besides the price for all the young ones that I sell in the spring and all that we use at home. I keep books, I know every cent they cost me. There is a very large balance in their favor.

I start in the spring with twenty-five or thirty hens carried over from the raising of the year before. In the following winter I carry these same hens through with about sixty pullets—that brings the average number to about forty-five throughout the year.

My records show the net profit of each hen per year:

1909	59 cents
1910	74 cents
1911	86 cents
1912	93 cents
1913	87 cents

The apparent falling off in net results in 1913 was due to the high cost of feed, not to any fault of the chickens.



MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, BRED BY IDEAL POULTRY YARDS, DUNDEE, MINN.

50 Leading Breeds pure bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Fowls, eggs, incubators at lowest prices Catalog 2c. W. A. Weber, Box 931, Mankato, Minn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming



58 BREEDS, Fine, pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Hardy, northern raised. Choice Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm; 20 year exp. Send 4c for large fine Poultry book and Catalog. F.A.NEUBERT, Box 612 Mankato, Minn.

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PFILE'S 65 VARIETIES farm-raised Land and Water-Fowls. Eggs in season. Illus. Catalogue and "Grower's Guide," 2c. An honest deal. Write today. HENRY PFILE, Farmer-Poultryman, Box 616 Freeport, Ill.

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62 Varieties Pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and fine plumage. Prize winners at the world's largest shows. Lowest prices on stocks and eggs, incubators, brooders and poultry supplies. Large Ills. Catalog for 4c. C. M. ATWOOD, Box 54 Dundee, Minn.

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Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," finest published; 144 pages; 210 beautiful pictures; complete volume, how to succeed with Poultry; describes busy Poultry Farm with 53 varieties of pure-bred birds. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, grain sprouters, etc. This book 5 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 113, Clarinda, Iowa

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EVERY DUCK BREEDER everywhere wants a copy of Rankin's new and enlarged sixth edition of "DUCK CULTURE," 75 cents a copy, or with "Poultry Success" one year, $1.00. Canada subscriptions 25c extra. Foreign, 50c extra. James Rankin, the author of this greatest duck book ever published, is now over 80 years old, and has been recognized as America's Leading Authority on Ducks for a Generation. "Duck Culture" covers every point in duck breeding; gives Rankin's famous feed formulas and house plans; contains over 100 pages and fully illustrated. Order now. POULTRY SUCCESS, Box C, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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FARM FENCE 41 INCHES HIGH FOR Stays only 6 inches apart. Wires can not slip. 100 styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fencing direct from factory at money saving prices. Ideal Galv. BARBED WIRE $1.45 80-rod spool. Catalog free. 21 CENTS A ROD KITSELMAN BROS. Box 289 Muncie, Ind.

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Ironclad TRADE MARK — Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held



Why take chances with untried machines when for only $10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies) BOTH of these big prize winning machines full; equipped, set up ready for use! Why not own an Ironclad—the incubator that has for two years in succession won in the greatest hatching contests ever held. In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2000 machines were entered, including practically every make style and price. With 140 egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder, freight paid, for only $10, Mrs. C. F Merrick, Lockney Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

140-EGG Ironclad Incubator — Galvanized Iron, Asbestos, Redwood, Insulated Board

Don't class this big all metal covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and painted like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top neat, copper tanks and boiler self regulator, Tycos Thermometer, glass in door and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog

10-Year Guarantee

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Money back if not satisfied.

Both for $10 Freight Paid East of Rockies

MADE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

140 Chick Brooder

Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 159 RACINE, WIS.

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WE PAY FREIGHT

Stands as long as the building stands. When you buy a roof, that's the kind you want to put your money in, isn't it?

LIGHTNING-PROOF, FIRE PROOF, RUST PROOF

Roofing and fence bought of us has only one price—you don't have to pay freight charges, agents' commission and dealers' profits. You buy direct from the mill where the best Galvanized Roofing and Fence is made. We pay all freight charges, and guarantee safe delivery of everything. You take no risk. You hold us responsible until you take your goods from the freight office.

Every roof and fence is all galvanized and strictly guaranteed. Be your own merchant and send us your order. You trade with the same company that your merchant would, for we would sell him at the prices quoted you—he would add his profit and the freight. Send us your order, SAVE this.

Send for our beautifully illustrated roofing and fence catalog.

Cincinnati Metal Roofing & Fence Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Department 5

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WE PAY THE FREIGHT — Brown Fence

Strongest, most durable made. Basic open hearth wire. DOUBLE GALVANIZED. Compare our quality and prices with others.

Bargain Prices—Direct From Factory 150 Styles—13 Cents Per Rod Up

We pay freight anywhere. Write now for free fence book and sample to test.

BOOK FREE — THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 70 CLEVELAND, OHIO — WRITE NOW

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FARM FENCE 11½ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 17½c. a rod for 47 in. stock fence; 28c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.45. Catalog free. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO Box 45 MORTON, ILLS.

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COILED SPRING FENCE

EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER should send for our Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence. Many big values are offered. Sold direct to the Farmer saving you the Dealer's Profit.

14 CENTS A ROD UP.

Lawn Fence 6c. a foot. Barbed Wire $1.45 per 80-rod Spool.

Coiled Spring Fence Co. Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

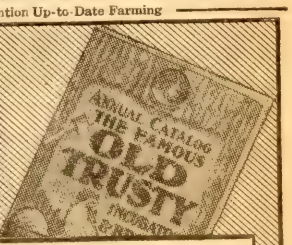
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Let This Poultry Book Start a New Income For YOU!





H. H. Johnson

I want you to read this famous home made catalog which pointed the way for a poultry income in about 580,000 homes. Read how you can get good fat profits from the chickens by enlarging your operations the Johnson way. Get enough to pay your living expenses and a little more. There's no science or mystery about it when you get in touch with the Johnsons. Send for our book today—and let it start another income in your home.



Old Trusty

Now Has Over 580,000 Owners

and 100,000 more will be found this year. That's about 3 or 4 times more owners than any other incubator in the world. The reason is Old Trusty owners find that it's the easiest to get good big profits with. It's built simple—free from needless parts—brings as good hatches for the beginner as the old-timer—and never asks favors of the coldest weather.

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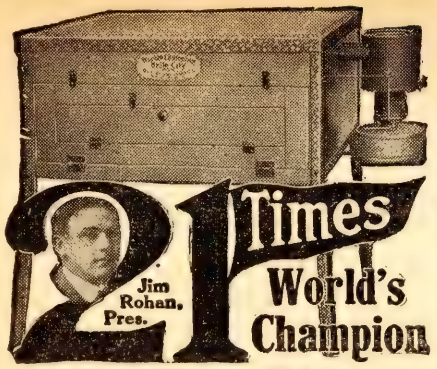
for the Old Trusty catalog and our low price based on 100,000 sales this year from the largest incubator factory in the country, on 30 to 90 days' trial and 10 year guarantee. Send for the book, whether you intend to order or not.

M. M. Johnson Co. Clay Center, Nebr.



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RECORD HATCHES



Mrs. Halton of N. Vernon, Ind., reports two 100 per cent hatches from her *Progressive Incubator*. Only incubator with double walls and hundreds of dead air cells. All wood parts California Redwood. No extras to buy. Money back guarantee.

$7.35 FOR 155 EGG INCUBATOR

Self-regulating—ventilating—copper boiler—hot water heat, safety lamp, egg tester, 2 doors—thermometer. Freight prepaid east of Rockies. Incubator and Brooder both for $9.85. Order now or send for big free Incubator Book.



Progressive Incubator Co.
Box 146, Racine, Wis.

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Hatches Every Chick

Poultry raisers ought to follow the simple and easy Buckeye system which positively hatches every hatchable egg. How to make $200 a season with one incubator that costs $7.50 is fully explained in a most interesting book which will be sent absolutely free to any reader who mentions this paper. Every one should write today for this valuable free book to

BUCKEYE COMPANY, 630 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O.

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$7.25 Mankato Incubator

Only

You couldn't buy better at two or three times the price. California Redwood case, triple walls, asbestos lined, pure copper tank, surest automatic regulator, safety lamp, everything.



Free Book of Incubator Facts

FreeTrial—strong money back guarantee. 120 chick brooder $5.60; 240 chick brooder $4.00—and up. Write for free book today.

Mankato Incubator Co., Box 723, Mankato, Minn.

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200 EGG HATCHER COSTS ONLY $3

No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything, No lamps, no expense, no costly mistakes. Over 600,000 sold. Thousands of testimonials. Agents wanted. Free Catalog with Special Introductory Offer.

NATURAL HEN INC. Co., Sta. H. Dept. 7, Los Angeles, Cal.

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GIVEN 5 Year Rolled Gold Plated Bracelet for selling 20 pictures or 20 pkgs post cards at 10c

Gates Mfg Co. Dpt 520 Chicago

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More Power For Less Money 6 H P $98.75

Great Volume, Perfected Design and Simplicity are what make this price possible. Here's my Masterpiece of engine building. No unnecessary parts. Long life and satisfaction to engine users built into every Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Engine. Compare it point for point with any engine, then decide. Do not buy an engine of any make until you have seen my big free engine book and received all particulars about this New Galloway Masterpiece Big Six.

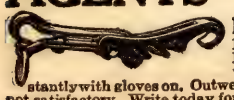


Wm. Galloway, Pres., 635 Galloway Station
Wm. Galloway Company Waterloo, Iowa

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AGENTS 200% PROFIT

Handy, Automatic
HAME FASTENER



Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 4881 Home St., Dayton, Ohio

The Evolution of a Poultryman

(Second Article)
"Nature's Way"

WHAT PROVED true in my care of forty-eight chicks and chickens the first year in my back yard was verified by my experience the second year. I hatched and started to maturity 250 chicks with a loss of exactly five. The plot was growing constantly more interesting, and the fundamentals became more strikingly apparent.

The 48-hour-old chick fed on hard boiled egg, dry bread, sand, water and milk, started without handicap. At four days began the gradual change of feed to ground grain, including corn, alfalfa meal and growing grass. The warm water brooder with wide, hovering porch protected the babies day and night in all kinds of weather.

At two weeks the crops of the promising chicks were strong enough to handle—without danger of the besetting ills—a constant ration of all the ground grains and food materials which could be secured. On the grassy runs, with loosend earth for scratching, the growing birds never suffered the pangs of hunger, and consequently the injuries of inflamed and over-crowded crops. Thus the next six weeks were passed without the loss of a single life in the several families of growing poultry.

At eight weeks began the selection of the poorly marked cockerels for table use. Likewise the pullets were separated and placed into pens to receive from hence a special treatment, depending on what was to be made of them. The problems of clean coops, feeding space, ventilation and crowding were all multiplied.

At four months the pullets were growing vigorously and showed signs of becoming "laying hens." While the making of laying hens is a process to be begun in the parent birds, food is at this stage an important item. Less heavy grain, and all forms of nitrogenous foods are necessary, with milk. A bit of freshly spaded earth with the occasional bug or worm is the pullet's delight. She becomes an inveterate worker, and will if necessary, dig from under the loose soil all the bits of grain, sprouted oats and wheat she eats. Growing rape and green sweet corn work wonders.

At five months the embryos of eggs will begin developing in the pullet of the ordinary breed. Six months show lenthening comb and wattles. Seven months brings eggs from all the best layers. These months of final preparation have called for grit, shell, charcoal ash, ground bone, and finally a small portion of meat scraps.

What a guide nature is. The signal of distress and wrong is always thrown out for the detecting eye of the practical poultryman. He studies these signs more than the printed page; and works to remove causes more than he applies cures.

A good test of the nature-guided chicken-raiser is found in the treatment he would accord the "broody" hen. The prevailing attitude is to punish her for misdemeanor—in not continuing to lay eggs; while the "nature method" is to find the cause of her desire to "set" (which may be overfeeding of fatty or heavy foods, or just the nature of the fowl). In any case the egg-producing foods and work-making devices of the chicken yard are the speediest and only way by means of which the "setter" will "start laying."

The problem of an adapted ration for laying hens has been worked out by many chicken raisers. Grading and conditioning fowls have likewise grown to established arts. But perfected devices and fixtures, adjustable and economical houses which are adaptable to the varying seasons and changing tendencies of the fowl are not prevalent.

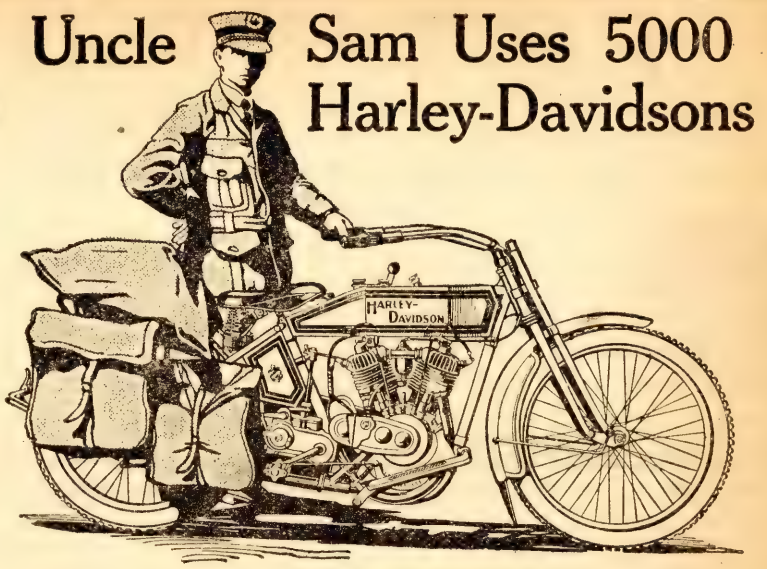
It is my purpose in the third article of this series to point out some of the special features of the modernized house which marks an evolution of the poultryman along nature's way.

The Best Paper For Results

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I do not know just how long I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but it has been ten or twelve years. It did not take me that long, however, to decide it the best paper for the farmers of this country to read—the one paper that is truly different from all the rest. I like the market feature best because it brings the producer and consumer closer together, and that must be even a greater benefit in years to come. I believe there are enough people in this country to consume at a profitable price to the producers the entire products of our farms. The point is to get the supply and demand together; and that is what UP-TO-DATE FARMING teaches, and no other paper does. I have many times followed the advice given by this paper in selling grain and potatoes with generally good results. What we farmers want is advice about selling, so we can get a fair price for what we have to sell, and the results of co-operative work in marketing. War or no war, I believe wheat would be selling today in this country at 70 or 75 cents a bushel if it had not been for the advice given by UP-TO-DATE at harvest time. So if we take the wheat crop of Indiana alone we farmers owe UP-TO-DATE FARMING many thanks for its advice and help in marketing this one crop. The only change I could suggest in the paper is larger type, advertisements and all, and to come every week instead of twice a month.—S. B. M., Pierceton, Ind.

Uncle Sam Uses 5000 Harley-Davidsons



THERE are today over 5,000 Harley-Davidson motorcycles in the service of Uncle Sam making good delivering mail daily on his R. F. D. routes. There could scarcely be a more thorough test of reliability. They must travel over country roads, through mud, sand and sleet on schedule time practically all the year round.

That the Harley-Davidson has made good in this test is proven by the fact that now each year nearly one thousand new Harley-Davidsons are being added to those already in the service.

The gear ratio of the three speeds is just right to cover all kinds of going, without overheating. A unique locking device absolutely prevents clashing or stripping of gears. The brakes are sufficiently large and powerful to handle the motorcycle and sidecar even if both are overloaded.

The 98 improvements and refinements as well as Double Clutch Control, Ful-Floteing Seat and many other features of the 1915 Harley-Davidson are fully described in our 1915 catalog which can be obtained of any Harley-Davidson dealer or sent on request.

More Dealers for 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson factories enable us to add more dealers for 1915. If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

Harley-Davidson Motor Company 1021 A STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for over Fourteen Years

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SAVE 50% ON A NEW HOME!

5,000 Building Material Offers in New Gordon-Van Tine Catalog

Our present prices are about 50 per cent under the market. The new Gordon-Van Tine Building Material Catalog, with 5,000 bargain offers, is now ready for the mails. If you are going to build a home, this great sale of Guaranteed Building Material enables you to make a clean-cut saving of from $300 to $1,500. If you are going to repair or remodel, build a new barn, poultry house, garage, or do any kind of building, send for the big FREE Catalog. We guarantee quality, safe delivery and satisfaction. Three big banks behind that guarantee.

Free Book of Plans

for Houses, Cottages, Bungalows, etc.—the most complete, practical and artistic plans ever drawn for houses costing from $600 to $6,000. We will not only save you from $300 to $1,500 on the material to build a house, but will furnish, FREE OF COST, a full set of Architect's Blue Print Plans and Specifications for any house you select from the Gordon-Van Tine Plan Book. Enclose 10 cents to pay postage and mailing this magnificent book. Don't put off writing for the big Catalog with over 5,000 money-saving offers on Building Material.

Gordon-Van Tine Co.
5611 Case Street
Davenport, Iowa



All Lumber, Millwork, Hardware, Tinware and Painting Material (Plan No. 147) **$452**



All Lumber, Millwork, Hardware, Tinware and Painting Material (Plan No. 158) **$908**

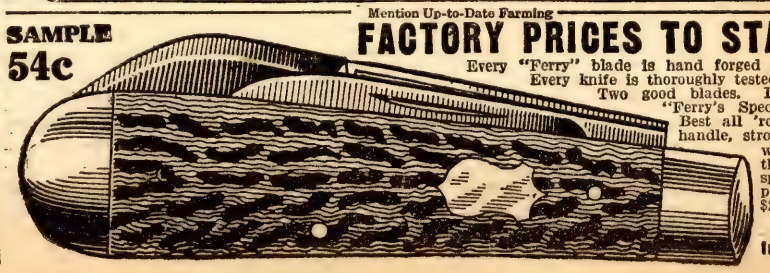


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SAMPLE 54c

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU



Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special," exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price, 54c postpaid; five for $2.40.

S. E. FERRY
Irvington, Indiana



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



WHAT I WOULD BE

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.
I would be friend of all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving, and forget the gift;
I would be humble for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift.

—HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER.

An Ideal Kitchen

THE EDITOR of Woman's Work and Welfare Department has long entertained some very pronounced ideas regarding that very important room in the farmhouse—the kitchen — contending that since it is there that the housewife necessarily spends the most of her time, it should be the lightest, brightest, most attractive room in the house.

In too many cases in the average farmhouse the kitchen is not well lighted, and the colors chosen for paper and paint are anything but bright and cheerful. The effect canot be otherwise than depressing to one who spends much time in a room of this kind, nor is it conducive to cheerfulness in the other members of the family who spend more or less time in it.

Let me tell you about an ideal kitchen that was one of the pleasant things I found during my summer's vacation. The farm was somewhat isolated. The house, which was just an ordinary story-an-a-half affair, with the kitchen at the back part, was painted white with dark green trimmings. The orchard on one side of the kitchen came close down to the open porch which ran along the side on which the front door of the kitchen opened. The back door, on the other side, had over it a little portico covered by vines.

The whole appearance from the outside charmed me; but it remained for the inside to complete an impression so pleasing that I shall long remember it.

The kitchen was lighted by four large windows well screened. The curtains were of some filmy stuff that did not exclude the light, and were tied back by blue ribbons. The paper on the walls was a pretty pattern in blue-and-white imitation of tiling. The floor was covered by blue and white linoleum, except for a strip of brown and white that ran from front to back door of the room. The work-table was painted white and covered by blue and white oilcloth. The shelves and sink were painted white. The kitchen cabinet was in white with blue trimmings. The kitchen utensils of granite, were blue lined with white. In short, the whole color scheme was blue and white, and the effect was delightful.

In a little talk with the housemother, who was entirely in harmony with the bright, cheery, inspiring surroundings, she told me that since she had all the housework to do, hse felt it but right that her environments should be those best calculated to encourage and stimulate her taste for things beautiful in the room where the most of her work lay. Her husband, being a man of good, common sense, heartily agreed with her. And added that since he had all outdoors in which to work, with all the varied beauty that nature affords, she ought not only to have her work-shop a thing of beauty, but he would add to the attractiveness of it some of nature's gifts. Accordingly, just wher her eyes would naturally fall on them, at both back and front doors of the kitchen, he had made for her a bed containing the old-fashioned flowers, now in full bloom—petunias, marigolds, poppies, larkspur, candytuft and pansies, all mixed together, bright, fragrant and beautiful.

"Sitting on the porch at either side," said the little housewife, "as I frequently do when sewing or preparing vegetables for the meals, I am always happy and contented as my eyes rest on the flowers; and in winter-time my work-shop is the cheeriest and brightest room in the house. My windows being on both east and west sides of the room, I have splendid views of sunrises and sunsets, and of hills and valleys. The rest of my house is pleasant, but the kitchen is the pleasantest of all."

Was she not a wise house-mother?

Treat the Wrinkles

IN THIS little talk about wrinkles, let us understand at the beginning that wrinkles do not simply happen, they are produced by lack of proper nourishment, by grief, anxiety, worry and ill-health, and — let us whisper it softly—by scolding. The cause in each case is practically the same. If one is overanxious, or sorrowful, or greatly worried, or ill-natured, the appetite fails, the food taken is not well digested, the flesh that was hard and smooth becomes soft and flabby, and the skin creased and wrinkled. Wrinkles are also the result of defective eyesight, as one is likely to draw the browns together in such cases, and they are also the result of frequently raising the eyebrows, a habit that is easily formed, but not so easily broken.

Now aside from eating plentifully of good, wholesome, nutritious food in order to build up the system, strengthen the nerves and render firm the underlying fatty tissues, in many cases the skin should be directly fed, and in order to bring about the desired results one must be fully determined to be regular, systematic and faithful in the treatment, else it is better not to begin it, for it will only prove a disappointment. But if willing to make determined and persevering effort two to three or possibly four months treatment will remove the most obstinate wrinkles.

In bathing the face use only good, pure, mild soap, with occasionally a few drops of toilet ammonia added to the water. Rinse thoroughly. Then wring a soft linen cloth out of very hot water and carefully go over the face with it, not rubbing, but gently patting. This opens the pores of the skin and makes it receptive to the application of the cream which is to be used.

Next dip the fingers in good, reliable face cream or skin food and massage the skin thoroughly, beginning with the lower part of the cheeks, working with a circular upward and outward movement, being careful to gently pinch the flesh as you proceed with the massaging until it is in a fine healthy glow.

In massaging the wrinkle running from the nose to the chin, thrust the tongue under the line, put on a little of the cream and gently smooth it in; then massage across the lines.

Next take the little wrinkles around the outer corner of the eye—"crow's feet," as they are commonly known—and massage gently with a circular movement, using plenty of cream, but do not use this movement under or above the eyes. That needs a little patting movement with the ends of the fingers after dipping them in the cream.

If the skin over and under the eyes is loose and wrinkly, the following preparation will be of use, and could be applied throughout the day or used instead of the skin food at night: Take of rosewater six ounces, thick almond cream one and one-half ounces and sixty grains of alum, dissolved. Shake well. Do not rub it in the skin, but pat it on.

For the lines between the eyebrows, place the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand above the eyebrows and stretch the skin until the wrinkles are practically gone, then with the tips of the first and second fingers of the right hand work in as much of the cream as possible. In massaging the lines running across the forehead use the circular movement, being careful to cover every line, always remembering to work across the lines.

Leave the cream on over night. In the morning use toilet oatmeal in place of soap. This not only cleanses and heals, but softens and whitens the skin. Massage as at night, omitting the use of the cream.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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$3000 FOR YOU

That's the money you should get this year. I mean it. I want County Sales Managers quick, men or women who believe in the square deal, who will go into partnership with me. No experience needed. My folding Bath Tub has taken the country by storm. Solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water works required. Full length bath in any room. Folds in small roll, handy as an umbrella. I tell you it's great! GREAT! Rivals $100 bath room. Now listen! I want YOU to handle your county. I'll furnish demonstrating tub on liberal plan. I'm positive—absolutely certain—you can get bigger money in a week with me than you ever made in a month before. I KNOW IT!

Two Sales a Day—
$300.00 a Month

Exclusive Territory. 100% Profit.



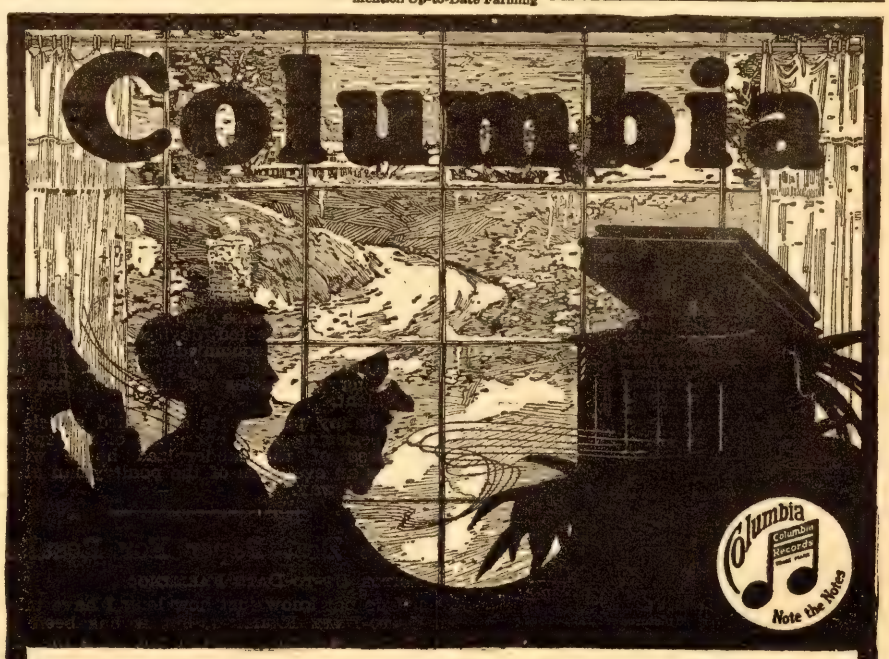
That's what you should get—every month. Needed in every home, badly wanted, eagerly bought. Modern bathing facilities for all the people. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these men—Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Meyers, Wis., $250 profit first month; Newton, California, $60 in three days. You should do as well. 2 SALES A DAY MEANS $300 A MONTH. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

Little capital needed. I grant credit—Help you out—Back you up—Don't doubt—Don't hesitate—Don't hold back—You cannot lose. My other men are building houses, bank accounts, so can you. Act then quick, SEND NO MONEY. Just name on penny post card for free tub offer. Hustle!

Demonstrating Tub Furnished

H. S. Robinson, Pres., 734 Factories Bldg., TOLEDO, OHIO
Canadian Branch — Walkerville, Ont.

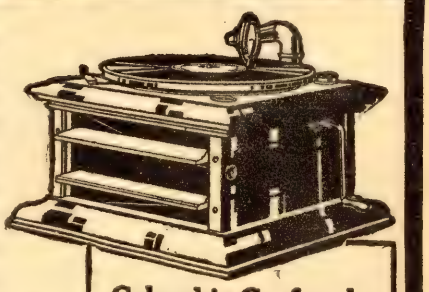
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WHATEVER *kind* of music you like best—grand opera, great overtures; the piano playing of Josef Hofmann; or the violin art of Ysaye.

Or dance music—or Ragtime—or brass bands, or something for a laugh—it's at its best on Columbia Records played on the Columbia Grafonola.

And be sure you hear a *real* Columbia — look for the tone-control leaves. If you don't know where a Columbia dealer is located—write to us.



Columbia Grafonola "ECLIPSE" $25.

The difference between this model and higher priced ones is largely in size, record compartments, covering lid, finish and motor power. Other models from $17.50 to $500—easy terms.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
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Fresh Air

MUCH is being said these days regarding the beneficial and remedial effects of pure, fresh air in tubercular troubles. But whether we have this or some other physical ailment, or none at all, if we would retain good health, or gain it, we must depend largely on pure, fresh air to do the work.

During warm weather windows are left open at night, and windows and doors are wide open throughout the day; and in addition to this our work or pleasure frequently calls us out into the open. But in too many homes, upon the approach of cold weather, the doors are kept closed and the windows fastened down for the winter. We prefer sitting snugly by the open grate or the big coal heater to tramping around out of doors, and we complain if the outside friendly air finds its way in through an open window. Consequently our much-needed supply of life-giving ozone is sadly cut off.

While there should be a constant incoming of pure air all over the house, there is no other place in which it is so vitally necessary as in the sleeping rooms—the very last place, in general, where it may be found.

The old theory that night air is unwholesome and injurious was long since exploded, and the new theory is, as we all know, that we absolutely can not be healthy or beautiful if we sleep with closed windows.

Throw wide open at least one window in your sleeping room. No matter how cold or how windy it may be, leave your window open, and, if needs be, pile on more blankets. If the wind whisks them off, improvise a simple screen by placing a couple of chairs in front of the bed, with a cover thrown over them.

In the living room, where we generally find a big "chunk" stove or a baseburner with its steady, dead heat, one may easily ventilate by raising a window about six inches and placing in front of the opening and two inches from it a neatly planed board ten or twelve inches high, that fits in the casing, securing its position by a few small wire nails. This shield prevents the air from directly striking any one who may chance to sit near the window. Or, if preferred, one may raise the lower sash six inches and fit snugly under it a board. The air will then come in between the upper and lower sashes.

What to Do

IT OFTEN happens in the country that the husband's work on the farm lies a considerable distance from the house, and in case of an accident to the children, the wife must depend entirely on her own presence of mind and such medical knowledge as she may fortunately possess, to give relief and perhaps save a life.

Children, as all mothers know, are prone to cut themselves. Usually these wounds are not of a serious nature, and yet they may be, so it is well for one to have in mind a course of procedure in such cases.

There are three kinds of hemorrhages from a wound: Bleeding from an artery, a vein, or from capillaries, which are the little vessels in the circulating system that connect the veins and the arteries. If from an artery, the blood is bright red and comes in spurts with the beating of the heart. If from a vein the blood is dark and bleeds steadily. If from the capillaries the blood is of medium shade and simply oozes.

Now, as to the treatment, and this should be thoroughly impressed on the mind: First, do not become excited. If an artery is cut, the treatment must be very prompt. Lay the patient flat on his back, and a strong pressure with the hands should be made above the wound, between it and the heart, and continued until the physician arrives. If the cut is in the arm or leg, tie a piece of stout cloth above the bleeding part and between the wound and the heart. Make a loose noose and put a smooth stick, like a cane or an umbrella handle, through it and twist up the slack very tight, compressing the main artery with the knot and hold it there until the doctor comes. To really stop the bleeding the artery must be tied. Keep the patient's limb and body warm by hot water bottles or heated bricks.

Now, if it is a vein that is cut, a pad of cloth folded several times so as to be hard and firm should be pressed tightly over the bleeding part and held very firmly in place. Tie a tight bandage on the side of the wound away from the heart. In this as in the other case, keep the patient warm while awaiting the arrival of the physician.

If the bleeding is a gradual oozing, apply water as hot as can be borne by the hand. Elevate the bleeding part and drench with a solution composed of one teaspoonful of carbolic acid to one pine of hot water and bandage the wound snugly while it is still wet. Keep the patient warm.

The True Home the Threshold of Heaven

"Many are the joys of a true home," says Dr. Miller. "True wedded life gives sweet happiness. Husband and wife live for each other, and learn to practice all of love's sweet lessons,—thoughtfulness, patience, helpfulness, kindness. Children bring new happiness; the meaning of the home-life deepens as they come. They add to the care, but in the care blessing is folded up. Love's burdens are light; they are gifts of God, and are to the soul what wings are to the bird.

"A true home is a little fragment of heaven, not with heaven's perfect purity and perfect happiness, but having in it something of heaven's love, a prophecy at least of the full life of love in the Father's house beyond the shadows.

"What scenes on earth are more beautiful than those witnessed in an ideal Christian home,—the family gathered at the table, or sitting about the evening lamp with reading and music and conversation, or bowing in prayer at the family altar? It is easy to be good and true with a holy home-life to inspire in us the things that are beautiful and worthy."

Household Helps

A woman dislikes to get her new shoes wet, because it injures them; but, with care, the wetting will not hurt them much. As soon as the wet shoes can be removed, rub them well with a soft cloth, to get some of the dampness out, and remove all the mud, then rub them with a cloth saturated with kerosene or vaseline. Get as much of the oil into them as possible, and stuff the shoes into shape, setting them aside for a few hours. Another application of oil and rubbing will remove all stiffness, and the shoes will be in order when wanted.

There's no earthly use in spending time and strength on scouring and polishing silver. If it is invariably washed in very hot water and dried at once, it will always be bright unless such things as strong acids, egg, and the like have touched it. But if it does grow dull just put it in a pan and cover it with sour milk. Let it stand in the milk half an hour, then rinse in hot water and wipe dry. It will shine like new.

A good housekeeper advises the housekeepers of limited means to save their fire and strength and to do as much ironing with the clothes-wringer as possible. Plain pieces, like towels, pillow cases, sheets, merinos and stockings, put through a wringer will be smooth enough for all practical purposes, if the rollers are tight.

If honey becomes sugared or candied, place the jar in hot water for several hours. The honey will become smooth and clear. Be careful to keep out every drop of water.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

THIS AD. IS WORTH 50 CTS.

This ad. and $9.50 in cash gets you our Big Bargain Combination as follows: One strictly new 40 lb. feather bed, one pair 6 lb. pillows, pair full size blankets, full size comfort, and full size bed spread. Feathers strictly new, sanitary and ventilated, covered with 8 oz. A. C. A. ticking. Retail price of articles named $25.00. Money back guarantee. Most for money. Cash with order. Agents wanted. Illustrated catalogue free. Reference Broadway National Bank.

Purity Bedding Company, Box 244-T, Nashville, Tenn.

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30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



Total cost only **$7.50** by Our 7 MONTHS TIME Purchase Plan

to prove to you that this magnificent Royal has the Sweetest, Purest, Loudest and Clearest tone—to prove to you that it is as large and handsome as the trust machines that sell at $25.00—to prove to you that it has the strongest motor, the best reproducer and tone arm and the most ingenious devices to start, stop and control the music. Shipped with a supply of 10-inch double disc records of your selection, so you can enjoy the finest entertainments for one whole month. Return the outfit AT OUR EXPENSE if for any reason you do not wish to keep it. Drop a postal for our big list of unsolicited testimonials, record book and other literature. They are free.

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New KEROSENE LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 14 leading Universities show that it

Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

$1,000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new **Aladdin** in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the **Aladdin? GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

Men with Rigs

MAKE $100 TO $300 per month delivering the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory.

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Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World

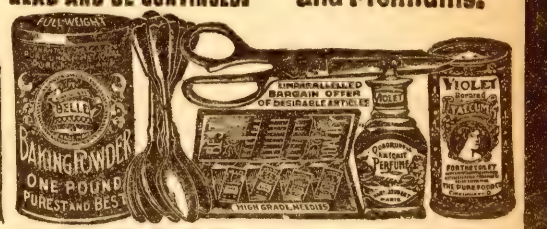
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HANDSOME FULL-SIZE DINNER SET GIVEN TO EVERY LADY WHO WRITES US



YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods. **THE MOST GIGANTIC OFFER OF THE CENTURY** Ever Made by an Old Established House. READ AND BE CONVINCED. WE PREPAY FREIGHT On Soap, Dinner Set and Premiums.





To gain a wider distribution for our *strictly pure*, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE, a handsome embossed, artistically floral decorated, full size

54-PC. DINNER SET for sale of 12 BOXES SOAP

of extra quality and finely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, *Baking Powder, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears* and *Needles*, (as per Plan 400) illustrated above. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY are in this offer, as we buy in such large lots we can give you more good goods for less money than any other concern. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other *Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume* and *Soap Offers*, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Silverware, Clocks, Furniture, Graniteware, Rugs, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, in fact, anything you need. We also pay large cash commissions. **WE PREPAY FREIGHT** on Soap, Dinner Set & Premiums, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us one cent. No license needed. We protect you. Our methods are honest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: First National Bank, Provident Bank, Postmaster. Write at once for **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement.



We give Beautiful Presents for appointing one or more agents to work for us. You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. A 2c. stamp or post card is your only expense. WRITE TODAY.

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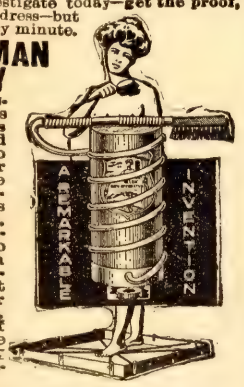
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We give a 26-Pc. Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this FREE PRESENT.

$1200 IN COLD CASH

Made, Paid, Banked in 30 days, by STONEMAN—$15000.00 To Date

This offer is open to you—this money—the cold cash—can be yours. You and you alone by waiting too long can loose it. Investigate today—**get the proof,** Send your name and address—but **NO MONEY**—this very minute.



$1000 PER MAN PER COUNTY

Experience unnecessary—business supplies the capital. **Payments start the first day**—and continue daily up to $1000.00 per month, per county. For years we have been **quietly picking men** from all walks of life, **ministers, clerks, farmers, doctors, lawyers, teachers** and so on—enabling them with our help and **$50,000.00 appropriation** to get what we here offer for you—$1000.00 per man, per county. Some of these men you may have envied without knowing the reason of their prosperity.

INVESTIGATE AND BE AMAZED Demand absolute proof—accept no other kind. **Either we have the best thing that ever happened or we're colossal liars.** Ask Schleicher, **minister,** whether it's true that he received

$195.00 TWELVE HOURS AFTER APPOINTMENT;

Langley, **liveryman,** $115 first day; Rasp, **agent,** $1685 in 75 days; Beem, **solicitor,** $164.25 weekly for 12 weeks; Korstad, **farmer,** $2212 in a few weeks; Zimmerman, **farmer,** $3856 in 30 days; Juell, **clerk,** $6800; Hart, **farmer,** $5000; Wilson, **cashier,** $3000 in 30 days. **Let us refer you** to these men, to the **U. S. government,** to banks, business houses, noted people. Heed this caution from Chas. Starr, of Mich. "Sorry this field is closed. **Should have acted sooner** but was skeptical. Your local man's **great success** has set everybody talking and proves **I was a chump. Wonderful what a man can do with a real opportunity."** Then read this from Lodewick who acted quickly: **"Lucky I answered ad.** It's great. **Money coming fast."** Which will you be, Starr, a victim of **"neglected opportunities"** or Lodewick, the "early bird?" Avoid regret, send a postal this very minute.

SPEND ONE CENT TO MAKE THOUSANDS

Strange invention startles world. Gives every home that long-desired blessing, a modern bathroom with hot and cold running water facilities for only $6.50. No plumbing—no water works—self-heating. Only ten minutes to install. **Gives** cleansing plus friction, massage and shower baths in every room. Equivalent to any $200 bathroom. Over 200,000 delighted users. Used by U. S. government.

More remarkable than this invention is our startling plan of universal distribution through special representatives who virtually become **profit sharing partners** in a business that's immense—exciting—fascinating—dignified—and above all, has enabled them, will enable you, to get $1000.00 per month, per county. **Asking to be shown doesn't obligate you one bit. Investigate today** by all means.

ALLEN MFG. CO. 4032 ALLEN BLDG., TOLEDO, O.

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MAKE $21.00 PAT. JAN. 30, '14

NEXT SATURDAY $1.50 Selling Price



A Sale At Every House

AGENTS

COINING MONEY

Brand new proposition. The Wendell Compressed Air Washing Machine. Excels work of high-priced machines. Weighs but 2 lbs. Customers excited. Profit 200 per cent.

AMAZING INVENTION

WORKS LIKE MAGIC

Cleans tub of clothes in 3 minutes. **Squirts hot water and suds back and forth** through the clothes driving the dirt right out. A child can use it. F. Hughes, of San Francisco, made $21 first 8 hours.

T. F. Speakman, our agent at Gainesville, Ala., put 36 machines out on trial. All were kept and paid for. **Profit $30 in 2 days.**

L. M. Parker, Glen Allen, Ala., put 108 Machines out on trial. Sold 107. **Profit nearly $100 in 5 days.** Act quick. Territory going fast. Business supplies the capital. Write today. We want 200 more Agents, General Agents, Managers. **WENDELL VACUUM WASHER CO., 565 Oak Street, Leipsic, Ohio**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



IRON WITHOUT A FIRE

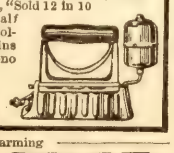
Cut out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an

IMPROVED MONITOR SAD IRON

Self Heating. Satisfaction Guaranteed Over half a million Monitors in use. Strong, simple, easy to operate. Heat regulated instantly, no dirt, no odor.

Agents, Salesmen, Managers Wanted $10 to $20 a Day

No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made $5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made $14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.



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Beacon Burner FREE

FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.

100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. **COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS** We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner **FREE.** Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

...MK SUPPLY CO., 68 Home Bldg., Kansas City, ...

What is Now the Fashion

A Chance to Economize

No matter what we may wish the present season is giving us a chance to economize in refusing us any startling novelties, but after the great changes following the summer season this is not entirely a matter of regret.

The increased width of skirts has given us one change and the fancy for a high neck finish in waists has been quite a surprise. The tunic remains a favorite and the overblouse has no rival in the realm of dressy waists. Sleeves remain full length in most cases and the use of the wide armhole is reserved for the dressier garments.

The accompanying illustration shows several novelties as well as a number of staple styles.



No. 6996 is a natty dress for a little girl. It has a tuck near the shoulders in both front and back and this extends all the way to the waist-line. The closing is in the center of the front and leaves the neck exposed just a trifle. The edge of the opening is trimmed with a wide collar and pretty revers. The sleeves are small and long or short and the straight skirt is pleated all around.

The dress pattern, No. 6996, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 44-inch material, with ⅞ yard of 27-inch contrasting material, and 5¾ yards of braid.

No. 7001 offers one of the best liked of utility waists. The fronts are gathered at the shoulders where they join an extension of the back which seems to form a small yoke. At the open neck is a wide collar following the shape of the neck in the back. The closing is in the center of the front. The full length sleeves are plain and fit the arm and are finished with a cuff.

The waist pattern, No. 7001, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material, with ⅜ yard of 27-inch lawn.

No. 7016 is one of the novelties in dresses for little girls. It has a plain waist with center front closing and a round neck with a small collar. The sleeves are full length or shorter and may have a band at the wrist or a cuff at the elbow. The skirt is made with two gores and is slightly circular in cut as well. It is of material in contrast with the blouse, this being the fancy of the moment.

The pattern, No. 7016, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires ⅞ yard of 44-inch serge and 1⅜ yards of 40-inch velvet. In one material 2 yards of 44-inch material will be required.

No. 7007 offers the design of a misses' dress which is up to the moment in every feature. It is provided with an underwaist which may be made high or low in the neck, with straight or flare collar. To this waist the sleeves are attached and these may be long or short. The overblouse is entirely separate and is generally of contrasting material.

The two-piece skirt is seamed in front and back, the closing usually in front. This may be attached to the underbody if desired.

The dress pattern, No. 7007, is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch serge, 1½ yards of 40-inch velvet, 3⅛ yards of braid and ⅜ yard of 27-inch material for collar. Also ⅞ yard of 36-inch lining for underbody.

No. 7012 is a ladies' skirt in the latest mode. It is a two-piece model with either raised or regulation waist-line and with a yoke belt across the back. The band trimming may be used or omitted, as this is a matter of taste.

The skirt pattern, No. 7012, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 44-inch material, with 1 yard of 36-inch material for bands.

No. 6999 is a regular model for the ever-useful bath-robe. It is of sacque cut with open neck and shawl collar and plain sleeves finished with a wide, plain cuff. There is a patch pocket and a cord and tassel to hold in the waist. Flannel, eiderdown cloth and the like are used for these robes as well as fancy terry cloth.

The bath-robe pattern, No. 6999, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅞ of 36-inch material or 3⅛ yards of 54-inch, with ⅜ yard of 27-inch contrasting material to trim.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly. **Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each. Address Fashion Dept., UP-TO-DATE FARMING - Indianapolis, Indiana**

Tested Recipes

CREAM OF CARROT SOUP—Scrape and grate enough carrots to measure one pint; place in a saucepan with one pint and a half of water and simmer gently for one hour, then rub through a sieve. In a double boiler make thin cream sauce with one heaping teaspoonful of butter, three scant tablespoonfuls of flour, and one pint and a half of milk. Cook for three minutes, stir in slowly the carrot pulp and add seasoning to taste. Cover and cook five minutes longer and when in the tureen sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the top.

SCALLOPED TURKEY—Chop enough cold turkey to measure two teacupfuls, add one teacupful of boiled celery, chopped fine, one-fourth teaspoonful of onion juice, one teaspoonful lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of cayenne pepper. Have ready one teacupful of white sauce and one teacupful of cracker crumbs. Butter a baking dish; first put in a layer of the meat, then some of the white sauce and sprinkle with cracker crumbs. Continue in this way until all of the ingredients are used, having the last layer of cracker crumbs. Bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes and serve at once.

SALMON CROQUETS—One can salmon, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one cup of fine bread crumbs, one teaspoonful baking powder in bread crumbs, one-half cup of cream, one-fourth teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, salt to taste. Mix all together and make in pear shape. Roll in egg and the cracker dust, and fry light brown.

COOKED CELERY—Celery cooked and served paragus, gives all the flavor of a new vegetable. It is also delicious if cut in dice, boiled till tender, drained and served in a white sauce; or, put in a buttered dish, adding the sauce and grated cheese, cover with crumbs and brown in the oven. The green outer stalks of celery may be used for this, but the water in which they are boiled should be changed several times to take away the bitter taste.

AN APPETIZING DISH—A housewife who had unexpected need for a large dish of fried potatoes for a meal for which she had prepared only a few, not being able to "run to the store" for more, invented a dish. She cut some stale bread into cubes, minced a bit of onion, and added these to the potatoes. This was cooked until the bread was well fried, then two eggs beaten very light, were stirred in and all was tossed about until brown.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD—Mix two cups of rye meal (graham will answer) and two cups of Indian meal well together. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water and add it to a pint and a half of sour milk. Stir in one cup of molasses and pour on the meal, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly. Pour the batter in a well-greased pail or bread mold, cover tightly and steam five hours. Then remove the lid, put in the oven and bake thirty minutes.

CORN MUFFINS—Mix a pint of corn meal with a half pint of sour cream in which a half teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lard, and three well-beaten eggs. Beat hard and turn into well-greased muffin



Dear Reader:—

Listen to Me!

YOU may believe every word I say. If you will, the time you spend in reading this advertisement will be the most profitable period of your life. I can put you in the soap business where you can easily make $150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making $2,000.00 a year. I have always been in the agency business, myself, and I know it from A to Z. I will teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made money in the agency business, and many of the agents I have taught have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition than ever before—one that makes my agents more money, and I like it better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home on Monday morning and you will find them washing; go to the neighbors and you will find they are washing too. It is the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means that someone is getting the enormous profit from your territory which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I can give you a chance to make such a big profit that you will be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once, and address your letter to **JOHN B. HECOX**, *General Manager of the WOLVERINE SOAP COMPANY*, 335 Water Street, **Portland Michigan.**

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WIN A PRIZE

14	5	23	Can You Solve this Puzzle?		
9	4	5	1	19	

Each of these lines represents a word. We have used figures instead of letters in spelling these words. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Lettter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. Now see if you can make out the words and win this prize. Write the words on a slip of paper and send to us with 4c in stamps to cover postage. Say you will explain our offer and show our mdse. to your friends and we will send **12 USEFUL NOVELTIES** and our Big Prize Offer. Don't miss this. **THE NEW IDEAS CO., 34 New Ideas Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

SAN FRANCISCO, California, the great city built upon our western shores, where the people look east to see the gleam of the snow on the Rocky Mountains and then look west to see the sun set behind the waves of the Pacific Ocean! And San Diego, an attractive city lying a little way to the southward. Everybody is thinking of the wonderful expositions to be held in these cities during the coming summer. Wouldn't the Cadets like to go? Yes, the trip is an expensive one, but UP-TO-DATE FARMING has made arrangements to pay the way of all of its friends who wish to go. Tickets there and back are given you without the cost of a cent. I am sure you have read this great offer in the paper. All that is expected of you is to do a little easy work for us. If you would like to go, fill and send us the little coupon found elsewhere at the foot of the advertisement, or simply write and tell us so, and full particulars will be sent you. Address Exposition Manager, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I have been a constant reader of your letters for years, and I take pleasure in corresponding with girls and boys from other parts of the United States. I have been a country girl all my life, but I don't much fancy it. Music is my favorite. I have taken five years of piano lessons and two years of progressive series from St. Louis. I have had the pleasure of teaching music a year. I have one brother and three sisters, two of whom are married and the other is a school teacher. She teaches our home school this year. My brother plays the violin, but he takes great interest in farming. He takes the advice of UP-TO-DATE, and now he has a cement stave silo on the farm, and is running a five-passenger Regal auto. I wish all the farmers would take the good advice UP-TO-DATE gives. I would be glad to receive letters, cards and photos from all the Cadets. I will answer all I receive.—Rose E. Moritz, Davey, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 17, and am from the good old Keystone State. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters, especially those from Florida, as we own land there, though I have never seen it. It is in Marion county. Do any of the Cadets live in or near that county? I am a farmer's daughter and live on a farm of about 80 acres. I think UP-TO-DATE is a good paper for those who wish to become good farmers. I think the country is the best place to live, especially for children. I live about two miles from Canonsburg, a town of about 7,000 people. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, especially from Florida, and will answer all I receive.—Georgie Lowman, Canonsburg, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a little country girl 12 years old, and live on a farm of 53 acres. I like the country very much. We have three cows and one calf, 17 horses and about 1,500 chickens. We raise hay, corn, potatoes, prunes and grapes. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all.—Jeanette Peterson, Fulton, Sonoma Co., Calif.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy from the Golden State, and I live 119 miles southeast of San Francisco. I am 18 years old, and live with my parents on a 20-acre farm. Our principal crops are alfalfa hay and black-eyed beans. This is mostly a dairy country, and we have 18 cows and two horses. My father owns a nice automobile. I attend the Christian church at Ceres, three miles north of us. I would like to exchange letters and photos with the other Cadets. I will answer all.—A. E. Jessup, Keyes, Calif.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a jolly German girl from Arkansas. I am 16, but have never lived on a farm, though I am very fond of country life. I would like very much to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and promise to answer every letter I get. I will also exchange photos.—Rose Fougerousse, 823 Rock St., Little Rock, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a little girl of 15 years from North Carolina. I like country life, and I go to school. I also take music lessons and am fond of playing the piano. My father and brothers own a farm and four horses, and many cattle, hogs and chickens. I often go riding with the horses and enjoy it fine. I have two beautiful pet pigs. I have three brothers but no sisters, and I am the youngest child. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday morning, and enjoy going very much. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading it. We raise cotton, corn, potatoes, oats and tobacco in our part of the state, which is the eastern part. I would be delighted to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Gladys Thelma Adams, North Harlowe, North Carolina.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 17 years old and live on a large farm near Princess Annie. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and wish to join the Cadets. My father owns four horses, four mules and eight cows. Our principal crops are wheat, corn, hay and potatoes. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Joseph Payne, Princess Annie, Maryland.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes another Texas girl who would like to join the UP-TO-DATE writers. I am a farmer's daughter, 18 years old, and we take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it a grand paper. We live eleven miles from our nearest town, on a farm of 200 acres, and we raise cotton, corn, broom-corn, and all kinds of vegetables. I have two brothers living and one brother dead. I also have three sisters, but they are all away from home. So you see I have plenty to do. We have six horses, twelve cows and about 200 chickens. I ride horseback a good deal in summer. We have rural mail delivery, and I would be glad to exchange post cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Agnes Svach, Brookshire, Texas, Rt. 1, Box 32.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's son, 16 years old, and live on a 240-acre farm in the Ozark hills. There is fine scenery here, such as rocks, lakes, etc. The leading crops are corn, hay and millet. I would like to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys, and would like to exchange photos and scenery cards with them. Also I will answer all I receive.—Marion Elliott, Mountain Grove, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, and live about three miles from the little town of Irvine, where I go to school in winter. I live on a farm of 117 acres, and I like the farm life very much in summer because I am a lover of nature and am fond of horseback riding. I like to go to school, and my ambition is to be a teacher. I like to read, and I sit up late to be sure to read UP-TO-DATE, for I think it is the best farm paper we have. I am 18 years of age. My favorite flowers are geraniums and chrysanthemums. I would be delighted to hear from any of the Cadet girls and boys.—Ora Tipton, Irvine, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 16 years old, and would like to join the UP-TO-DATE writers. I live with my grandparents in Maryland, two miles from town. We raise wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes, and most all kinds of fruit and vegetables. My grandpa has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years, and thinks it is a fine paper. I love to read the Cadet letters, and would like to exchange post cards, photos and letters with the boys and girls. I will gladly answer all I receive.—Nellie Calhoun, Deer Park, Md.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Illinois girl of 15 years, and have always lived in this state. I think it is one of the best states in the Union. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it a fine paper. I have lived in the country a long time, and I like it much better than the city. There is no place like the country, with its woods to go through and gather flowers in the spring, or the wide-spreading prairies which are so nice, and also the high hills. I like to be around the house to help with the work. Corn, oats and wheat are the chief farm products, but the last two years have been very dry, and the corn did not produce as much as it would have done with more rain. I am in the second year of high school, and I ask the Cadets to read "Strawberry Acres." It begins in the city, but later the people move to the country where they have a much better time. I would like to receive letters or cards from the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all I receive.—Grace Pillars, Castleton, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl 16 years old and live on a farm of 40 acres. My father farms nearly all of it and rents other land from the neighbors. I love farm life. We have not taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING very long, but we like it fine. Cardington is our nearest town, and has about 1,500 inhabitants; it is a very thriving little place. The country here is rolling and very beautiful. I am not going to school this winter, for I am devoting my time to music. I would like to exchange letters and photos with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Ruby Holt, Cardington, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 20, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I live on a farm and like farm life very well, and I like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which my brother takes and likes it better than any other farm paper. We have most anything which belongs on a farm. My father has 14 hogs. One of them weighs about 600 pounds, and the rest 300. We have six horses, besides cattle, sheep, etc. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls, and will exchange photos with any of them. I will answer all.—Sophia Bretz, Adyeville, Perry Co., Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 17 years and live on a farm of 80 acres. We have six horses, twelve head of cattle, three calves and one pig. We had seven acres of potatoes this year, and they produced 200 sacks to the acre. We also had 15 acres of seed clover. The rest of our farm was in grain, except one acre of orchard, and we sure had fine fruit. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it has the best reading of any farm paper. I would like to hear from all the boys and girls, by letter, postal or photo, and will try to answer all.—Percy C. Tice, Filer, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and like it very much. I am 23 years of age, and am working on a ranch of 240 acres. We raise grain and hogs. We now have fifty-five hogs, and are fattening twenty-nine that we expect to market in January. I did not get much schooling, for my father died when I was 10 years old, and left my mother with myself, two sisters and a brother. I am the oldest in the family. I went to working out, and the wage I got was $6 a month for a man's work. We came out West when I was 15 years old. My mother has a place of 120 acres on which my mother, a sister and brother live. One of my sisters is dead. I would like to receive letters or cards from the Cadet boys and girls.—Henry Bird, Big Willow, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a Virginia boy who wishes to correspond with the boys and girls in other parts of the country. I live two miles from where George Washing was born. I am 16 years old, and wish all the Cadets a happy New Year.—Rannie Cook, Kolbs, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a very fine paper. We have been taking it for four years. I am 18 years old and live in the city. I like city life fine. I lived on a farm all my life until I came to town a year ago. Hope to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Flora Sinkhorn, French Lick, Ind.

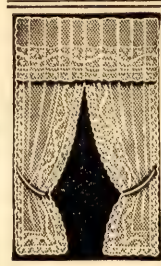
DEAR CADETS—I go to school and I certainly love to go. We have a literary society with a short program, and sometimes we have debates. These exercises are a help to any community, as they bring the people in closer touch with the school and teach the children to get up and talk without embarrassment. I love to read the late books, and I think Harold Bell Wright one of the greatest writers of the age. Will be glad to hear from all the Cadets that care to write.—Julia Sutton, Prescott, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—Will you please let a little East Tennessee boy, not quite a dozen years old, into your charming circle? My papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we all think it a fine paper, and read it with great interest. I go to school most every day. This is a fine country, but I wish I lived in the western country, so I could learn to be a cowboy and ride those wild bronchos. I would like to get cards and letters from the Cadets, and will answer all.—Conley E. Keck, Goin, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 16 and live in Old Virginia, the mother of all our states. I live in the country and get very lonesome sometimes. I can cook, sew and do anything that comes to hand. Our chief products are corn and tobacco. Father raised pickles this year, and I had to help pick them. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. Hoping to become a member, and wishing to hear from any of them.—Susie Lane, Ashland, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Georgia farmer, 18 years old, and a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which I think is a fine paper. Everybody is busy picking cotton now (October 31). We raise almost everything here that can be raised anywhere. I don't much like growing cotton, so I am going to be a truck farmer. Papa runs the union gin, so the gathering of the crop is left largely to me. The Jessie Wisdom Institute is located in our community. The academic building is a beauty. While I ofram busy farming, I yet find a little time for study. I am now studying Spanish, and would be glad to correspond with any of the Cadets either in that "lengua" or in English. I have a Brownie camera and enjoy making pictures. Would like to exchange views with any of you.—Horace Pratt, West Point, Ga.

We trust our Cadet writers are all hopeful of the future, for we are sure great opportunities lie before them.



2 CURTAINS-1 WEDDING RING & 3 PIECE TOILET SET GIVEN

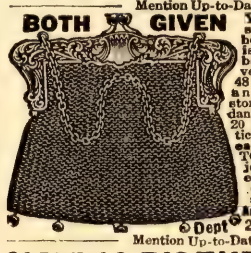
Send name and address plainly written and we will send you postpaid 12 boxes Smith's ROSEBUD SALVE to sell at 25c per box—the great remedy for burns, sores, skin affections, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $3.00 & we will promptly send these 4 beautiful premiums, or choice from our large premium book. Curtains are Nottingham lace, nearly 3 yds. long, Ring is gold filled, —warranted, Toilet Set consists of brush, good plate mirror and one 7-inch comb, a handsome set. OUR SALVE IS A GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY AND EASY SELLER. Write today. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you. *We are an old reliable firm, established 22 years, and have given away nearly 2,000,000 premiums.* Address



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BOTH GIVEN



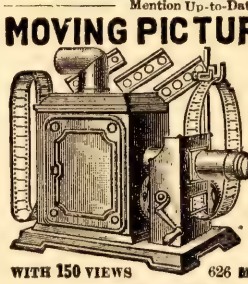
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Overland "30."

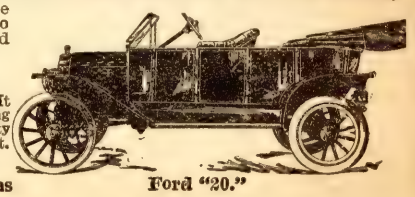
Here is your opportunity to become owner of an automobile without one cent of cost. We are going to give away a 1915 Model Overland touring car for first prize and a Ford touring car for second prize in our great popular contest. All you will have to do to earn one of these fine automobiles is to take subscriptions to our popular farm journal, Valley Farmer. Each subscription will count so many points and if you have the most points on April 29th the Overland auto is yours. The second highest receives the Ford auto. There are also twenty-eight other valuable prizes that will be awarded. Isn't that an easy way to get an auto? In case of a tie, a prize like the one in question will be awarded each tying contestant.

We Have Given Away Thirty-Three Autos! Your Turn Now!

During the past few years we have given away thirty-three automobiles, many motorcycles, and numbers of other prizes in our popular prize offerings. We will send you the names and addresses of these winners and you can write them if you wish. One of our recent contests was won by a little boy at Nolan, Tex., named R. F. Oakley. He is only twelve years old and earned a Studebaker Automobile. You can do as well. We will give each person sending in the entry coupon below with his name and address a little surprise free of cost. This surprise will be sent out immediately upon receipt of the coupon and with it full information about the contest, as well as pictures and descriptions of the automobiles. You place yourself under no obligation whatever and have a splendid chance to become owner of a fine auto.

Mail the Coupon Below

Do not delay. Send in the coupon at once. It will not cost you one cent. If you have been wishing for an auto you will never have a better opportunity than this one. It's FREE. Let us tell you about it.



Ford "20."

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Mail Entry Coupon TODAY!

VALLEY FARMER, 858 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars of your free automobile offer. This does not obligate me in any way.

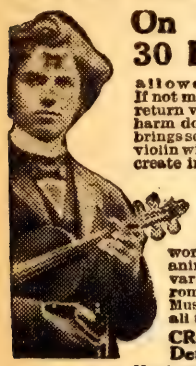
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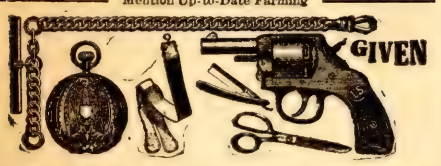
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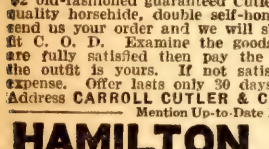
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The Quiet Hour

FORGET NOT THE SUNSHINE

Grave on thy heart each past "red-letter" day!
Forget not all the sunshine of the way
By which the Lord hath led thee; answered prayers
And joys unasked, strange blessings, lifted cares,
Grand promise-echoes! Thus thy life shall be
One record of His love and faithfulness to thee.

—FRANCIS RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

The Turning Point

THERE is a turning point in everyone's life. How it was reached by Franklin Pierce, who had been sent away to school, is told in this little incident:

The boy Franklin was a tender-hearted, affectionate lad, and very fond of his home, and for some time after his arrival in Hancock he was exceedingly homesick. It seemed to him that he could never bear the strange, new life there. At last he decided to run away home. He arrived in Hillsboro one Sunday morning, while part of the family was at church. His father, however, was at home, and met the fugitive at the door, but without any sign of welcome.

"Why have you come home, Frank?" he asked.

The boy was always truthful and he did not flinch now. He simply answered, "I was homesick."

Without a word of reproach to his sin, Governor Pierce sent for the coachman. "James," he said, "take the gray mare and the chaise and carry Frank half the way back to Hancock. He will walk the rest of the way."

The order was carried out to the letter, and Franklin was set down in the middle of a piece of dense woods. It would be of no use to disobey his father again. Franklin knew him too well for that. Dejectedly the boy turned his face toward Hancock, and trudged along mile after mile. The afternoon was waning, and the shadows in the woods were growing longer and longer. To add to his discomfort, a heavy thundershower was coming up; the first great drops of rain were already splashing down upon him. Presently the rain came down in torrents and drenched him to the skin. But he kept bravely on.

Late in the evening he reached his boarding place in Hancock, footsore, tired, hungry, wet, but with a new determination in his mind. He would never give up in anything, however hard, again. In speaking in later years of the experience, he said, "I am convinced that it was the turning-point in my life, and I have always thanked my father for his firmness."

Nature's Architecture

CHANGELESS Arctic temples of ice amid the icy deserts of Greenland were found by the survivors of the ill-fated Erickson expedition to the North Pole, says a writer who got his information first-hand. A crystal palace of superhuman architecture, vaster than a dozen cathedrals and Egyptian temples, resplendent with jewels and endless decorations of ice, is described. Created by nature in a forbidding wilderness, it frightened and awed the explorers. The dreams of poets and the fancies of epic bards were surpassed by this vision of colossal loveliness which the painter, Achton Friis, a member of the expedition, endeavored to copy and carry away for the benefit of the dwellers in civilization.

More than a mile in length, the lofty nave of the temple was pierced at intervals with windows through which the gleaming sun-rays sparkled on columns and cubes and immense clusters of stalactites like pendant jewels. Through the center of the ice palace flowed a stream of water whose occasional ripple and splashing fall broke the majestic silence.

Far north it is possible that ice palaces and temples should endure without change longer than human structures of stone. The carcasses of prehistoric monsters have remained inviolate in Arctic tombs for thousands of years, while granite pyramids have worn away and Babylonian civilization has been buried deep in the earth. Some day the world may decide to store its most valuable records for posterity at the Poles.

Rich Treasures in Rough Exteriors

IT is said that one of the great diamond fields of South Africa was discovered in this interesting way: One day a traveler entered the valley and paused before a settler's door where a boy was amusing himself by throwing stones. One of the stones fell at the feet of the visitor, and he picked it up and was about to return it to the boy when he saw a flash of light from it which arrested his attention, and made his heart beat with eager surprise. The stone was a diamond. The boy had no thought of its value; to him it was only a plaything. To the passerby it was only a common pebble which he spurned with his foot. But to the eye of the man of science, a gem of surpassing value was infolded in the rough covering.

So it is that many of the events of Providence appear to ordinary eyes as uninteresting, without meaning, oft-times as even unkindly, adverse. Yet in each event there is wrapped up a divine treasure of good and blessing for the child of God.

Our Boys and Girls

Games for Winter Evenings

DURING these long evenings, after the work out-doors and indoors is finished, it is a nice thing for our boys and girls to give some time to playing games; and still nicer if father and mother can be persuaded to join in playing them, too.

We subjoin a few that may help our young folks to spend a pleasant evening, and from time to time will furnish others. Perhaps you may be familiar with the most of them, but if so this will serve to remind you of them:

DEER STALKING

This is a game in which only two players take part, but it is exciting to watch. Both "Deer" and "Stalker" are blindfolded. They are placed at opposite ends of a large table, and at a given moment begin to move around it. The stalker's business is, of course, to catch the deer, and the deer's to avoid it; but neither must run out of the room. Absolute silence should be kept both by the audience and players, and if felt slippers can be worn by the deer and its stalker, so much the better.

THE FEATHER

A very exhausting game. The players sit around a table and form sides, one-half against the other, and a little fluffy feather is placed in the middle. The aim of each side is to blow the feather so that it settles in the other camp, and to keep it from settling in their own. The same game can be played with a marble on a table from which the table-cloth has been removed. In this case all sink their faces to the level of the table.

ADVERTISEMENTS

All the players sit in a ring, except one, who stands in the middle holding a soft cushion. This he throws at any one of the players and begins to count ten. The person at whom the cushion is thrown must call out the words of a well-known advertisement before ten is reached. If he fails he must pay a forfeit.

THE ELEMENTS

The players sit in a circle, and the game is begun by one of them throwing a rolled-up handkerchief to another and at the same time calling out the name of one of the four elements—air, water, earth or fire. If "air" is called, the player to whom the handkerchief is thrown must at once mention some creature that flies. Having done this, he throws the handkerchief to some one else, calling perhaps "earth," whereupon that player must mention an animal that inhabits. And so on. The same animal must not be mentioned twice, and when "fire" is called, the player to whom the handkerchief is thrown must keep silence until she throws it on again. Sometimes each player, after throwing the handkerchief and calling the element, counts ten as the limit of time in which the answer must be given. If it is longer in coming, or if something is mentioned which has been mentioned before, then a forfeit follows.

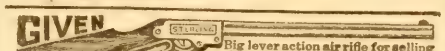
OBSERVATION

The real name of this game may be something else, but "Observation" explains it. A small table is covered with a variety of articles, to the extent of some twenty or thirty. It is then covered with a cloth and placed in the middle of the room. The players stand around it and the cloth is removed for a minute or longer. During that time the aim of each player is to note and remember as many of the things as possible. The cloth is then put on again and the players have five minutes in which to write the fullest list they can of the objects seen.

TO GUESS ANY EVEN NUMBER THOUGHT OF

In this case you insist on the number chosen being an even number. Let us suppose it is eight. Tell him to multiply by 3 (24), halve it (12), multiply by 3 again (36), and then to tell you how many times 9 will go into the result. He will say four. Double this in your mind and tell him that he thought of 8.

GIVEN



Big lever action air rifle for selling either 20 Pictures or 20 pkgs. Post Cards at 10c Gates Mfg. Co. Dept 903 Chicago

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Guaranteed 25 Yr. Im. **23 Jewel R. R. Watch** $25 Gold $3.50



Here is that elegant GENUINE AMERICAN stem wind & set watch you always wanted. Sent you without any money, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer Open face dust proof, or hunting case, plain polished or beautifully engraved with locomotive, stag, birds, etc., lady's or gents' size, & we will send at our risk this new Elgin model, 25 year fully guaranteed, absolutely correct time-keeper for R. R. people & others who need a perfect reliable watch, C.O.D. by parcel post, or for free examination at your Ex. office. If pleased & sure it equals a $25 gold watch, pay post or Ex. man our special price $3.50 & watch is yours. Light Watch Co., Dept. 413, Chicago.

Thin Model

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This **Stem Wind WATCH AND RING Given**



American Watch, guaranteed 5 years, case Solid Composition Gilt Metal, looks and wears like gold, also Ring, with Sparkling Gem. BOTH FREE for selling 20 packages BLUINE at 10c ea. Write for them. BLUINE MFG. CO 217 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

This Little Girl Had A Spinal Deformity

Little Miss Taylor had Potts Disease, a progressive, destructive disease of the spinal column, usually tubercular, and often accompanied by paralysis. The trouble in this case had been in existence three years when her mother, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Clinton, Ind., brought the child to this Sanitarium, Feb. 22, 1910. At that time, because of the disease and deformity of the spine, the child's head was forced forward—her chin in contact with her chest.

This picture, recently taken, shows her condition and appearance at this time. Write Mrs. Taylor. *In treatment of this case plaster paris was not used.* The



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is a private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults.

Write us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. We will send you descriptive literature and advise you fully. Ex-patients as references every where.

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20 Year Guarantee

Let us send it to you C.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post or for Free Examination and test at your express office, pay special price of $5.95 if you think it is the best watch you ever saw. Mention open face or hunting case and if by parcel post or express. ARNOLD WATCH CO. Dept. 21M Chicago, Ill.

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FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN



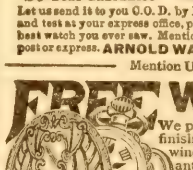
We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2. we will send watch, ring, chain



ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept 40 Chicago

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Boys and Girls Watch, richly engraved, looks and wears like gold, stem wind and set, new thin model, (5 year guarantee): also sparkling ring and fine chain. ALL FREE for selling 20 papers Gold Eyed Needles at 10c each giving thimble free with each paper. No Money Needed. Order today



THE KINGLE CO. DORMONT, PA. DEPT 258

Farmers Organization and Co-operation

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

Do you believe in the power of co-operative effort?

—o—

Do you believe that one hundred men, or one thousand men, or one million men demanding the same thing at the same time will be stronger than the demand of one man?

—o—

Do you believe a farming community that has a business organization is a little better community to live in, and do business in, than a community not organized?

—o—

And do you believe if ten thousand communities, having local farmers' organizations, will federate and clear their business of selling crops through one central head or clearing house that it will be better for each of them than for each to stand alone and be rivals and competitors of each other?

—o—

Farmers are organized now, in probably ten thousand local organizations. There is unquestionably enough producers of the different crops now in organizations to control the matter of marketing and price making if they could just work in concert—as one man.

—o—

So it is not a matter of organization, in this day, but rather a matter of the use of the organizations. The condition of farmers (and when we say farmers we mean producers of all crops, grain, livestock, vegetables, fruit, cotton, etc.) may be likened to a kite with many tails that bear it down. At present there are too many tails to the kite of co-operation which burden it down and it can't fly.

—o—

Local organization is necessary, but co-operation that stops with the community has often been a failure, sometimes it has been a fair success, but never has it been able to give full benefits to its members. The reason is obvious—other communities producing the same crops at the same time compete for the same markets, with the result that there are frequent gluts of supply while much of the demand is never found.

—o—

This kind of co-operation leaves the producer practically where he was before he joined the organization. This kind of marketing makes conditions like reported in the Minneapolis Tribune a short time ago under the head, "The Cost of Marketing Potatoes." The Tribune said:

"The price paid the grower at Anoka, Minn., is 35 cents a bushel, while the consumers pay in Minneapolis 70 to 75 cents a bushel. Thus the producer received only 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar. The difference is represented by freight, 4½ cents; the buyer and shipper at Anoka got 10 to 12 cents the bushel; the wholesaler in Minneapolis 6 to 8 cents, and the retailer 12 to 15 cents."

—o—

Another person presents the marketing of farm produce in an interesting way under the head, "The Story of a Head of Cabbage." He said:

"A head of cabbage is grown by a farmer who sells it for *a cent and a half* to a local buyer of which there are several at the town, which the farmers support.

"Next that head of cabbage is in charge of a broker down in the city who lives in the fashionable district, pays $1,500 a year for his apartments and his family, including himself, spend $5,000 a year to live.

"Next the cabbage is in the wholesaler's house, or it may still be in the car in which it was shipped. This wholesaler pays $2,000 a year for his apartments and he cannot seem to get by for less than $7,000 a year for living expenses.

"From the wholesaler the cabbage travels to the retailer who lives in a $700 apartment, pays $25 a month store rent, has two clerks and two delivery wagons with drivers, at a cost of $240 a month, and spends $2,500 a year for living.

"Next the head of cabbage is in Mr. Consumer's market basket. He lives in a $25 a month house, rides to and from work on the trolley car or subway, spends all he can get and a little more for living, and paid 12 cents for the head of cabbage."

—o—

And what is true of potatoes and cabbage is true of everything the farm and orchard produces.

—o—

Farmers raise stuff to sell and up to this time, with few exceptions, they cannot do better than to take the prices offered, or ship the stuff and take the prices they will bring with all the greedy tolls to be first deducted.

—o—

There is no question about a market for what is produced because people off of farms must *eat* and they must *buy* what they eat. Also there need be no question or worry about the price the producers could get if they didn't hire so many other people to do their business of marketing and let those people set their own wages and take them out *first* before handing anything to the person who produced the stuff.

—o—

Under such a system the farmer is just about as likely to get what he is entitled to as the man waiting for something to turn up. Josh Billings expressed it this way:

"This setting down and folding our arms, and waiting for sumthing tew turn up, is jest about az rich a spekulashun az going out into a four hundred acre lot, setting down on a sharp stone, with a pail between our knees, and waiting for a cow tew back up to be milked."

—o—

We are not arguing against the middleman, but we know there are too many of him. In the case of the broker, there are dozens or hundreds of them receiving consignments of farm produce in every city; and there are hundreds of commission men and wholesalers. And then there are a thousand to several thousand retailers in every large city. All of them duplicate and multiply the expenses of the individual ones referred to above until the tolls taken in each large city runs into the millions or billions of dollars.

—o—

Now suppose the farmers, who have their organizations all over the country, after they receive this number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING would say: "I am ready to co-operate with my brother producers in other local organizations instead of competing with them," and take this word down to his association at the next meeting night with the plan which can be gotten from the publisher of this paper. It would be a sensible thing to do, wouldn't it?

—o—

Because then all such co-operating local organizations will recognize only one party on a market who will represent them for all farm produce; another will represent them for the sale of their grain; another for the sale of their poultry and eggs, etc., instead of them dividing the business amongst hundreds of handlers.

—o—

If you believe in local co-operation, you must also believe in district co-operation and *National* co-operation. And when it comes to co-operation for the distributing side of agriculture nothing short of a *national* system of co-operation will be adequate. We have no thought of explaining in full here what a National System is, because we cannot spare the space. But a practical, yes a successful plan has been worked out, because it is operating now and it will be sent to all inquirers.

—o—

It is a system that is adapted to any local association or club, whether independent or a part of a national or district organization; to farmers' elevator and creamery associations; to the simply organized farmers' club and every form of farmers' organizations that needs a better method of price-making and marketing.

—o—

This plan will bring all farmers' elevator associations, no matter where located, in harmony with each other in the one thing of marketing grain; all the farmers' creamery associations and dairy associations, whether in Maine, New York, Wisconsin, California, or any other state in *national unity* in price-making and marketing. And the same for potatoes and apples and hay and cotton and tobacco, in short *every* crop and *all* of each crop. At the same time it will not injure any organization or society, but rather it will be the greatest incentive for each that will adopt the marketing plan to build up its membership.

—o—

We also urge farmers who are outside of any organization to now join any existing organization that will get in line for *national unity and co-operation in marketing.* Or, if no organization for the community now, the plan provides for organizing one, to the end that there will be a farmers' local business association at every city, town or station where farm crops are produced to market.

—o—

As the plan this paper recommends is intended to federate all present organizations and bring them into *harmony* in all their business relations of marketing, and since, as this is accomplished, every present organization will grow in membership because of the increased benefits its members will get, we want members of all farmers' organizations to subscribe for this paper and look to it and depend on it for directions to establish the sound and permanent marketing system for agriculture; as well as to look to it for reliable advice for marketing crops.

—o—

Stated in another way: the trouble with farmers and their organizations is that they are not in *close contact* with each other. The farmers in a community in Maine who produce potatoes, don't know what the farmers in another community, even though in the same county, are doing about marketing. And, of course, they don't know what the potato growers of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho and Montana are doing or are going to do any day in selling. Now all these states, and the communities in the states, that produce potatoes, have common interests in marketing. But they have no way to make common cause to protect their interests. It has all been a blind gamble and thousands of times, because of blind dumping on a market, the price has been broken and the profits destroyed. Such blind dumping always makes the speculators' opportunity to load up with cheap potatoes to sell out high when the producers see their folly and stop selling.

—o—

It is this blind condition that the bright light of intelligent, directed marketing is to be thrown on through the system this paper teaches. Blind dumping will end when the supply is known and where it is, and when a price that is fair and profitable to all is known and all that goes to market brings the price.

—o—

This is what is coming to pass. And with the co-operation of farmers themselves we can soon bring closer contact between the farmers of a community and the farmers of the whole country.

—o—

We are glad to print in this number a letter from an old friend and co-worker—(Uncle) Sam J. Hampton—and recommend it to you for a careful reading. Many things that the reader will like to know and which we have not covered in above "personal" remarks, you will find in Mr. Hampton's letter.

—o—

If what is printed above interests you, and if you want to study the plan referred to, fill out and return this coupon:

— — — Coupon—Cut Off Here — — —

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis Ind.

Herewith I send you 10 cents. Please send the full plan for federating, or organizing, and co-operating to bring about National Unity in Marketing.

My
Name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....

County..... State.....

GRAPE VINES
Given Away

The 1910 census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.



We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



We give six choice vines, strong and with good roots, as a premium for a year's subscription at 50 cents, and 10 cents extra—60 cents in all.

If you will send a club of 4 subscribers for one year each—$2.00—we will send you 24 vines, or six to each subscriber.

The varieties are:

Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors—black, red and white.

All vines will be sent at proper time to set them, charges paid. Good condition guaranteed.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Buy it now

Get what you will need in the Spring, now, and help pass prosperity along.

You Can Buy 10 Acres for $10 a Month and

Your First Crop
Should Pay for the Land

And Pay a Handsome Profit Besides.

Grapefruit and Orange Trees to Plant It—Free of Cost

If, for every $56 paid us, we could return you $60 in one year's time giving you a deed to an acre of land on which the $60 was made, you would be interested, wouldn't you? Yet, that's what it practically amounts to when you invest in a Fruitland Park, Florida, farm, where a certain crop is capable of returning $60 to $100 per acre per annum, year in and year out—a crop you can market locally and not be dependent upon foreign markets or commission men.

We can sell you such a farm reasonably priced, on easy terms, furnish you free grapefruit or orange trees to plant it—other seeds at cost, locate you in a prosperous developed community with established markets, low taxes, in a county practically free of debt—on a hard road, near railroads, town, markets, schools, churches neighbors, in a high, rolling, perfectly drained section, underlaid with clay sub-soil, lying on either side of two railroads, intersected by hard roads, with twelve stations, six towns— no swamps, lowlands or palmetto; telephone service at small cost, free auto dry goods and grocery delivery to your farm.

Inexpensively you can build a pretty bungalow on a beautiful, fresh water lake, ideal for bathing, boating, and game-fishing. Elevation and lakes ideal protection against extremes of heat and cold. This is the great **proven district** for grapefruit and oranges; the largest citrus grove in Florida (900 acres) and the best packing houses; almost one million boxes shipped last season—one grove from a single acre yielded 1,100 boxes; another grove has yielded over $1,000 per acre annually for ten consecutive years.

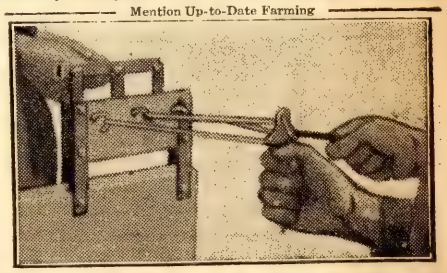
Write today for book of actual photographs and conservative literature and wonderful story of "A Fruitland Park Farm," and why your first crop should pay for it.

Lake County Land Owner's Association

No. 22 Gardenia St., Fruitland Park, Fla.

Owners, not Agents. R. R. Fare Refunded to Buyers.

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You get the agency with every order if you want it. The machine is guaranteed to last a life time. Write for circular or send $1.00 for machine and agency.

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50c. a box. At all Druggists.

Send for free sample and book, "Health and Beauty."

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printed on 200 gummed labels—good quality white paper—for 4c postage. This offer is made to introduce our NEW IDEAS co-operative plan. Biggest thing out. Be the first at your Post Office. Duplicate orders not accepted.

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Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.

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Sell 12 packs Smith's Hair Tonic & Dandruff Remedy at 10c each, return us $1.20 and we will send these 3 articles, or CHOICE FROM OUR LARGE PREMIUM LIST. SEND ORDER TODAY. WE TRUST YOU.

SMITH DRUG CO.
Box 101, Walkersville, Md.

American Farmers' Federation The Farmer's Hope

The Call of the American Farmers' Federation Should Enlist Every Farmer in the Cause of Freedom and Independence—By (Uncle) Sam Hampton.

Dear UP-TO-DATE FARMING—I have been with you in this great struggle so long, that I feel a new impulse to grab another hold and make one supreme effort to unite the working farmers of our land. This new impulse seized me when I learned the great plan of federating all the present forms of farmers' organizations into one great co-operative machine dedicated to the solution of the farmers' problems.

From the days of the Farmers' Alliance I have been in the fight, and I have seen rosy prospects of organization fall and then rise again only to be defeated, for the lack of the right plan of uniting ALL the farmers and bringing them into harmonious and co-operative spirit.

When I first read your great paper and caught the wonderful idea and true spirit of co-operation, I enlisted under your banner, and today there is no other way to solve the farmers' problems than is found in the marvelous plan of the American Farmers' Federation and the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I have been preaching that gospel ever since I caught the spirit and have always found the farmers ready to respond and accept the truth.

The one great hindering cause of our salvation as farmers, has been the fragmentary systems of so many and varied organizations, that were mainly local in their purposes. The powerful enemies of farmers under such conditions have always been able to whip the greatest class in the world by sections and fragments.

At the present history of our movements it's but just that we plead guilty to the charge that all previous organizations have been partisan and envious and rivals of each other. Just as modern politics and religion has divided the people, so have farmers been torn into fragments, and the exploiters have held high carnival in ghoulish glee over our failures of the past.

But thanks to the progressive and thinking farmers of America, they have seen their weakness in division, and have set about to FEDERATE that they may be able to throw the mighty force of real UNITED and CO-OPERATING farmers against the organized boards and exchanges and incorporated despotism, in a way that will bring the farmers TO THE FRONT, where they belong, and relegate the exploiters to the rear forever, where they belong.

The organization of the American Farmers' Federation has given us old war-horses new hope. I feel young again. I feel the spirit of unity and co-operation as never before. In my mind's eye I can see the embattled host of farmers gathering under the same banner and acting as one man and speaking as one man speaks.

The plan of the American Farmers' Federation is so simple and so good. We would deserve to be slaves if we should refuse to embrace it.

Bro. Everitt: You have shown yourself to be a real friend of the American farmer. You have been the first to sacrifice your personal ease, and throw down the gauntlet for the union of all the farmers.

It was in 1904 when I first caught the spirit of your teachings. I was then living in Texas, and was in the fight to free the struggling cotton farmer from the ruinous exploitation of the gambling cotton exchanges. Our fight there was a good one and we partially won our purposes. But our weakness was in the fact that we did not have the co-operation of the cotton growers everywhere. Our triumph was only temporary, and now the southern farmers are prostrate and almost ruined by the despotism of the organized speculators and they, too, are crying out in their desperation, "What shall we do to be saved!"

One glorious thought has come to every farmer in the land—we must make our cause a common one, and realize for once that an injury to any one class of our farmers is an injury to all.

Is there any farmer in the land so stupid that he cannot hear the call of the FEDERATED FARMERS? Shall we, like shivering slaves, remain obedient to the most dastardly system of marketing that has ever disgraced the world?

I have cast my lot in this great state of Montana, being disinherited as a cotton farmer. I have homesteaded in this great Northwest. Although I got 320 acres of Uncle Sam's free land, I feel inadequate to overcome the wrongs that are inflicted upon us by the market speculators, and our fine crops will be played with like a cat does with a mouse before killing it.

I am willing to make this supreme and, I trust, successful effort to throw off the yoke of tyranny. Shall we hear a response from the millions of patriotic farmers of our nation? Will the farmers of Montana respond to the bugle call and demonstrate to the farmers in other states that they are in the fight for freedom?

Bro. Everitt, you may count me as one of the volunteers in this fight, and I would like to have responses from every section of Montana. Yours faithfully,

SAM J. HAMPTON.

Edwards, Montana.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Interested people in Montana should write to Mr. Hampton and arrange with him for a federation meeting. Other states should apply to the American Farmers' Federation, Indianapolis, Ind., for full particulars.

Federation and Success

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE:

I am glad you are making the Federation of all classes of producers your chief specialty for the future. It is the only thing that can give the movement sufficient strength and scope to command success. The chief thing is to get the farmers to act upon the advice given to not sell when the price offered falls below that fixed by the official board. The price assured, the farmer will give his chief effort to producing, and it is the only inspiration for him to do so. The simplest and most drect the organization machinery the better. To act upon the advice or instruction of the paper is about all that is needed. Let the farmer perfect his own business, and let everybody else do the same. They will soon adjust themselves to the stability of price, and that will mean permanent prosperity.—A. R. Carhart, Trempealeau, Wis.

THE AUTO-OILED WINDMILL WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of this 8-foot auto-oiled windmill will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.

The galvanized steel helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The mill needs oiling but once a year.

There is a windmill, known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new windmill with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than that well known windmill.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The auto-oiled windmill, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable. Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof. There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furled.

DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL
Oil Annually
EVERY BEARING FLOODED WITH OIL

A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furled in 30 years of service. A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

The gear case contains two pairs of gears and the supply of oil. From this gear case the oil circulates to every bearing in a constant stream. It flows out through the friction washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to the gear case. Not a drop of oil can escape. It is used over and over. So long as there is any oil in the gear case the gears and every bearing will be flooded with oil.

If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

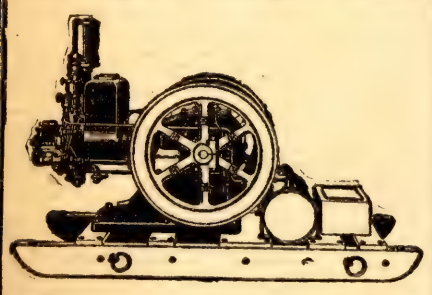
Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Running water purifies itself—stagnant water, standing water, collects and retains impurities. If you pump from your well constantly all the water it can spare, the water that comes in to take its place will be pure. If the water in your well stands until you happen to want some, and you pump but little, then it is likely that surface water will flow into it and carry in impurities. The unsafe well is the one that has standing water. A flowing stream is the thing to be desired.

The auto-oiled windmill makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to the other with practically no wear and no cost. If interested, write Aermotor Co., 1146 So. Campbell Ave., Chicago. Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

We need and must have the best dealers everywhere. They need us if they are going to remain in the windmill business. Write right now.

International Harvester
Oil Engines—Mogul—Titan



THE man who buys an engine without knowing engines, takes a chance. He cannot know whether he has the best engine for his work or not, unless he knows engines and can make comparisons.

Our suggestion would be to take the I H C oil engine—recognized as standard in its construction; study its every feature closely, and use it as a basis of comparison when looking at other engines. That is the only way to choose correctly the best engine for the particular work you want your engine to do.

I H C oil engines—Mogul and Titan—are made in all sizes from 1 to 50-horse power and in every approved style—stationary, skidded, portable, tank and hopper-cooled, vertical and horizontal. They operate on gasoline, kerosene and even lower grade oils, and on gas or alcohol.

When you buy an I H C engine, the engine is not all you get for your money. Our service is worth knowing about. Get acquainted with an I H C engine at the place of business of the nearest dealer where they are sold. Ask him for one of our interesting catalogues or write to us for one.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

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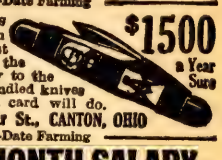
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NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION
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AGENTS Let us show you the best paying canvassing business in the United States. Write today to the largest makers of transparent handled knives and razors for proof. A postal card will do.



$1500 a Year Sure
NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 197 Bar St., CANTON, OHIO

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WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X770, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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$250 Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 FREE packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required.
R. WARD & CO., 222 Institute Place, CHICAGO

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Big Entertainer 103 Parlor Tricks and Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 75 Toasts, 16 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Men Morris. All 10 CENTS POST PAID.
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Silk Remnants for patching Crazy Quilts, Sofa Cushions, Bedspreads, Large pieces, all colors. Big Bargains in Pound Boxes. Send 10 cents for large package and 140 Quilt Designs. 3 for 25c. 1 lb. $1.
Star Silk Co. Chicago.

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BOYS Get a bundle of our STACK GREEN BACKS and have the time of your life. Looks like the real stuff. Yellow on one side and green on the other. Flash a roll on your friends and be popular at once. The girls will be after you too. Big roll of 25 bills for 10 CENTS; 3 rolls for 25c. Address STAR CO., 23 Clinton St., CHICAGO.

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THE AUCTION CO., Dept. 197 Attleboro, Mass.



GIVEN 4 RINGS Order 12 pkgs. Gold Eye Needles. Easily sold at 10c with thimble free. Return $1.20 and all 4 beautiful rings are yours. No money needed. Order today. GLOBE CO., Dept. B, 230 Greenville, Pa.

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10c for 25 Linen Cards with your name in imitation embossed printing. Indpls. Mailing Co. Dept. B, Indianapolis

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Throw Your VOICE! Into the next room, down cellar or anywhere. Fool your friends, lots of fun. The **Ventrilophone** is a little instrument that fits in the mouth and cannot be seen. Boys or Girls can use it. Also Complete Instructions on use of Ventrilophone & Art of Ventriloquism. Price 10cts
ARDEE Co. Box 25, Stamford, Conn.

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Be a Ventriloquist Throw your voice into the next room, down cellar, under the bed, etc. Imitate dog, bird, cat, etc. Fool your friends. Get our Ventrilophone, fits roof of mouth, cannot be seen. Boys and girls can use it. Wonderful invention. Sent with full directions and 32 page book on the Art of Ventriloquism. All for 10 cents. STAR CO., 31 Clinton St., CHICAGO

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Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments
Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick." Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.
A Cart Load of Fun for 10 Cents
COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

☞The following prices are based on conditions as they existed when made. Should conditions change materially in a short time, like the end of the European war, it will make revisions necessary. We predict the war will be a long one.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

he following articles are sellir at or above the minimum rice in the leading markets: Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, clover seed and beans. It pays to know the minimum prices placed in this paper after each harvest and hold for them.

BRADSTREET'S review of general business conditions of the country, on January 23, follows:

Improvement. Widespread optimism and moderate actual expansion. Better feeling even at South. Speculation in securities, grain and cotton. Cold weather and snow help retail trade. Heavy snow covering for entire winter-wheat section. Wheat exports and war orders cause of excess of exports over imports. Clearings larger than last week. Railroad traffic larger. Better tone in lumber.

Since our preceding report seasonable weather has prevailed over most of the country. Part of the time the ground was bare of snow except in the northern belt, but the weather was not severe and no hard freeze occurred. Following the mild weather a heavy snow storm occurred which now covers wheat and grass with a thick protecting mantle. Exports of farm crops have been the heaviest ever known and prices of all grain are high. Wheat is the highest for the time of year in 30 years. Even cotton has advanced in price with such a good demand as was not thought likely a few weeks ago.

The wheat visible scored a heavy decrease, over 7 million bushels. The corn visible is the largest it has been for several years, but the increase since our former report, while large, is no more than in the corresponding period the year before. Oats decreased. Each of the four grains have greater visibles now than a year before and two years before, but the foreign and home demand were rarely as urgent and large, so we expect them to decrease rapidly. The visible supplies of wheat and oats in Canada are decreasing more rapidly than in this country.

Wheat prices advanced around 5 cents since our last report. No. 2 white corn advanced 6 cents in St. Louis and Kansas City. Oats are about unchanged. Cotton ginning to date indicates a crop of nearly 16,000,000 bales. The final figures on the crop will not be issued until in March. The largest crop before this time was in 1911, 15,553,073 bales. The demand for cotton is improving and prices are about 2 cents above the low price at the outbreak of the war. Potato prices continue low. Considering the enormous demands for food stuffs and the very high prices of grain we would not be surprised to see large exports of potatoes later.

Advice

WHEAT—Market gradually. CORN—Market gradually. OATS—Market gradually. BEANS—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—Hold or store. COTTON—Hold it. POTATOES—We look for better prices.

Following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on January 21, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Jan. 23, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	74,151,000	—7,019,000
CORN	28,279,000	X 6,622,000
OATS	37,507,000	—1,762,000
BARLEY	8,013,000	X 717,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 36,465,000 bushels. This is 614 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 19,978,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 6,779,000 on the same date which is 367,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 11,401,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets on January 23, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Jan. 23, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.42⅜@1.44½	1.37@1.39½	96@96½
St. Louis	1.42⅜	1.36@1.37	95@96¼
Kansas City	1.39½@1.40	1.33@1.33½	90@91½
Cincinnati		1.35@1.36	
New York			1.01½

Minneapolis—Spring wheat. No. 1 hard, $1.42⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.35⅝@1.42⅛. Two weeks before, $1.40⅛ and $1.38⅝@1.39⅝ respectively. A year before, 89⅞ and 86⅜@86⅞ respectively.

	Jan. 23	Two weeks before	A year before
CORN, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	*70¾@71½	70 @71¼	64½@65½
St. Louis	77	71	69½
Kansas City	77½@77⅞	71½	67½
Cincinnati			68½@70
New York			70

* Chicago quotation is on No. 4 white corn.

OATS, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	53 @53¾	53¼@54¼	40@41½
St. Louis	55½	55	41@41½
Kansas City	54	53 @55	39
Cincinnati		54 @54½	
New York			70

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on January 23, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.44½; July 1.26⅛. Two weeks before, 1.40⅞ and 1.26⅝ respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Wheat futures; May 1.43; July, 1.43⅞. Two weeks before, 1.37⅞ and 1.39¼ respectively.

CORN—May 79½; July, 80⅜. Two weeks before, 78⅜ and 71¼ respectively.

OATS—May, 56⅜; July, 54⅜. Two weeks before, 56⅜ and 54⅛ respectively.

COTTON

New York, Jan. 23, 1915. Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 8.55. Two weeks before the close was 8c.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, January 22, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations from other markets and advice about marketing address "The Market Place," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	45	67	60
Tuesday	32	65	62
Wednesday	20	25	45
Thursday	20	24	45
Friday	27	25	40
Total, 5 days	144	206	252

Trade was quieter today and there was an easier market. Buyers appeared to think prices had reached the top and, having some stock on hand, they were inclined to hold off until the beginning of the week. Receipts were posted at 27 cars, but they did not find a complete clearance.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—2 cars at 42c, 1 car at 43c; sacked, 1 car at 42c, 1 car at 43c.

	Jan. 23	Two weeks before	A year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white, outside fancy, Dusty Rural	38@43c	40@50c	56@60c
Minnesota, white and russets	38@43c	40@50c	
Michigan, white	38@43c	40@50c	60@65c

NEW POTATOES—Continue dull. There is a small trade in Bermuda barrels. Southern hampers drag.

Bbls. Bermuda, red	$6.50	6.50	6.25
No. 2	5.00	5.00	5.25
Hampers, Louisiana and Alabama red	1.00@1.25	1.25@1.50	

SWEET POTATOES—Trade is only fair. Nice Jerseys rule steady. Delawares and Illinois are easy. A good part of these are not suitable for the good trade. Some of the Delawares show rot. Many Illinois are poorly put up. In some cases there will be a layer of good on top and the rest will be common. Retailers cannot handle such goods, for after the few good are sold the rest remain to spoil. Arkansas on the market also are uneven and slow for that reason.

	Jan. 23	Two weeks before	A year before
Hampers, Jersey	$1.50	1.50@1.60	.90@1.00
Delaware, good	1.00@1.15	1.35@1.40	.75
Illinois, depending on packing and quality	.50@1.00	1.15@1.25	.50@ .60
Arkansas, not No. 1 packing	.75@1.00		
Barrels, Illinois, very nice	2.50@4.00		
Yams, outside fancy	2.50@3.00		

BEANS—A steady to firm market quotable. Demand is moderate. No large stock in the hands of dealers and arrivals no more than fair.

	—Pea Beans, per bu.—		—Red Kidneys, per bu.—
Hand-picked, choice	$2.95@3.10	2.90@3.00	2.10
Common	2.60@2.80	2.60@2.80	1.75@2.00
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.90
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.00@3.50	2.75@3.25	2.00
Round	3.00@3.50	2.75@3.25	2.25@2.35

HAY—Receipts, 1,692 tons. Demand and offerings fair. Market steady.

Choice Timothy	$17.00@18.00	17.00@17.50	16.50@17.50
No. 1 Timothy	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.50	14.50@15.50
No. 2 Timothy	13.50@14.50	14.50@15.50	12.50@13.50
Kas., Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	9.00@15.00	9.00@16.00	12.00@14.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	10.00@11.60	7.00@ 8.50
STRAW—			
Rye Straw, quotable	$10.00@10.50	10.00@10.50	7.50@8.00
Oat	8.50@ 9.00	8.50@ 9.00	7.00@7.50
Wheat	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	6.50@7.00

BROOM CORN—Rules about steady. Sales are moderate. There is no activity.

Change same period last year	Change from a year before	Change from 2 years before
Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
X 732,000	X 4,266,000	X 476,000
X 6,620,000	X 10,164,000	X 18,191,000
— 799,000	X 6,208,000	X 4,190,000
— 454,000	X 306,000	X 1,558,000

	Jan. 23	A year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	$80.00@120.00	120.00@160.00
Western	60.00@ 90.00	100.00@150.00

Damaged less.

EGGS—The feeling was firm at the current quotations, which were the same as yesterday.

Trading was larger. There was more disposition to buy and this was influenced by the predictions of colder weather and snow storms. The receipts were small and colder weather likely to retard movement and also production. What demand there is for fresh is for new laid stock.

Fresh, firsts	31 @31½	34 @35	31
Ordinary firsts	29 @30	31 @33	28½@29
Misc., cases included	25 @31½		
Cases returned	24½@31	21½@33½	
Checks, good, sound	15 @16	15 @16	
Candled, higher.			
Dirties, good	18 @19	18 @19	23 @24

Refrigerator eggs are easier. Fair trade in a small way. April firsts quotably 23@23½c, storage paid.



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When writing to these advertisers please say, *"I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."*

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50,000 acres in the fruit and clover belt of Michigan, in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties; fine for fruit, stock, general farming and dairying; grains, grasses and vegetables; prices $10 to $35 per acre, and much good land at $18; payments $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 monthly on 40 acres, or annual terms if preferred; good transportation by boat or rail. Close to markets of Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit; all land: near town; write for 72-page illustrated book and large map. George W. Swigart, Owner, z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce $25 to $100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. R. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Oregon State Publications Free—1914-1915 Oregon Almanac and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Portland Commercial Club, Room 101, Portland, Oregon.

Sunny Florida, for health, wealth and prosperity. The State of Opportunity. Splendidly located fruit lands at low prices. Easy terms, $1.00 per acre monthly. Net income, $200.00 to $500.00 per acre. Fine book of facts and illustrations free. Agents wanted. Write today. Frank Duff, Box 13, Roseland, Fla.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms —along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say What state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 30 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

92 Acre Farm, located north of Riverhead, Long Island County Seat. 45 acres clear, balance in large timber. 720 feet frontage on Long Island Sound. Also other farms. REEVE & BARTLETT, Greenport, Long Island.

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Steers For Sale—One load of yearlings, 650 lbs.; two loads of Herefords, 850 to 900 lbs.; two loads Shorthorns, weigh 1,050 lbs. Also know of several other bunches that I will help buy for 50c a head commission. Write at once stating your wants. W. W. DYER, 309 W. Fourth st., Ottumwa, Ia. Phone 408.

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Write Moving picture plays; $50 each; all or spare time; correspondence course not required; details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati, O.

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For Sale — Thoroughbred White Leghorn cockerels; part of these were hatched from the famous Rancocas eggs. Mrs. E. C. Volland, Pocatello, Idaho.

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For Sale—10,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

Tobacco—Kentucky's best natural leaf, in the hand, 4 lbs. for $1.00, by parcel post, prepaid. John Buchanan & Sons, Morganfield Ky., R. R. 1.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

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SEND ONLY 50¢

We **want** you to get acquainted right now—today—with the grandest shoe any farmer or working man ever put on his foot. This is it—the wonderful Hy-D-Rubber-Wood manure and waterproof shoe! We'll send you a pair at once on receipt of only 50c, and the only reason we ask the 50c is to protect us against idle curiosity seekers. When you **see** a pair of these shoes, feel the texture of the thick, tough, yet surprisingly soft and pliable leather with your hands, note how **differently** they are made from any other shoe on earth—and finally, when you put them on and realize how comfortable they feel and how easy they are to walk in—well, you'll say like thousands of others have said, that here, at **last, is just** the shoe you've long been waiting for. No one will ever be able to persuade you to wear any work shoe **but**

Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Sole Shoes

Experience with just one pair of ordinary work shoes ought to be enough to last a man a lifetime! **You know how** they soak up water and quickly lose their shape; how the uppers warp, wrinkle, crack and get hard as flint; how the seams stretch and break—soles curl up and stiffen and make misery of walking. You know all this and have put up with it all these years simply because, up to the present time, you couldn't get any other kind of work shoes. But there's no longer any necessity of making your feet suffer and of digging down in your pocket every month or so for **shoe repairs or new shoes.** You can now wear work shoes from which every objectionable feature of the ordinary work shoe has been completely eliminated.

Manure and Water-Proof

These shoes simply can't leak! The sole is made of a special high grade of rubber, mixed with Sea Island cotton canvas and put under a ton of hydraulic pressure and hardened almost to the toughness of armor plate. Then there is a thick inner sole of non-conducting, selected kiln-dried wood which is the most comfortable substance in the world to walk on. There's practically no wear-out to the soles of these shoes.

The uppers are of the best old-fashioned oak-bark tanned AA grain leather—thick and tough as whang but soft, flexible and **absolutely water-proof.** Uppers are attached to the sole by a special, patented process which positively won't let a drop of water seep through no matter how long you stand **in** water. And the acids of manure, soil and in the milk on creamery floors which so quickly rot out rubber boots and ordinary leather shoes, **simply can't touch these shoes.**

Outwears 6 Pair of Shoes

This shoe is built for **hard wear. And it gives it!** "They wear like iron"—that's what thousands of farmers, creamery men and other workers who are out all day long in all kinds of weather, who now wear Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes say about them. Strictly from the standpoint of **wear** they are the best shoe investment you could possibly make. They will easily give you

$12 Worth of Shoe Wear For Only $3.35

Figure it out for yourself. What with the leather **work shoes.** rubber boots, overshoes, arctics and felt boots you ordinarily buy, and the cost of keeping them in repair the bill easily amounts to $12 a year. Probably more. And one pair of these Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes, at $3.35, will give you more wear and more solid comfort than all of the miscellaneous foot-wear you have been buying put together! It's a fact—just wear a pair for a year and see for yourself!



Outer Sole of Special grade Rubber mixed with Sea Island cotton canvas pressed into shape under a ton of hydraulic pressure. It is nearly as tough as armor plate and far more wear-resisting than the thickest and toughest leather.

Inner Sole of non-conducting, selected kiln-dried wood, treated by a special process which makes it impossible to get water-soaked. This combination makes the longest wearing and the most comfortable sole for a work shoe ever devised. It also furnishes an unbreakable and perfectly balanced support for the foot. No danger of broken down arches and flat feet if you wear these shoes. The soles of these shoes are wonderfully light and springy. No rigid metal to rust.

Warmer Than Felt Boots

Yes, a whole lot warmer. And they don't sweat the feet like felt boots, arctics and rubber boots do. They keep the feet dry and warm from morning till night, no matter how cold and wet the weather is. We specially recommend this shoe as a substitute for felt boots. They are warmer, more comfortable and far less heavy and cumbersome.

This One Style Shoe Comprises Our Entire Factory Output

We have made a closer study of the foot-wear needs of the farmers and working men of this country than any other concern. We can rightly claim to be specialists in this kind of shoe making. All our energy, resources and the facilities of our entire enormous factory are devoted to the production of this one shoe. This means that we are able to keep the cost of production down to the very lowest notch and it also means that we are able to maintain a **uniform** standard of quality. By selling the entire output of our factory direct to the men and boys who wear our shoes we save and give you all jobbers' and retail shoe dealers' profits. Were it possible for you to buy these shoes at a shoe store the dealer would ask you anywhere from $6 to $8 a pair for them. Shoes of similar quality sell for that right along. But we do not propose to allow any dealer to charge you one penny more than the shoes are actually worth and for that reason we refuse to allow dealers to handle them. We sell the shoes at just what it costs us to make them, with only one small profit added. And since we sell a tremendous quantity, we can afford to make the profit on each pair very small indeed.

In the Whole History of Shoe Making There's None Like This

The ordinary solid leather work shoe is made with little thought given either to its wearing qualities, its comfort or its looks. But in the construction of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes **not a detail,** however small or seemingly unimportant, has been neglected. They're as comfortable as a pair of felt slippers **right from the minute you put them on!** And they're fine looking shoes, too—not heavy, awkward and cumbersome, like the ordinary work shoe. You can wear them anywhere—indoors as well as out. The soles are sound-proof and do not mark or scratch floors.

More Wear and Comfort Than You Can Get from Any Other Foot Covering on Earth

If you work on a farm, in a creamery, on cement floors, in a mine, in a lumber camp—anywhere, in fact, where your feet are exposed to cold, wind, rain, snow, slush, etc., you simply can't afford to be without a pair of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes. Just wear them a while and see how quickly your Rheumatism, Sciatica, Coughs and Colds leave you. And as for corns and bunions—they'll not bother feet that are dry, warm and comfortably shod in Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes.

Just Send 50c Today

That's all you need send us. We'll ship you a pair of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes at once. Pay balance, $2.85, on arrival; examine them—try them on—test them in any way you like—and if you are not thoroughly convinced that they are just the shoes you want—if you don't say they are the biggest and best shoe bargain you ever saw, simply return them at our expense. We'll immediately refund your 50c.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our factory is now working to its utmost capacity to supply the enormous demand for these shoes and in some sizes we are behind. But in sizes Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 we can ship on receipt of orders. All orders received for other sizes will be shipped within two weeks from receipt of orders. Don't delay, send us your order at once. We will send the shoes prepaid subject to examination.

A Snap for Agents

We have a most attractive proposition for agents to sell Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes to farmers and working men. Pleasant work. Shoes sell on sight. No capital or experience required. Write for full particulars.

Mail 50c Coupon Today

Send us 50c with coupon to the right. If the shoes do not come up to your highest expectations we will return your 50c. If you must have more information then mail coupon to the left and we will send you free booklet. Examination of the shoes themselves will convince you of their remarkable merits quicker than anything else; so mail the 50c coupon and examine the shoes at our risk.

BILGER BROS., Shoe Makers, Chicago, Ill.
Factory, 2360-2364 N. California Ave., Chicago

Information Coupon
Bilger Bros.,
Factory, 2360-2364 N California Ave., Chicago

Before sending for a pair of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes I should like to know more about them. Without cost or obligation to me please send me full and complete information about these shoes; also particulars of your agents' proposition.

Name .....

Address .....

R. F. D..... State.....

50c Coupon
Bilger Bros.,
Factory, 2360-2364 N. California Ave., Chicago

Enclosed find 50c. Send me at once one pair Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes, size....., for free examination and try on. I agree to pay balance $2.85, or if I do not find them satisfactory, I will return them at your expense, you to send back my 50c.

Name.....

Post Office .....

R. F. D.... .....State.....

Editor Up-to-Date Farming—You will please find enclosed my renewal for subscription to your paper. I can't praise Up-to-Date Farming enough. It is the best farm paper ever published, and I only wish every farmer in the United States would take it and read it.—Albert Johnson, Box 22, Gladys, N. D.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | February Fifteenth, 1915 | Number 4

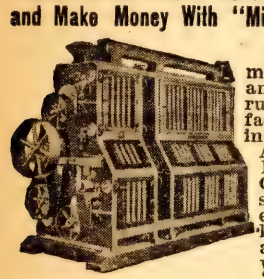


Does This Remind You?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

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Chance of Life Time to Get Into Milling Business and Make Money With "Midget" Marvel Mill.



There's money in milling flour in most any small town or rural community; in fact most anywhere in the United States. Anson E. Wolcott Milling Co., Mt. Clements, Mich., say that they cleared more than $3,600 last year over and above expenses with a 25 barrel "Midget" Marvel Mill made by the Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky. You see the cost of marketing flour from the big mills is so high that the small mill is an absolute necessity in almost every small town or rural community. This necessity, coupled with the invention of this

"Midget" Marvel
Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill

puts within the reach of wide-awake, red-blooded men of limited means this opportunity of a lifetime to get into and make good, steady money out of the milling business.

The "Midget" Marvel solves the community mill problem, making as it does, according to size, 12½ to 50 barrels finest patent flour a day—commanding the local market and for miles around at a good profit to the miller.

The most remarkable flour mill ever built—a whole big roller flour mill all condensed into one case. Previous milling experience not necessary. A money-maker from the very start. Many already in your state. Every progressive small town and community must have one. The wide-awake man gets it and makes the money. Are you he? Then write for the "Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," trial offer, estimates, etc. You'll want a "Midget" Marvel and want it quick. Write today.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.
513 Fourth St. Owensboro, Ky.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SUPERIOR CORN PLANTERS

Plain or Fertilizer Styles. Runners, Single or Double Dics. Flat and Edge Drop Plates with each Superior Planter. Hoppers easily closed; always right, no matter when, how or where dropped. Center Reel—Self-Winding; Center Lift—Perfect Balance. Automatic Throw-Out. Two, three, or four Kernels to Hill Without Changing Plates. Self-Adjusting Valves. Accurate Drop. Also furnished as a Two-Row Corn Drill. Simplicity and Great Strength.

If you think of buying a Corn Planter, be sure and send for the Superior Corn Planter Folder and then go to your implement dealer and insist on seeing the Superior—"The Name Tells a True Story."

Remember, the Superior is sold under such a warranty that you run no risk in buying.

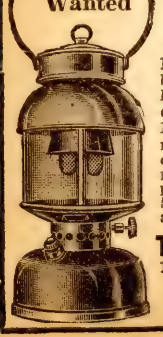
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

FILL IT ONLY ONCE A WEEK

Clean it only once a year—use it every night. Light your barns, sheds, feed-lots, cellars—with 300-candle power of steady, brilliant light—more light than 20 oil lanterns. Make your night work easier with the

COLEMAN GAS LANTERN



Makes and burns its own gas. Can be used anywhere, any time, for any kind of work, in any kind of weather. Is storm-proof and bug-proof. Most easily operated lamp made—no wicks to trim, no chimneys to clean, no smoke, no soot, no flicker, no danger—can't spill, can't explode, can't clog up—guaranteed for 5 yrs. Write for free literature and special introductory price.

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Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

FEBRUARY is our shortest month, but it brings longer days than January. The farm horses are beginning to wonder if they will not soon be taken to the fields for something besides picking grass.

There will be some good days this month for cleaning out patches that have been allowed to grow up in some of the fields. We believe every foot of good ground ought to be in cultivation this year. There is to be an increased demand for farm stuff.

Speaking of good ground, if you have a patch that ain't good, make it good. That manure in and around the barns should be shown the way to those very patches, and it should be helped to get there.

The skies a little bluer grow,
The days a little longer;
And though around us lies the snow
The sun's rays are much stronger.
Soon we shall hear a bluebird sing,
And frogs in lowlands peeping;
Sure heralds are they of the Spring,
In February's keeping.

Nancy is not very young, but she's a peach. She says she feels sorry for a farmer that reads UP-TO-DATE FARMING and takes its advice and fails to get rich.

The foot and mouth disease is sure enough the worst ever. If we didn't have to have something on the foot and something to put in the mouth, how easy it would be to buy an automobile!

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat;
May his purse be heavy, his heart be light,
His cattle and corn and all do right.
God bless the seed his hands let fall,
For the farmer he must feed us all.

It is a fact that no farmer gets too old to learn, but it is not wise for a farmer to wait until he gets old before he begins to learn. Boys read UP-TO-DATE.

If you own a piece of land, and plow it well and work it grand, then plant and get a perfect stand, you'll money make to beat the band.

The government keeps busy. We are told it now reports a toothpick famine in Mexico; but Bill Green, just from there, says they need something to put between their teeth much worse than they need something to pick it out.

Dick Quick is still at it. He thinks he'll have his complete mileage tickets in time to be early at the exposition. We bespeak for him an extra good time, and we are sure he will have it.

"Papa, where does our teacher learn so much about what the farmers raise, and how much they ought to have for it when they sell it?"

"He learns it from reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, my son."

Joe Burton—There is one thing in our neighborhood I don't just understand. George Bosworth has three bright, intelligent boys, sociable, energetic, and take a lively interest in whatever is being done; and yet I never see them mix in the trivial things, nor do I hear of their running around of nights like the other boys do.

Frank Baxter—That is not hard to explain. They delight in reading and are entertained at home. There is always a pile of papers on the table, and I never fail to find UP-TO-DATE FARMING on top of the pile.

George Russell—The motorcycle is a goer. I would not have believed it if my son, Jim, had not got one; and it is easy to learn and not at all hard to manage.

Ralph Bruce—What kind did he get?

George Russell—I'm not sure about that, but he saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE.

James Benton—I've been thinking seriously of taking out some life insurance. My wife and I have talked it over, and we both think favorably of it.

Bud Moore—What agent do you intend to apply to?

James Benton—We are not thinking of an agent. According to UP-TO-DATE there is a way to get it by mail without any agent bother and commission, and that appeals to us.

When shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land.
Or like a lane of beams across the sea?

"Ain't it wonderful how smart Uncle Jim Dixon thinks he is?"

"What are you onto now?"

"Why, I heard him trying to argue with his son who is just home from college."

"Mary, did you hear them big guns yesterday?"

"Yes, what were they?"

"It was Jack Deering blowing out stumps with dynamite. He uses dynamite in setting trees, digging ditches through hard ground, and for all other similar purposes. I wouldn't have believed it, and I asked him how he learned about it. He said he read of it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

'Twould be a weary world, God knows,
Without the little things!
The little bird that sings!
The little love that grows and grows!
The little thought that clings!

Yes, if you want it, "Buy It Now." This does not mean that you should buy things you don't need; but it is never best to wait until the last minute. So buy it now and boost business.

We knew of pig clubs when we were a boy, and that was—let's see—several years ago. Then pig clubs were clubs to throw at pigs. Now boys and girls are organizing clubs to raise pigs to become hogs, and there's money in it. All right. Let 'er go!

Wise people are now worrying over which got into the world first the hen or the egg. Who cares? The egg gets into the nest now before the chick does, and the more eggs the more chicks, and the more egg cases filled—if you have the right kind of hens. See those pretty chicken ads in this paper.

The old speckled hen says if one of her eggs can't be sent to market until some "expert" holds it up between him and a light and looks through it, she doesn't care whether she lays any more or not.

If you never did anything for anybody as a matter of pure accommodation, do you expect anybody to do anything for you? What use is a post standing in the middle of a field and attached to nothing else?

UP-TO-DATE has more advertisements than usual in this issue. Read each and all of them. Every one means something.

"There was never a night so dreary and dark
That the stars were not somewhere shining;
There is never a cloud so heavy and black
That it has not a silver lining.

Business is reviving. Ain't you glad? That means it is up to everybody to be doing something. Don't fail to read everything in this paper.

Does everybody in your neighborhood take UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Wish you would find out about that. It is only 50 cents a year, and any three of your neighbors can get it a year each for a dollar by sending together.

The Cadet letters show that UP-TO-DATE is read and liked everywhere, and our advertisements show that the very best business people regard it a good business proposition. Read the ads and you'll agree to that.

Thrift--- Economy--- Saving

Let your Spring clothes reflect the charm of Spring newness and let your shopping combine thrift, economy and saving. The "Standard" makes all this possible for you, and has forced prices down so low that the "cost" of beautiful, stylish clothes need no longer hinder you. You, too, can now share and enjoy the wonderful "Standard" bargains. You owe it to yourself to at least see the famous "Standard" Bargain Bulletins.

They are issued every two months and are always brimful of such excellent values as are represented in the garments offered here. Send at once Coupon (below) for your FREE copies of the money-saving "Standard" Bargain Bulletins. The new Spring Bulletin is just issued and you should have it at once. Mail coupon for it today. (or send postal). It's FREE.



Striped Gingham Dress $1 Value 59c

DD59—Half-price offer. Women's and Misses' pretty street or house dress of good quality, splendid-wearing Gingham in neat black or blue stripes. Bodice becomingly bloused, has the popular turned-down collar and neat pipings. Skirt is fashioned with correct width and the dress buttons conveniently in front. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 Bust: Misses' 14 to 18 years.) A good value at $1.00. Special price, postpaid in the U. S... 59c

Satisfaction Guaranteed or your Money Back

3 R149—Nowhere else in America can you equal this bargain. And it is typical of "Standard" value-giving. All three dresses are beautifully made of excellent, washable qualities. The white dress is prettily embroidery-trimmed. The blue Linene dress has smart, contrasting trimmings and the guimpe dress is cleverly made of embroidered pink Linene with matched Scotch plaid Gingham. (Sizes, 7 to 15 years.) $2.50 value, postpaid in U. S., 3 for $1.49



E79—This petticoat is never sold for less than $1.00, but the regular price is $1.25. Dressy, very durable, with beautiful, deep embroidery flounce. Provided with protection flounce. A bow finishes side. 38 to 44-inch lengths. Postpaid in U. S. 79c

Standard Mail Order Co.
Dept 471
New York City

Cut along this line

FREE Bulletin Coupon
Standard Mail Order Co
Dept. 471 New York
Send me FREE the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins.
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Street .....
P.O. .....
State .....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year. Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.

In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send their address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.

J. A. Everitt, Editor

John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Mar. 1 If this date is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription expires with this month. An older date indicates your subscription already has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending renewals or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents always should state "new" or "renewal."

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1915* *No. 4*

Ranch Farming Near By We are informed that a tract of 37,000 acres has been recently purchased in Washington county, Mo., only a short distance southwest of St. Louis, to be converted into a cattle and hog ranch. A two-million-dollar corporation is the purchaser, and, as we have stated, the immense tract is to be devoted to the breeding and raising of cattle and hogs to be sold on the St. Louis market. The corporation is a combination of the Texas and southwestern cattlemen with eastern capitalists, and the company has a corporation charter from the State of Delaware. The heads of the corporation claim the decreasing supply of cattle and hogs has reached a point of high prices where it is profitable for companies with large capital to open large ranches, believing that economic methods can be employed by such a company that may reduce the cost of raising cattle and hogs. We see in it no danger to the local business, but it would be interesting to know how many Missouri farms are involved in the ranch.

Bright Business Outlook There has been no financial panic, but a keen business depression has been felt in almost all parts of the country. But the clouds are clearing away. Everything points to business activity. The farmers may plant more acres, and make them productive to the limit, with every assurance of strong demand and good prices. Manufacturers of all commodities are also preparing to increase their outputs. Idle labor is finding employment, and the sungleams of prosperity are unmistakable. The point is for everybody to get ready for it and meet it open handed.

United States Gaining in Live Stock January 1 showed material gains in live stock during the previous year, as we are informed by the Department of Agriculture. Horses increased 233,000; mules increased 30,000; milch cows increased 525,000; other cattle increased 1,212,000; sheep increased 237,000; swine increased 5,685,000. With such a marked increase in the number of live stock, all made in a single year, we see no reason for the deplorable story so persistently told of our shortage in live stock. The values in the main do not show up quite so well, though most of them made small gains. Horses lost in price, $5.99 per head; mules lost $11.49 per head; milch cows gained $1.39 per head; other cattle gained $2.25 per head; sheep gained 46 cents per head; swine lost 53 cents per head.

Why the Great War? There seems to be no more puzzling question in the world than why the European nations, the greatest, most intelligent, most powerful, most wealthy peoples of the world, are engaged in the terrible war that is now killing millions, destroying homes and laying waste some of the most productive regions of earth. The nations themselves have proclaimed no cause for it, and all that has been given as to the cause are the predictions of this or that writer or statesman, and in these there is no uniformity. Those who study the Biblical prophecies expect the Jewish people in some way to become prominent in it. Dr. Samuel Schulman, a distinguished Jewish Rabbi, of New York, said in a lecture recently: "God is even in the midst of the horrors of this war. From time to time there come upon the world great conflicts between people, and humanity that would not learn of God's ways in quiet and rest and peace, are compelled to learn through combat, through disaster, through suffering, destruction and death."

Short Talks With Busy People

War Spreads Over the Seas No matter what countries may be at war nor where the fighting is, hostility and strife spreads all over the seas. In this war there has already been fighting in the Pacific Ocean west of South America, and in various places in the Atlantic. Sea-going vessels are liable to be attacked and destroyed or captured anywhere. It seems like neutral vessels ought to have the right-of-way on the seas the same as if there was no war, but not so. The fighting nations wish to keep supplies from their enemies, and they patrol the seas for that purpose. Too often neutral vessels are thought to be carrying such supplies, and they are, therefore, apprehended. True, there is such a thing as international law, and this law is designed to protect neutral vesels, but, as in other laws, there are technicalities that make them easily evaded. Besides war knows no law, and transportation over the seas is extremely hazardous. All charges are higher, and all shippers take risks. This necessarily interferes with the shipment of our products abroad, but the best is being done that can be, and much of our surplus is finding a market across the ocean—farm products, manufactures and live stock, especially horses.

Danger of Wealth Absorption For at least two generations, says a distinguished writer, Americans have striven with passionate eagerness to possess the world. Many have failed, but some have succeeded, as is proven by our increasing army of millionaires. Wealth concentration, says the writer, means that thousands of people are uncomfortable, inadequately nourished, and are undergoing degeneracy. Large areas are in capable, under present conditions, of yielding the kind of food that makes the strong, perfect human being. Under the business systems that now prevail those who, by useful work add to the country's wealth, do not themselves keep that wealth. In many cases they never see it. The absorption channels take it up, and it goes to the already millionaires. We are no worse in this than other nations, nor than other ages of the world. What we are hoping for is, that remedies may be found to at least alleviate the disease and postpone the day of reckoning—delay the calamity that has always followed such conditions.

Teaching It Tricks



ADAPTED FROM PRESS, MOLINE, ILL.

More "Experts" Needed Ex-President Taft thinks the various State Legislatures ought to employ experts to teach them how to save money—how to cut down expenditures and practice true economy in government. How did the world ever get along during all the years when such persons as "experts" were unknown? Now experts must be employed to teach everybody everything, except that we have seen no suggestion for experts to teach the wealth absorbers and money controllers how to do that any better. Who compose the legislatures, anyway? Persons chosen by free people to make needed laws and repeal such as have proven unnecessary or harmful, and to guard the interests of the state. If the people choose legislators who are incapable of doing these things, then it is the people who need "experts" to teach them how to vote.

The Government Crop Reports We confess we have been pessimistic as to the value, either to the farmers or the people in general, of the crop reports issued by the Department of Agriculture; but the department itself has recently issued a statement concerning those reports which gives them a different aspect. Our contention has been that they cannot be of benefit to the farmers because they come too late for the farmers to change their crops to meet the conditions, and if the reports indicated large yields they gave the speculating buyers an excuse for making prices low. These assumptions are correct, but the department claims that, without the official reports, the speculative buyers would manufacture reports, in excess when they were buying and scant when they were selling, and there would be no way to counteract these reports. We confess the claims of the department in this respect are not without foundation.

Selling More Than We Buy The trade balance in favor of the United States is piling up rapidly. As late as last August we bought more than we sold. In official language, our imports exceeded our exports. But in September our exports were $16,000,000 greater than our imports. In October the balance in our favor ran up to $57,000,000. November gave us a balance of $80,000,000, and during December the figures jumped to $131,000,000. This has no reference to government transactions as such; it means the trade of this country with all the other countries of the world, and shows we are selling that much more than we are buying, and consequently are adding that much to the wealth of our people.

Buy it now

We farmers can bring back prosperity at once by buying our Spring needs now, instead of waiting.

EDITORIAL

World Breadstuff Situation

THE WORLD'S supply of breadstuffs is actually becoming a serious question. The German government has forcibly taken possession of all the bread producing grains of that country, and does not allow a bushel of it to be sold without government consent. The purpose is to save it all for the German people, to absolutely prevent waste, and to see to it that it is sold only to those who need it for bread. The other warring countries have not yet taken such radical measures, but they are all short, and are rapidly becoming shorter of these important supplies. That is why there is such a strong foreign demand. Each nation is doing its best to lay in the greatest possible supply against the impending crisis.

Our tremendous 1914 crop is going abroad. The papers say that January 26 the Chicago market for the first time realized that wheat buying had already outrun the crop of last year, and was grabbing for next summer's crop. It was reported that on the seaboard a cargo of the 1915 crop had actually been sold, to be delivered as soon as harvested, the like of which was never before known so early as January. And this condition, it is said, does not apply to wheat alone, but that other grains are measurably involved.

If this is true, the United States may find itself short of bread before the crop of 1915 is threshed. One fact affords at least a degree of assurance. Even before the war began we were confident the price of wheat must advance, and we urged farmers not to sell at the prices offered at last harvest time. We have the information that many took our advice, and a market report during the last of January declares "holding by farmers had a good deal to do today with making wheat bring the highest price yet." The farmers were looking for higher prices, say the Chicago reports, and refused to sell more wheat than was necessary. This wheat, if it still stays off the market, is exempt from the export trade, and may stand as a reserve against the shortage that the open market seems to threaten.

Meanwhile, we urge all to husband the supply of wheat and corn, for what the wheat lacks corn must supply. Corn for centuries has been a staple food of the world, says a well informed writer on this subject. As a human food corn shows up in the history of most nations. Corn found in Egyptian tombs differs but little from our corn. In nutritive value corn products compare favorably with standard wheat flour, and for a considerable period it was the mainstay and principal food of the American colonies. Granulated corn meal is replacing the old-time product as human food, though the old-fashioned corn meal is supreme in the cotton belt, with white corn and hominy leading in preference. The exports of corn from November 1, 1914, to February 1, 1915, reach about 11,000,000 bushels. Scarcity of wheat with an increasing knowledge of the value of corn as a human food, will vastly increase this during the early spring months. Therefore, we again urge those who have an extra supply of either wheat or corn to husband that supply in anticipation of a possible contingency.

Shall We Get Into the War?

OF COURSE, everybody hopes not, but some of our most prominent statesmen fear we may, and many urge immediate preparation for it. We think such persons, however renowned, are making a serious mistake. There are complications, it is true, serious complications, but prudent statesmanship ought undoubtedly keep us on neutral ground.

There is now in progress the greatest naval lineup this country ever indulged in. Practically our entire naval force is gathered on the north coast of Cuba for a month's drill and practice, preceding the ceremonial opening of the Panama Canal. Our navy includes 103 war vessels of the various kinds that are used in modern warfare, and the most of these are thus marshalled for drill and practice. There are in the fleet no less than 124 12-inch guns, and they are so mounted that, with the vessels properly arranged, these guns may all be fired in a single broadside, and throw at one fire 105,400 pounds of projectiles. There are also many 14-inch guns that fire projectiles weighing 1,400 pounds each, and every time one of these guns is fired it costs $777.

With the fleet there are 25 captains, 1,000 officers of lesser rank, and 25,000 enlisted men. In the fleet there are many of the strongest and most effective vessels known to the world, and it looks like, with such a fleet, our country cannot be in very serious danger even on the seas. There is certainly no danger of our being attacked inland. We have a well-disciplined standing army, and in case of an internal attack every American is a soldier. It is actually advocated in Congress, though, that our standing army be raised to 205,000 men!

Speaking of the building of battleships, Senator Tilman, in his characteristic way, says hell itself seems to have broken loose in Europe, and if the devil is not abroad, his prototypes are devastating what eight months ago was the fairest and most prosperous corner of that continent. No one knows what is going to happen. Some of the warring nations, he says, may be holding in reserve some devil's engine which will make super-dreadnaughts as obsolete and useless for war purposes as Indian canoes. Why should we build battleships, he asks, when any day may demonstrate their utter worthlessness? Let us wait, he continues, until the war has shown what kind of craft we should construct. Time alone can teach us whether future fighting will be waged most successfully on, under or above the water. We fully agree with Representative Hay in the following remarks, as we are sure all our readers do:

"Nobody wants war. We are not going to do anything to bring about war. All this talk about our not being prepared for war and of conditions having arisen in Europe which make it necessary for us to go into large military expenditures at the expense of the peaceful arts, harbors, public buildings, roads and other activities is absurd. I am not in sympathy with those who would add 25,000 men and 1,000 officers to the regular army now. It would cost $27,000,000 a year. There are other ways of building up the national defense.

"We are reasonably prepared. I find that, owing to the European war, our manufacturers of small arms have increased out 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition a day, their capacity so that today we are turning or could if we desired to do it. We have on hand 700,000 service rifles of the new model and 300,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen, making 1,000,000 rifles. It would be folly for us to lay up too large a reserve, because these models change and things become obsolete. We have 196,000,000 rounds of small ammunition in reserve."

The main thing is for us to keep within the true sphere of neutrality. That requires in such an emergency, both statesmanship and diplomacy, and we are not lacking in those qualities among our present national rulers.

Boards and Commissions

WE HAVE heretofore incidentally referred to the alarming prevalence of commissions and boards for investigation and governing purposes, but that is one of the important questions of the present. There is a general revulsion at the "rule of a few," and out of that has grown a disposition to appoint boards and commissions to rule everything. Many towns and cities that adopted the commission form of government are finding it a failure because the members of the commissions seldom agree on anything. Congress and the state legislatures have the same craze. Laws are virtually made by committees. Every question has a committee to consider it. The writer of this article, sitting in the gallery of the House of Representatives at Washington, once witnessed the enactment of more than a hundred laws, most of them special, in less time than half an hour, and without a single vote being taken—they had been favorably reported by committees.

Every proposition, every complaint, must be investigated by a board or commission, and it is seldom that anything is accomplished. The states are full of boards and commissions that too often rule arbitrarily and tyrannously with little or no benefit to the public; but they dig big holes in the public treasuries. No less than six of these investigations were recently in progress in New York at the same time; possibly they are yet. Two of them were acting under the authority of the general government, and four under that of the state. The first was investigating industrial relations, and it began work in October, 1913, and up to the time of this writing it has cost $490,000. The state factory investigation has been at work since 1911, and has cost the state $160,000. The state civil service commission has been investigating the municipal (or city) civil service commission (think of that!), and has thus far cost $20,000. The city public service commission is investigating the New York and Brooklyn rapid transit companies, not only at much cost to the public, but, as railroad men complain, with loss of time to themselves and of money to the roads, and all without accomplishing anything.

These are only examples. Other states and cities are doing much the same. Is it possible to ever get back to the simpler forms of government?

More on Rural Credits

WE ARE GLAD the so-called rural credit legislation has received a setback in Washington, but many of our statesmen are persistent in its advocacy. Business, including, we agree, the business of farming, needs banking institutions to handle the money of the country so that it may be had when needed, and thus be kept in circulation. We have such a system, with banks, state or national, in almost every community. These banks operate under state and national laws, and they meet all reasonable demands, or, if they do not, they should be made to meet them. Why, then, should another system be sandwiched in with this, thus complicate the entire banking business and greatly increase the expense?

But European countries have rural banks, say the advocates of this measure. But European farming is not like American farming, and we do not want it to be. Here the farmers are our most independent people; in Europe they are just the reverse. In Germany, says one of the advocates of the measure, the bonds of some of the rural credit institutions bring a higher price in the market than the bonds of the German Empire. That is just it. We don't want land bonds in the United States. We want the homes of the American people free. This advocate of the system wants farmers to borrow money for a period of from forty to fifty years, giving mortgages or bonds on their lands, their homes, as security. The farmer that accepts such loans can never again be a free man, and he can never again have an independent home. The period the debt is to run is longer than an ordinary business life, and those bonds are out in the scheming, speculating, security trade and exchange market, and the farmer and his family are in hopeless servitude.

This country needs nothing of the kind, and it is a sad comment when any statesman advocates it. When farmers need money they can get it without burdening themselves with life-long debts. Besides, the farmers create the wealth, and but for the suction tentacles of the financial devilfish they would seldom need to borrow. We do not need more of the suction tentacles. Give the farmer what is his, what he creates, and he will take care of the financial end of his business.

Cotton and Southern Prosperity

A LEADING PAPER of the South takes a very hopeful view of the situation in that part of the country. Before the outbreak of the European war fall deliveries of cotton ranged from 12 to 13 cents a pound, which, with a crop of 16,000,000 bales, indicated a season of unusual prosperity. But the war came and closed the European markets. The exchanges suspended, and the price dropped to around 6 cents. Hence when the mills entered the market for their full supply they found the markets closed. Farmers refused to sell and southern business, which depends so largely on moving the cotton crop, had nothing to do but to stand still and await readjustment. About December 1 improvement began with a resumption of foreign shipments and the opening of the exchanges. Now, says the paper from which we get our information, the movement of cotton from farm to market is steadily progressing at fairly satisfactory prices, and as a result the farmers are paying their debts to the merchants, the merchants are meeting their obligations to the small banks, and they in turn are settling with the larger banks. And this trade, it is said, is accompanied by an increased demand and price for cotton seed, making a total gain to the southern farmers of not less than $120,000,000. Note that this gain was brought about mainly by the farmers holding their product.

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: $3.00 for the best articles $2.00 for the second, and $1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

A Lesson in Diversified Crops

(Awarded First Prize of $3)

THE YEAR of 1908 was a very hard year in this vicinity. I had rented a 50-acre farm for $250, to be paid out of the crop in the fall, and had gone in debt $175 for supplies, tools and other things necessary for cultivation. I planted 30 acres to cotton, 18 acres to corn, one acre to water melons and the rest to garden. I cultivated the corn over once and started to plow over the cotton, but had plowed only three acres when we got a seven-weeks' rainy spell. It would rain for a day or two and then the sun would shine and the weeds and grass start, but before it would do to plow the rain would commence again. When the rain finally stopped what little corn was not choked out by weeds or drowned out was too large to plow. The cotton was too weedy to work and it was too late to plant over, so I had only the three acres of cotton I had plowed before the rain and about four acres of corn. The rest of the farm was grown up in weeds and grass and too late to plant over.

I asked my neighbors what to do and all said it was too late to plant anything. But I was too much in debt to sit down without trying, so I started to plow and experiment. I soon had two acres planted to Texas seeded ribbon cane, one acre to black-eyed peas, and the rest of the corn that had not grown and the cotton I planted to Kaffir and amber cane for feed. The melon patch I had weeded whenever I had a chance in the wet season, so they made good.

The cane made 596 gallons of syrup which brought me $269.20, and I also sold the seed for $40, making a total of $309.20. For the peas I got $36 and for the melons $82, while the cotton brought $115. The total was $542.20, leaving me $117.20 in the bank, besides plenty of feed for the team through the winter. If I had given up and not tried the little late crops I would have lost my team and two cows I had to mortgage to my creditors. It gave me a lesson on diversified planting. It always pays to plant a variety of crops.

I. L. WILSON, Pauls Valley, Okla.

The Community Horse Breeding Club

(Awarded Second Prize of $2)

MANY FARMERS are opposed to horse breeding associations and community clubs because they have either experienced or heard of how some unscrupulous dealer has "palmed off" a bogus stallion with a highly decorated pedigree and nothing else to some prospective breeding community. I admit that such operations were carried on in the early days of the breeding clubs and before the farmers had become "wise" to the game. However, at present, in consequence of the strict regulations established by the different breeding associations, and as a result of the education of the farmers in these matters, deceptions along this line are few and far between.

I lived in a locality where a community stallion was owned. This horse accomplished wonders in improving the quality of the colts and the work stock in the vicinity. He was a pure-bred Percheron, weighing 2,200 pounds and valued at $2,000. Each of twenty farmers put in $100 to purchase him. The animal was maintained at a centrally located farm, and each year, after he had served the mares of all the members of the club, he was let out to public service. Each member paid the regular fee of $15 to insure a foal to stand and suck, and at the end of the year, after all expenses had been paid, the surplus funds were divided pro rata among the members.

Originally the work stock of this district was of the ordinary variety, consisting of farm chunks, scrubs, and here and there a fairly well-bred mare. Eight years after the introduction of the pure-bred stallion, the type and character of the work animals had entirely changed. About one farm in every eight owned one or two pure-bred Percheron mares. Weanling colts that sold for $150 were not uncommon. All the scrub and mongrel stallions which formerly operated in the neighborhood had been forced out of business, and two of the former owners of scrub studs were running pure-bred Percherons. In a word, the community breeding club had effected a revolution in the local horse breeding operations.

This little district soon gained prominence as a Percheron locality. If a buyer wanted a particularly nice animal he usually visited this section and usually he would find what he wished, but he would have to pay full value. By what I may call unconscious co-operation, the farmers of this locality developed a community business which today is paying them respectively as high a profit as are their best cash crops. The community horse breeding club is a project which merits the study and investigation of all farmers who believe in co-operation.

Farmer, Virginia.

How I Built My Silo

(Awarded Third Prize of $1)

ABOUT three years ago I decided to put up a silo on my farm. I made a careful study of the circulars sent me by the silo companies and discovered that a cypress silo the size I wanted, 12 by 30, would cost a reasonable figure. But when I considered that a concrete foundation must be put in for the silo to stand on, it appeared quite high priced after all. About this time I received a circular from a cement company and on looking it over I noticed cuts of several concrete silos and also a description of how the forms should be built.

I reasoned that if others could build silos I could do it, too, and I immediately excavated to a depth below frost line. As I was doing this an agent for wooden silos made me some very liberal offers, but I had decided on a concrete silo and would not be satisfied with anything else. I was also shown some photographs of concrete silos which had cracked and my neighbors said mine would do the same, but I noticed that there was no reinforcing material in the cracked silos, and I intended to reinforce mine.

I hired a carpenter and we built the forms in three days. Any competent carpenter can build them. Then the mason, with myself and the hired man to mix the concrete, put up the silo in fourteen days. We mixed the concrete to a sloppy consistency about like heavy cream and tamped it lightly in the forms so as to drive out bubbles. We allowed six parts of gravel to one of cement and reinforced every two feet each way. The horizontal rods were easily bent with a common tire bender. When we reached the height we intended, a piece of 2 by 4 joist had to be imbedded every two feet the entire distance around the wall to fasten the rafters to. My silo did not crack when silo filling time came, nor have I any fear that it will crack. It is water tight, practically air tight, and vermin and rat proof. Neither will it rot or burn up.

The cost of my silo was as follows:

38 bbls. cement at $1.50	$57.00
30 yards gravel	4.50
Work with team	10.50
Carpenter work	9.00
Material for forms	21.50
Reinforcing material	21.90
Wages for hired man	17.50
Material for roof	21.50
Wages of mason	35.00
Total	$199.10

C. CHRISTENSEN, Bear Lake, Mich.

How An Incubator Doubled My Egg Profits

THE CARE of the poultry on a farm is usually the duty of the farmer's wife, and it has been a pleasant and profitable duty to me. For many years I used the natural method of hatching, but of late years have found the spring season so late and cold that it was absolutely impossible to get a large flock started early. I often had the misfortune of having hens leave their nests during a March cold spell, thus losing every egg. Often I'd get only from five to seven chicks from a setting, giving me much trouble to care for so few. I soon saw clearly that profits could be realized only by starting large flocks in the early spring, and I decided to do so.

For $20 I bought an incubator which had a capacity for 150 eggs. My husband made a low, but spacious and sunny brooder, in which I kept the chicks for nearly two months. I had good results from the machine, for I bought it in December and made a thorough study of it for several weeks before I put it to use. I started it February 1st with 150 eggs, and used it three times. From 450 eggs I got 330 chicks. I lost some by disease and accident, but my flock numbered almost 300. I sold some three-weeks-old chicks for 10c each.

All my surplus eggs from the old flock I put away in water glass for the family's use in winter, so as to sell the new flock's eggs when eggs are highest priced. We are great egg eaters all winter and use these altogether except for soft boiling. This plan enables me to put nearly all my fresh egg supply into the winter market, realizing 40c and over a dozen.

By July 1st I began to sell my broilers. In that way I dispose of my cockerels and find ready sale for all I have at hotels and a hospital. In late October my young chicks began to lay and I soon had several dozen eggs a day. My egg sales alone brought me over a dollar every day during the winter. Of course I devote much time and thought to the feeding and care of the hens, which plays an important part in my success. At the end of a year I found that after paying the expenses of the incubator and brooder, I had doubled my profits over the old way of hatching and I now see clearly how poultry keeping as a business, and with the aid of incubators, is a most profitable one.

MRS. ALBERT SEITZINGER, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Profitable Pea Planting Method

OWING to the feeding and market value of peas there is good money to be made in raising them, although some authorities claim that growing peas is not beneficial in restoring fertility to the land, and that, considering the biggest yield and the best prices, it would not be profitable to devote much land to the raising of peas alone. From tests we have proven to our satisfaction that peas are a help to the land they are grown on and that there is good money in raising them. Probably it would not pay to devote much land to a pea crop alone, but here is a method that we have tried for three years and found a success.

Instead of planting your corn in three-foot rows, plant it in rows six feet apart and drill a row of peas midway between the corn rows. Cultivate the corn as near on a level as possible. If the land is not very rich, cultivate the peas two or three times with a side harrow. If the land is very rich about one cultivation with the side harrow will be all the peas will require. Leave your corn nearly as thick again in the drill as you do in three-foot rows, and if the season is favorable, the yield will be about the same as in the wide rows and your pea crop will be clear except for the seed and the little expense of cultivating.

Last year we had only three acres of peas planted in corn and, notwithstanding the drouth, we picked over 50 bushels of peas, which at present are selling at $1.75 a bushel. Owing to the drouth the yield of corn was small, but was about the same as the yield from another three acres planted by the side of it in three-foot rows without any peas.

Where a man has hog-proof fences around his farm he can fatten a good number of hogs on the scattering peas left in the field after picking enough peas for seed and some for market. We would suggest that every farmer plant one, two or three acres to peas and corn this year and give this method a trial.

H. A. CROWE, Bells, Tenn.

The Third Power and the Federation

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

When I read the "Third Power" book, and compare the conditions that have so long existed, it makes me fairly boil. I note that you are master of your feelings, but I must confess I am not. I am always wanting to smash somebody. If it isn't the farmer for his stupidity and indifference, it is the fellow who is always grafting him. But I presume I must be patient and take a lesson in "watchful waiting." I am fully convinced that the object we have in view is going to be accomplished; that the farmer is going to be brought to a realization of his rights and privileges; that he is going to wake up some day and enter into his own, but it is going to be a tremendous task on the part of somebody to educate him, convert him, and start him out on the road to his salvation. What was accomplished last summer in the Kansas City convention was certainly a splendid move in the right direction. It is very evident that without a National Federation little can be accomplished along the lines contemplated.—A. L. Farrell, Logan, Utah.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

INSURE YOUR SEED

Get a "catch", a good stand, and a big yield of CLOVER, ALFALFA, Peas, Beans, Vetch, and *all other Legumes*—inoculate with



The Improved German Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

NITRAGIN

TRADE MARK REG'D DEC. 6, 1898 NO. 12232

PURE CULTURE



Gold Medal St. Louis 1904

THE SIMPLEST SAFEST AND SUREST SYSTEM OF SOIL INOCULATION FOR ALL LEGUMES

In half-acre, 1-acre and 5-acre cans



"NITRAGIN" is the *original* Pure Culture—a *granular* medium (*not* a jelly)—nothing to break or spill—packed in a ventilated can, containing millions of surfaces, supporting billions of nitrogen-gathering germs, their health, strength and virility

Guaranteed for Six Months by the Armour Fertilizer Works.

Absolutely harmless. Easy to use. An investment—not an expense.

Remember—legumes not inoculated take *no* nitrogen from the air. Inoculated legumes mean bigger yields, richer feeding value, better soil.

Avoid Imitations. LOOK FOR THE ARMOUR OVAL LABEL.

Pure Culture inoculation is endorsed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and other authorities. Don't waste good seed. Make your crop *sure*. Inoculate with "NITRAGIN". It can be obtained for *any* legume.

See your seed dealer or write our nearest office for *free booklet*.

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS, Dept. 33

Chicago, Ill. Baltimore, Md. Atlanta, Ga. Greensboro, N. C. Jacksonville, Fla. Nashville, Tenn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

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See How We Save You $25 and up. Buy of the manufacturer direct from factory.

We Ship for Your Examination and Approval



Shows Over 200 Newest Styles

Reduced Prices for 1915



And Harness, too. 65 Styles

Most liberal offer. We sell direct to users only. No agents. Largest manufacturers in world selling direct. Elkhart owners everywhere. Large output—one small profit—big saving to you. FREE book tells all. Postal brings it.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Elkhart, Ind.

60 Days' Free Trial

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Commercial Fertilizer: What It Is and What It is For

SUCCESSFUL crop growth rests primarily on a rich soil, that is, on available fertility, or available plant food. When the available plant food is exhausted it must be replaced in one way or another in order to secure satisfactory returns. The three essential things in plant food are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, all plants requiring that combination in one form or another, although the percentage of the different elements varies according to the requirements of the different crops, some crops requiring more nitrogen than potash, some more potash than phosphoric acid, and so on. It is to meet these requirements and to furnish, so far as is possible, the proper percentages of combination to meet the needs of the various crops that commercial fertilizer is made.

Nitrogen

Of the three essential elements of crops nitrogen is relatively the least abundant in available form, and is therefore the most costly. It is a gas without color, odor or taste. As plants, with the exception of the legumes, cannot absorb it directly from the air, it must be added in the manure or fertilizer applied to the field. The sources of nitrogen are the humus of the soil, animal manures, packing-house refuse, tankage, dried blood and fish waste, or scrap. The chemical sources are chiefly nitrate of soda, which is a natural deposit found in South America, and sulphate of ammonia, a chemical by-product made by gas and coke works.

It is needed in the plant to form the protein of the plant and the seeds or grains. It also imparts the green color to the leaf and makes it larger and more luxuriant. An excess of nitrogen will produce a soft, pulpy growth which will fall down, while the lack of it is shown in a spindling, sickly, yellow growth. It forces growth because it is usually applied in water — soluble, or very available forms like nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia or in acidulated organic matter like dried blood, fish or tankage. It will not force growth unless the soil conditions are right (containing the necessary nitrifying bacteria) and there are also present the phosphates and potash to keep it company. When crops "lodge" or "fall down," it is often the result of over-feeding of nitrogen, which forces the growth faster than the plant can obtain or assimilate the silicates (sand), especially silicate of potash, necessary for stamina. This often happens on rich muck soils, and it is on such soils that an application of potash and sand is necessary to correct this condition.

Phosphoric Acid

Phosphoric acid is the characteristic element of bone. No grain or seed could be formed without it, although it is also found in the stalks and leaves. In addition to supplying phosphorus, which is the primary office of phosphoric acid, it seems to have a stimulating influence on the feeding capacity of plants, and on the soil. For example, soluble phosphate of lime is almost a specific for certain root crops like turnips and beets, but phosphorus does not enter largely into the composition of these crops. Besides supplying phosphorus to the kernel of corn, soluble phosphates of lime are absolutely essential in the hastening of the maturity of the corn crop.

All soils contain an abundant supply of phosphate of lime, but as the available part becomes exhausted, it must be supplied in some new form. The sources of phosphorus and phosphate of lime are bones, fisheries and the mineral deposits of phosphates in various parts of the world. It is believed that phosphoric acid, which is never found in an uncombined state in nature, being always united with some base or alkali like lime, is the most important of the three principal elements of plant food. This is because it is thought to be a "catalyzer," or an element which assists in the union of two other elements without becoming a part of the union, thus acting as a "go-between" for the nitrogen and potash.

Potash

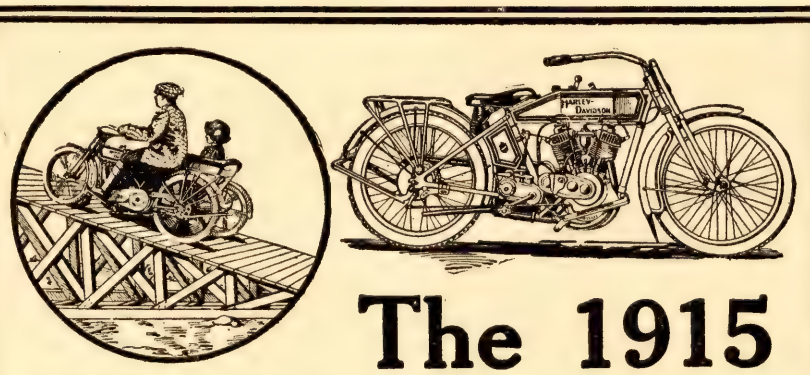
Potash is absolutely essential in the formation of the woody fibre of the stalk and in the sugar and starch contained therein, especially in tubers and roots like potatoes and beets. It is never found in nature pure, but invariably in combination with some acid, one of its best known combinations being with carbonic acid, forming carbonate of potash. The exact form in which it exists in plants is not well understood, but it, in connection with silicic acid, is believed to aid in giving the stiff quality to the stalk and also to the hull of the seed. When a plant is burned, potash in the form of carbonate is always found in the ashes.

The original and chief agricultural source of potash was the ashes of burned wood, but ashes afforded only a small supply. A natural supply was found in Germany and upon that supply this country depended to so large an extent that the recent cutting off of the supply has seriously affected and hampered the fertilizer industry. However, it can still be procured in the form of nitrate of potash, which is leached from certain soils or from horse manure, and in wood ashes, the latter coming chiefly from Canada.

The Bulk

Farmers often wonder what is the "bulk" of a ton of fertilizer over and above the percentage of plant food, and why in a ton of high-grade fertilizer only, perhaps, 400 pounds of actual plant food is supplied. That is, for some crops a ton of fertilizer would contain as plant food the following ingredients: 4 per cent. of nitrogen, equal to 80 pounds in a ton; 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid, equal to 200 pounds in a ton, and 6 per cent. of potash, equal to 120 pounds in a ton. Thus we find 400 pounds of available plant food, with 1,600 pounds of the ton unaccounted for. This 1,600 pounds is composed of various forms of inert matter and is valuable chiefly because it renders the composition more easy to handle and distribute.

In buying fertilizer there are two things for the farmer to remember. First, be sure that the fertilizer not only contains the necessary plant food, but that it is in available form, or will become available. Second, be sure that it contains the three elements in the proper percentage for the crop it is intended to be used on.



The 1915 Harley-Davidson

with sidecar and extra passenger going up a 40 per cent grade

THE 1915 Harley-Davidson three-speed twin is the logical sidecar model. The eleven horsepower motor (horsepower guaranteed) together with the three-speeds supplies sufficient power to carry rider, sidecar and passenger anywhere on a public highway.

When used in conjunction with a Harley-Davidson sidecar with adjustable tread (44 to 56 inches) it becomes an all the year round machine. It will easily negotiate sand, snow and mud, that is impassable for the ordinary automobile. Such an outfit is ideal for country use. It provides pleasure for the family at a small fraction of the operating or up-keep cost of other popular methods of travel.

The 1915 Harley-Davidson is a masterpiece mechanically. The three-speed transmission is so well designed and the gears so perfectly made that they are absolutely noiseless when in operation. In fact nearly everyone of the ninety-eight improvements and refinements are mechanical superiorities.

These improvements, as well as the complete details of the 1915 Harley-Davidson are described in the catalog which may be obtained of any Harley-Davidson dealer or will be sent on request.

More Dealers for 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson factories enable us to add more dealers for 1915. If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.,

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Nearly Fourteen Years

1038 A STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

Two New Agricultural Bills

TWO BILLS pertaining to agriculture, both of which may have been disposed of in one way or another by the time this paper is issued, have been introduced in the Indiana legislature and have aroused considerable interest among the farmers. Both bills, also, are of a general interest as they touch upon matters which are also confronting farmers in other states.

The first bill, House Bill 136, introduced by Representative Westfall, seeks to amend a former law so that no swine can be brought into the state for any purpose other than breeding or immediate slaughter, and forbidding the sale of anti-hog-cholera serum or vaccine that has not been approved by the Purdue University agricultural experiment station, and forbidding the use of serum or vaccine by any person who has not been granted a license by the state veterinarian upon the recommendation of the Purdue University agricultural experiment station.

Over 200 farmers from various parts of the state attended a hearing on the bill February 4th and vigorously protested against its passage, declaring that serum which stands the federal test does not need the approval of Purdue University, that they have the best results from such serum and that they have been applying it themselves with results as good, and sometimes better, than those achieved by veterinarians. Men were present to represent Purdue and the arguments before the House Committee on Agriculture lasted for more than two hours. The "feeders" were also present in large numbers to protest against that portion of the bill which forbids the importation of hogs from other states. They demanded the right to bring hogs into the state, provided they quarantined them according to the present system and exercised the proper precautions in connection with them.

House Bill 146, introduced by Representative Dunmire, is a bill patterned after the New York law which regulates commission merchants. The bill provides that all such persons or firms shall be registered at a cost of $5, and shall furnish bonds of $3,000. The enforcement of it is placed in the hands of the secretary of state and it shall be his business to investigate, on complaint or when he has reason to believe conditions demand an investigation, "the making of false statement as to market conditions, with intent to deceive; or failure to make payment for goods received, or other alleged injurious transactions."

The bill is aimed directly at dishonest and "fly-by-night" concerns, and is intended to put such concerns out of business. An analysis of the bill seems to indicate that its passage would not only be an advantage to shipping farmers, but would also be a protection to honest commission merchants.

Spring Shooting of Migratory Birds Absolutely Prohibited

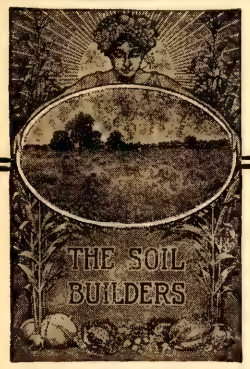
The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin in which it calls attention to the Federal Migratory Bird Law, stating that it is feared that many sportsmen are likely to unintentionally violate the provisions of this law. Under the provisions of this law no water fowl can be shot in the northern, or breeding zone, after January 15, except in New Jersey, where the season extends to February 1. In most of the southern, or wintering zone, the season closes February 1, but extends to February 15 in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. These regulations were proclaimed on October 1, 1914. It is further pointed out that prosecutions for violation of this law may be begun at any time within three years following the offense.

"Try-A-Bag"

"Try - A - Bag" of fertilizer is the latest propaganda to be put before the farmers, replacing the well known "buy a bale of cotton" movement, and apparently being of more interest and value to the farmers as a whole than was the cotton propaganda which, of course, though affecting the entire country, was of chief benefit to the cotton grower. The "Try-A-Bag" movement has been inaugurated by W. H. Bowker, of the Bowker Fertilizer Company. However, to show his good faith in the matter, Mr. Bowker hitches no strings to the propaganda in the way of suggesting that the bag should be of Bowker fertilizer, but says "any brand, any grade, so it is soluble and active, but try a bag and note results."

In 1915, Mr. Bowker points out, this country will be confronted with a condition and not a theory, and the condition is to raise quickly more crops to feed the world. This means the use of some quickly available, soluble plant food for the growing crop to assimilate, which can be utilized at once. The permanent agriculture plan of limestone and phosphorus and green crops, good as they are, are slow, and what the grain belt needs now is not more potential fertility, but more available fertility coupled with more intensive cultivation.

Thus the "try-a-bag" movement is being advocated. If faith is large enough, try a ton or two tons, but try enough to demonstrate its need, or lack of need on your farm, if nothing more. If faith is lacking, try a bag, at a cost of from $1.50 to $3.00, on a portion of the field and watch how that part behaves compared with the remainder of the field. However, it has been proved time and again that the results are good and, as the call now is for lots of grain, why not buy enough good available fertilizer to treat the whole crop and reap more of the benefits which are bound to come from the increased grain demand and good prices for the next year?



FARMERS
Get This Book FREE

It tells how others have increased their yields at a profit and how you can do the same with

DARLING'S
ANIMAL MATTER
FERTILIZERS

You don't know what this form of Fertilizer will do until you try it. Don't put it off any longer—

Try a Ton This Spring

Darling's Fertilizers contain the available Plant Food necessary to increase yields. They also hasten maturity and improve the quality. This means bigger profits for you.

AGENTS Wanted in localities where we are not now represented.

DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. 57, U. S. Yards Chicago

THE AUTO-OILED WINDMILL WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of this 8-foot auto-oiled windmill will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.

The galvanized steel helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The mill needs oiling but once a year.

There is a windmill, known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new windmill with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than that well known windmill.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The auto-oiled windmill, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable. Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof.

There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furled.

DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL
Oil Annually
EVERY BEARING FLOODED WITH OIL

A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furled in 30 years of service.

A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

The gear case contains two pairs of gears and the supply of oil. From this gear case the oil circulates to every bearing in a constant stream. It flows out through the friction washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to the gear case. Not a drop of oil can escape. It is used over and over. So long as there is any oil in the gear case the gears and every bearing will be flooded with oil.

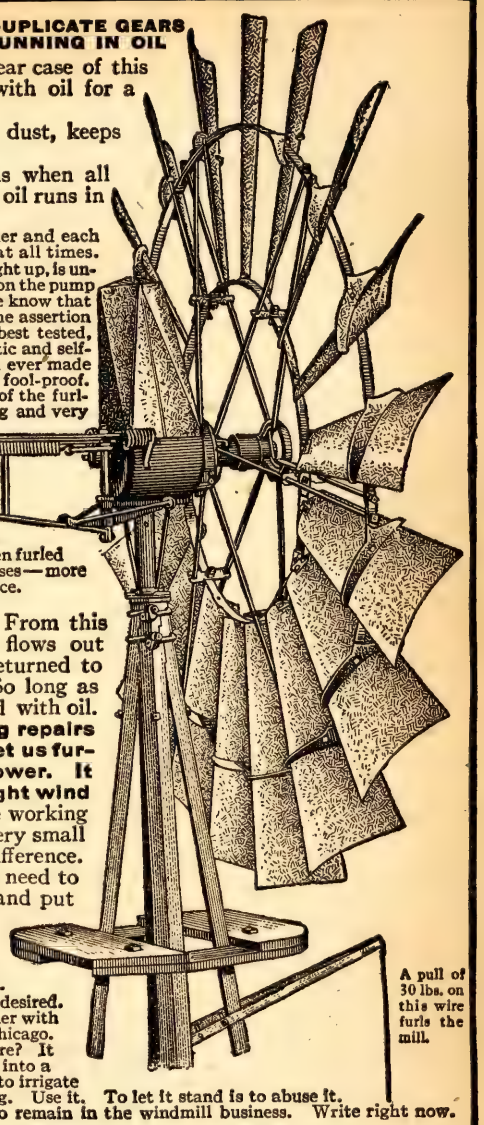
If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Running water purifies itself—stagnant water, standing water, collects and retains impurities. If you pump from your well constantly all the water it can spare, the water that comes in to take its place will be pure. If the water in your well stands until you happen to want some, and you pump but little, then it is likely that surface water will flow into it and carry in impurities. The unsafe well is the one that has standing water. A flowing stream is the thing to be desired.

The auto-oiled windmill makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to the other with practically no wear and no cost. If interested, write Aermotor Co., 1146 So. Campbell Ave., Chicago. Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

We need and must have the best dealers everywhere. They need us if they are going to remain in the windmill business. Write right now.



A pull of 30 lbs. on this wire furls the mill.

$2,500,000 for Reimbursements

UNDER the recent urgent deficiency act which was signed by the President on January 25, $2,500,000 is now available for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease, according to a bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture. Up to January 1 the outbreak had cost the government a total of $2,129,138.04. Of this sum $1,840,328.99 represents the government's share of the expense of slaughtering affected herds and reimbursing the owners for their loss, of which the government pays half and the individual states the remainder. The figures show that exclusive of the work in January 101,176 animals have been slaughtered. Of these 46,268 were cattle, 47,735 swine and the remainder sheep and goats.

The money now at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture will, it is believed, aid in the campaign against the pestilence by enabling the government to make prompt payment to all owners of affected herds, and thus minimize the reluctance of the farmers to have their stock slaughtered. In Illinois, for example, approximately $600,000 is now available for this purpose. The loss in that state has been larger than in any other, 36,758 animals, altogether, having been slaughtered. Of these 14,653 were cattle and 21,587 were swine. Pennsylvania comes next with 17,896 animals, and Ohio third with 10,111. None of the sixteen other states in which there was an outbreak has lost as many as 8,000. In Indiana and Michigan, where the disease originated, the loss of the former state has been 6,127 animals, and of the latter 7,728.

The Farm Inventory

ALL MERCHANTS and manufacturers and good business men take an inventory at least once a year.

But very few farmers take an inventory or keep a record of their receipts and expenditures. For several reasons, though, the farm inventory is one of the most necessary features of the business side of agriculture. The farm inventory should include all assets—land, at its correct value, improvements on the farm, livestock, implements, cash, notes receivable, accounts receivable and everything that is of any value belonging to the farm and the farmer. It should also show all liabilities including mortgages, notes, accounts payable, etc.

If such an inventory is properly taken and proper values are used, then the balance between the assets, which is the property, and the liabilities, which are what are owing, will be the net worth of the farmer. Such a balance compared with the balances of preceding years, and will show the net earnings or profits for each year.

The best time to take an inventory is when the stock of grain and other produce is low. This will usually come in the winter or toward spring. Taken at such time it will also show the farmer, before the season's work begins, what new tools are needed, or what old tools will be in need of repairs. When an inventory is once properly taken, the succeeding inventories will be very simple matters.

A New Book

"Agriculture" (Bobbs-Merrill), by O. H. Benson and George Herbert Betts, is primarily intended for elementary study in the schools. It takes up in a general way the principal points in the cultivation of the leading farm crops, live stock, poultry and general farm management, and goes a step farther by assigning to the pupils special experiments and subjects for investigation. Although the book is intended for use in the schools, it is one which might well be read with interest by many practical farmers.

Commissions and boards to show farmers how to raise more than they do are all right in a way, but what the farmers would really like to have is a commission which will show them how to always market what they do raise at a reasonable profit.

The man who rushes and hustles at his work creates a big stir and makes considerable noise, but, as a rule, he doesn't accomplish as much as the man who works more slowly and uses his head.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
February 15 to March 1, 1915.

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, when revised prices will be quoted in this paper. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request. Cotton Seamless Bags 22c each extra.

COW PEAS	Per bu.
WHIPPOORWILL	$2.75
CLAY	2.65
RED	2.65
BLACK	2.65
CLOVER	**Per bu.**
LITTLE RED, O. K. Brand	$10.25
LITTLE RED, Choice	10.00
LITTLE RED, Prime	9.50
MAMMOTH or BIG ENGLISH, O. K. Brand	10.00
ALSIKE, O. K. Brand	10.00
ALFALFA, O. K. Brand	10.00
SWEET CLOVER, Yellow Blossom, per lb.	.20
SWEET CLOVER, White Blossom, per lb.	.22
TIMOTHY	**Per bu.**
CHOICE	3.25
O. K. BRAND	3.75
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ORCHARD GRASS	**Per bu.**
O. K. BRAND	$2.25
PRIME	2.00
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	**Per bu.**
FANCY	1.25
RED TOP	**Per bu.**
UNHULLED	1.25
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QUICK GROWING (postpaid)	$ .35
10 lbs. or over (not prepaid)	.25
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LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

The Live Stock Situation

THE LIVE STOCK situation in this country, especially as regards the manner in which it may or may not be affected by the war in Europe, is a question which is being argued pro and con by producers, press and all others who have a real or fancied interest in the matter. For months it has been generally proclaimed that the war would be certain to cause a shortage in the live stock market which, in turn, would cause a reign of high prices. This claim has been applied particularly to horses and it has been pointed out that, owing to the European demand, this country's supply of horses had been greatly diminished and that increased prices were sure to prevail for several years to come. As to meat animals, it has been pointed out that this country has been called upon to largely supply the armies of Europe and that, in consequence, our own supply of these animals has been heavily decreased.

In answer to these claims comes a recently issued bulletin of the Department of Agriculture which declares that for the first time in many years all classes of live stock in the United States are increasing in numbers. On January 1, says the bulletin, the number of beef cattle showed an increase of 1,212,000 head, or 3.4 per cent., while the increase of farm animals, taken as a whole, was 7,712,000 over January 1 of last year. The bulletin denies that the exporting of horses to the armies has caused any serious decrease in this country, and points out that the total export has very likely not been more thna 75,000 out of a total of approximately 25,000,000. Further, the bulletin shows that, despite these shipments, there are at present 233,000 more horses on the farms in this country than there were a year ago.

As regards swine, there were on January 1 of last year 58,933,000 in this country. On January 1 of this year there were 64,618,000, an increase of 5,685,000. This particular increase is accounted for by the fact that swine can be increased more rapidly than other classes of live stock and, consequently, an enlarged demand can be met more readily. At present, the bulletin states, the market value of horses and mules shows a decline, which is thought to be largely due to the depressed cotton situation in the South. However, while denying the notion of a horse famine, the government specialists are convinced that farmers will find it profitable to use good work mares for breeding more stock.

Dehorned Cattle

NOT ENOUGH attention is paid in many cases to the advantages derived from dehorning cattle. This system, instead of being injurious to the cattle, as has been stated, is frequently of positive benefit to them, and is nearly always of benefit to the owner. Neither is the practice so cruel a one as many people believe it to be. It is true that a newly dehorned cow is a rather ghastly sight, but it should be remembered that a very little blood will make a great showing, and the amount of blood lost by dehorning is really quite small. Further, the pain to the cow is not nearly so great as might be imagined.

It is a fact that a herd of dehorned cows will give more milk than a herd not dehorned. The reasons for this are probably numerous, but one in particular makes itself very prominent. This is the fact that in a herd of cows with horns one or two members will always dominate the others, driving them about, forcing them away from the choicest feed and keeping them in a state of uneasiness which tends to cut down the production of milk to a very appreciable degree. When the horns are removed this domination of the herd ceases and, being in an easy frame of mind, the entire herd will begin to produce a proper amount of milk.

No dropping off in the yield of milk occurs, as a rule, even during the day or two following the removal of the horns, a fact which in itself shows that the cows feel no serious ill effects as the result of the operation. Other advantages of dehorning are to be found in the facts that dehorned cattle take up less room, and are much more gentle and easily handled.

The advantage of the removal of the domination of the whole by a few is to be found not only in cows, but in steers as well. Dehorned steers, not being worried by other members of the herd, fatten more quickly, are docile and give practically no trouble.



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Method in Milking

IN ORDER to milk well it is necessary to understand the principles which make milking possible. Milk is held in the udder by means of a muscle or valve, the end of which comes into the top of the teat, and the whole operation of milking lies in the proper pressure and release of this muscle. Directly, as pressure is brought to bear on it, the teat fills with milk, and a gentle but firm pressure on the teat forces out the milk into the pail.

The whole operation of milking should be carried out from the wrist, simply by the action of the fingers and hand, and the teats should be pressed with the points of the fingers against the palm. Best results are obtained when the operation is carried out steadily, and there is nothing so conducive to spoiling a cow as frequent stoppage during milking.

It is better that the two fore teats are milked first, and then the two hind ones, instead of the often-used system of starting with the near fore teat and an off hind teat and then reversing the order. The hind teats yield the most milk, and if one hand is being used to milk a fore teat and the other a hind teat, the operation is not usually completed simultaneously. When once the milk begins to flow the cow should not be left until every drop of milk has been withdrawn. Failure to withdraw all the milk from the udder at the time of milking is the commonest cause of cows drying off prematurely.

It isn't always so much the owning of a good farm as it is the working of a poor farm well that pays.

A hen's singing isn't as pretty as a canary's, but it sounds a heap more like prosperity.



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The De Laval is the only cream separator that can be depended upon to do good work under such conditions.

That is largely because of the exclusive patented "split wing" feeding device in the De Laval bowl.

This delivers the incoming milk into the separating bowl between the discs **beyond the cream wall** so that there is no remixing of the cream with whole milk, as in the bowls of all other separators.

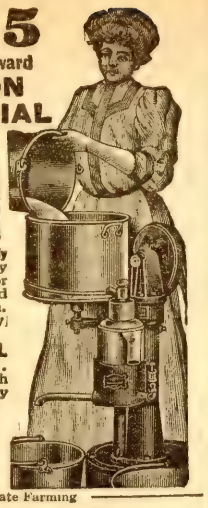
For this reason the De Laval will skim clean under the very hardest conditions, whereas other machines which may do fairly good skimming under favorable summer conditions are the worst kind of "cream thieves" in winter.

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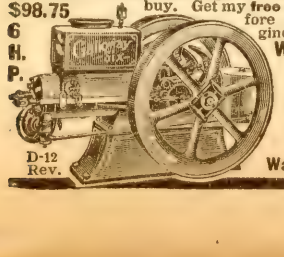


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D-12 Rev.

Butter vs. Oleomargarine

The Real Points at Issue in the National Controversy Given by the National Dairy Union

Question—What is the natural color of butter made from cows on natural grass pasture?

Answer—A high shade of yellow.

Q.—Why do dairymen sometimes color butter in winter?

A.—To preserve a uniform color, and make it look exactly what it is—butter.

Q.—What is the natural color of oleomargarine?

A.—Almost white.

Q.—Why do oleomargarine manufacturers color their product?

A.—To make it look exactly like what it is not—butter.

Q.—Why do they wantt it to look like butter?

A.—So they may be able to sell it for an exorbitant profit, and more than it is worth, by deceiving the purchaser.

Q.—What is the cost of producing oleomargarine?

A.—About half the cost of producing good butter.

Q.—How is oleomargarine made?

A.—Light-colored, odorless and almost tasteless fats are hcurned in milk, giving them the aroma and flavor of butter, which makes the oleomargarine taste just like butter and deceives the consumer.

Q.—If oleomargarine is made to look like butter, and to taste like butter, so the user can not tell it from butter, and if it is made of wholesome ingredients, why should it not be made and colored?

A.—Because most people prefer the real article; because the oleomargarine manufacturers can undersell the butter makers (farmers), and thus destroy their industry, for farmers cannot make oleomargarine; because it would enable the manufacturers to make exorbitant profits by putting up the price on oleomargarine just under that of butter; because it is a fraud to do it, and because the welfare of a million farmers is more important than the swollen profits of a few rich nabobs.

Q.—If oleomargarine manufacturers believe their own statements, to-wit, that oleomargarine is superior in purity and wholesomeness, why are they striving for the privilege of counterfeiting butter?

A.——?

Q.—Do the dairy interests object to competing with oleomargarine?

A.—They court competition, but object to substitution. Where there is substitution there can not be competition.

Q.—Why it is of vital interest to agriculture and to the country at large that the butter product of the cow be protected from counterfeiting and fraudulent substitution?

A.—Until beef largely increases in value, cows can not be profitably kept on improved farms for the production of beef alone. Counterfeiting, and thereby substitution of low-priced fats and vegetable oils for genuine butter, would mean the passing of the cow from many farms. With her passes the mother of the beef steer, and the farmer's mainstay in his effort to maintain the fertility of his farm. The results will be higher prices for beef, lower acre production of grains, and ultimately higher-priced butter substitutes.

Q.—What do the farmers ask of Congress?

A.—That butter substitutes be made to sell upon their own merit, to cease counterfeiting butter, and to appear in their own inherent and distinctive color. Only in this way can the admitted rights of the producers of butter and the persons who elect to consume butter be protected.

Dairy Notes

ALWAYS treat the cow and herd kindly. A kind word and a caressing touch are quite as good as digestible protein. The milk producer has to do with motherhood, and a cow's affection for the calf prompts the desire to give milk. If you gain her affection she will desire to give you more milk.

A good calf may be ruined by improper feeding. Sweet milk one day and sour the next, or warm milk one day and cold the next, will surely cause trouble. An unclean pail may carry germs that will cause scours and perhaps death.

Don't expect the dairy cow to produce milk without the proper materials to work with. See that she is fed properly winter and summer.

The clippers are as important a part of the stable equipment in a high class milk producing plant as the litter carrier or the scoop shovel. One of the easiest and simplest ways to produce clean milk is to clip the udders and flanks of the cows so that they will carry no long hairs to drop into the milk and carry germs which will render it unclean.

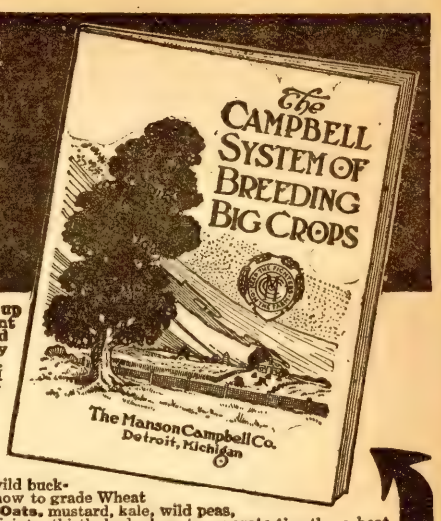
To be rightly fed a cow should be studied with each ration. She should be watched to see if she will respond to more feed, or if she is getting more than she is using. The duties of a dairyman are not finished when he has merely thrown the grain in front of a cow.

A large udder does not always indicate a large milker. The cow that made the 30,000-pound record of milk in one year does not carry a remarkably large udder.

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How to Prepare a Hotbed

THE following instructions for preparing a hotbed have been drawn up by O. M. Morris, horticulturist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman, Wash. Collect unheated manure from the horse barns and mix with the pure manure an equal amount of straw that has been used for bedding. Fork this over well and pile in a heap and let stand for about two days. If it does not start to heat in this time moisten the entire pile with warm water.

Prepare a pit for the manure bed. This should be located on the south side of buildings with a good exposure to the sun. The pit should be about two feet deep, not over six feet wide and as long as desired. It is preferable to have the long measure east and west. As soon as the manure has started to heat well, it should be placed in the pit and carefully tramped. This is the best method of packing the manure evenly in all parts of the bed. If it seems dry add enough water to dampen, but do not apply enough to saturate the bed. Let the bed stand until it is heating well throughout, then cover with five or six inches of good garden loam. Let this stand for three or four days and then work down the surface with a rake and the bed is ready for seeding.

A broad frame, 10 or 12 inches high on the south and double that on the north, should be placed about the bed when the pit is prepared. The glass sash or cloth covering used should be placed on as soon as the manure is packed in.

A bed prepared in this way will furnish heat about six weeks. The temperature will run high at the start and gradually go down. At the end of six weeks the hotbed becomes a cold frame and will protect the plants from frosts but not hard freezes.

Plant Onions Early

PLANTING onions within two weeks after the soil reaches workable condition is likely to result in larger average yields than planting a week or two later. It is always advisable to plant at the very earliest date in the spring that a good seed bed can be prepared.

If onions are to be grown without thinning, great care must be taken in sowing the seed to secure a thin and uniform stand. This involves not only adjusting the seed drill with extreme precision, but also testing the seed for germinating power. The chief objection to thinning is the cost. If onions are not thinned and great care has not been taken in planting them, there is likely to be a large percentage of undersized bulbs. Even those that are of marketable size are likely to be smaller than those which have been thinned.

Although in market gardening the cost of growing onions from sets is considerably greater than that of growing the crop from seed, this method is more certain to produce a paying crop, particularly under favorable weather conditions. It is likely to produce a larger crop which will ripen earlier and therefore can be disposed of promptly at harvest time. The chief objection to growing onions from sets is the amount of labor involved in planting them. This is usually offset, however, by the saving of expense in weeding, thinning and tillage.

Pruning Grape Vines

If allowed to go unpruned, grapes are likely to be ill-shaped and undesirable. It makes no difference, says the Horticultural Department of the Nebraska University farm, whether the grapes have been trained to the four-arm system, the fan system, or to any other—the principles of pruning are practically the same. In doing this work, it is important that the buds which are to produce the crop this coming season should be chosen from the canes produced last season, growing on two-year-old arms. Never save water-sprouts or canes growing directly from wood more than two years old, as these do not produce fruit. Buds for renewal may be secured by choosing a cane located at the base of one left for bearing fruit, and cutting it back to a spur of three to four buds or "eyes."



READY FOR THE HUNT

Orchard and Garden Notes

Now is a good time to begin to think about clearing away the peach tree borers. Trees cannot be "cured" of borers, but by careful work the borers can usually be eliminated, although the work must be done on the borers themselves and not on the trees. Clean away the gum and follow up the borers and dig them out. Go over the trees frequently spring and fall and when the gum is seen at the base clean the borer out. Something can be done by painting the base of the tree a foot or more up with white lead and oil, but watching the trees and taking out the borers is essential.

The withering of apples and potatoes in storage is due to their losing water by evaporation and results from the storage room being too dry, even though the temperature may be kept low. Moisture may be procured in the storage room by setting a tub of water with a cloth suspended over it so that the bottom end reaches the water in the tub and the top end is suspended above the tub into the room. In this way the air becomes more quickly saturated than would be the case if only an open tub were set in the rom.

Very few farmers are aware of the fact that as much can be done in ten minutes with a good seed drill as can be accomplished in two hours if the seed must be sown by hand. Time on the farm is at a premium in the spring of the year when we are anxious to get every crop planted at the earliest possible moment. Again, some springs there is so much wet weather that it is almost impossible to get the crops in on time without the use of hand seed drills. With up-to-date drills such as are now sold by a number of firms we can sow all of the vegetables, such as sweet corn, peas, beans, cucumber, beet, radish, carrot, parsnip, onion, turnip, etc. A good seed drill is a labor-saving as well as a back-saving device.



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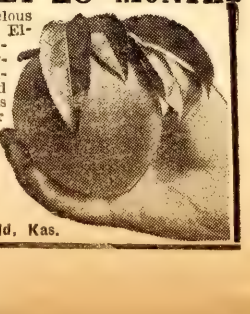
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A Getting-Together Movement

By John Underwood

WE, AS AMERICAN FARMERS, are slow to appreciate co-operation as applied to farm work, and no one can grasp it at all unless he is imbued with an altruistic spirit, a disposition to help his neighbor as well as himself and thus fulfill the Golden Rule.

Until recent years the tiller of the soil has been obliged to depend on himself. All through the last century he has made his living by muscular labor and his wealth by the advance in the price of land, where the land is good. His isolation has compelled him to rely largely on himself and has made him what the scientists call an individualist, a man who relies on his own unaided strength and resources. The time has come, however, when co-operation is quite as necessary as individual effort has been heretofore.

The purchase of farm machinery, which the shortage of labor absolutely requires, has become a very heavy burden on the eighty-acre and quarter-section farm. Of course, every one knows that farming can not be done now as it was a half-century ago, with a plow or two, one harrow, a wagon, two horses, a rake, a cradle and a scythe. A hay loader, a corn harvester-binder, two or three different kinds of plows, harrows and rollers are absolute necessities. The silo is in general use, and of course a silage cutter and some kind of power to run it is required. A manure spreader and grain drill are needed whether the farm is a forty or an eighty, a quarter section, a half-section or a section.

In a well-settled neighborhood there is no necessity for any one man owning all these tools. By a little planning two or three farmers can use one corn harvester, one silage cutter and power, and by combining labor can fill their silos at minimum expense. Or where silage is not used they can own a corn shredder in the same way. Even on the quarter-section farm there is no need for every man to own a grain drill. With a little management one grain drill will do the work on three, four or a half dozen farms. It can usually be arranged for one man to buy the drill and the rest to pay a stated acreage for the use of it. The same is true of the manure spreader, although every farmer really ought to have one for himself. I know a farmer who has four married sons, all of whom are influential citizens, also practical up-to-date farmers, and they all manage and operate five large farms upon the co-operative plan. Grain and stock farming are combined. One bull and one male hog serve all the farms. The common property of all are two manure spreaders, two hay loaders, three self-binders, two mowing machines, two hay rakes and two hay tedders. The labor is co-operative. It is obvious the money that is saved on these five farms by adopting this plan. There is no need for farmers waiting until the whole neighborhood gets ready to thresh, for five or six farmers can buy a small threshing outfit, stack their grain, thresh it themselves and greatly promote the peace of mind and the comfort of the wives who make their homes havens of rest and peace. There is no need of farmers along a straight road to town having bad roads except, perhaps, for a short period in the spring. If they will simply agree to bring pressure to bear upon the supervisors to put that road in order and then agree among themselves that they will drag it after every rain and every thaw, there will be no difficulty about getting to town in comfort ten or eleven months of the year. Farmers greatly aid each other by coming to an understanding as to the kind of cattle they are keeping, especially if they are engaged in dairying, and by agreeing with each other as to the purchase of sires they will be able to keep the good ones sires of proven merit in the community.

The mutual telephone system forms the best way for farmers to have telephones. This is the method employed by farmers in my community. Eight years ago ten neighbors whose farms adjoined built a good, substantial pole route to the nearest town, four miles away, with the idea of connecting with the board of a wealthy company. We did not connect for one year, but found it very unsatisfactory on account of the high rates and the constant changes made in them, always in favor of the larger company and detrimental to ours. So we decided to go into the telephone business for ourselves. At first we could not find more than twenty people who were willing to take hold of the business with us. It was almost a universal prediction that the venture would be a financial failure. But we stubbornly insisted that we would own our own business or do without telephones, and we contended that when the first switchboard had been established and operated for a year its operation would serve as an object lesson and our greatest battle would be won. This proved to be correct. At first people wanted us to rent phones to them or operate them for a certain sum. This we refused to do, no one being allowed to connect phones except stockholders in the company. The business is run for our own convenience and without any idea of profit making. It has grown beyond our expectations and we now have more than a dozen exchanges. The enterprise has proved a grand success within itself, besides being of great value as an educational factor. The above are simple examples of practical co-operation that should be common and will be common whenever farmers come to realize that their own profit, as well as their personal comfort, depends upon co-operating or working together to each other's hands for mutual benefit.



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When setting up the incubator level it carefully. If the door sticks don't plane it off until after the incubator has been heated and thoroughly dried. Then the chances are it won't have to be planed. See that the incubator runs steadily at the desired temperature before filling with eggs. Turn the eggs twice daily after the second and until the 19th day just previous to caring for the lamps. Cool the eggs once daily, according to the weather, from the seventh to the 19th day. Test the eggs on the seventh and 14th days. After the 18th day don't open the machine until the chicks are hatched.

Run the machine at about 102 or 103 degrees for a day before putting in the eggs. The temperature should remain nearly even during the hatch. When the bulk of the thermometer rests directly on the eggs the temperature is usually held at 101½ to 102 degrees the first week; 102 to 103 the second week, and 103 the last week. With a hanging thermometer it is operated at about 102 to 102½ the first two weeks, and 103 the last week.

Eggs throw off heat as they develop, so occasionally the regulator needs to be slightly changed, but it should not be changed more than necessary. The temperature of the egg chamber may be lowered by reducing the flame of the lamp in the middle of the day. Regulate the incubator before opening the door to attend to the eggs.

Eggs that are set while very fresh and never at any time in the hatch allowed to get cold will usually hatch before the exact date—in summer sometimes two days beforehand. If left to get too cold or too old, they may take a couple of days longer than the given time in which to hatch.

The Egg Type of Hen

ACCORDING to Tom Barron of England, who ranks as one of the world's foremost poultry experts, the type of hen best adapted to egg-laying can be picked from a flock by a knowledge of what her shape and general characteristics should be. A good layer, he says, usually stands high in front and her back is not on a level or the rear higher than the front. The best producers usually have large combs, a high tail, and a prominent, large, bright eye. Most of the best layers have thin, straight pelvic bones and there is quite a distance between the points of the pelvic bones and the point of the breast bone. This indicates capacity and lots of room for the egg and digestive organs. He likes the wedge-shape, rather narrow in front, but wide behind and wide between the legs.

He considers that a hen that will not lay well in the winter should be discarded, for a hen that doesn't lay well in the winter will not make a good record as a rule. There is a blocky, beef type in every hen which does not lay. He uses two males, which are usually full brothers, in his pens, alternating them every five days, and declares that in this way he gets better fertility, stronger chicks and better hatches.

The department of poultry husbandry of Cornell university has recently been working along the lines adopted by Mr. Barron and going over the flocks of poultry of the farmers of New York. In many flocks, by using this line of selection, they have taken out as high as fifty hens in each hundred and have not reduced the total daily egg yield by one egg. The removal of twenty-five per cent. of the hens in a flock without in any way altering the egg yield they have found to be a common occurrence.

Feeding Young Chickens

THE YOUNG chickens may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed can be made up with good results of either hard-boiled eggs, johnny-cake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal or rolled oats. Mashes mixed with milk are good, but they should be fed in a crumbly mass and not all sloppy.

Young chicks should be fed from three to five times a day, depending somewhat on the experience of the feeder, although it is generally conceded that five times is the preferable number. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is more danger in overfeeding than in underfeeding. At no time should they be fed more than barely enough to satisfy them and to keep them exercising, except at the last meal, when they may be given all they will eat. Greater care must be used not to overfeed chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is apt to result in those confined.

When confined chicks are two months old they may be fed four times daily, and after three months old, three times daily. For chicks raised in small numbers the commercial chick feed is advisable. When raised in large numbers, however, it is usually cheaper for the raiser to prepare the feeds himself. In addition to such feeds the chicks' growth can be hastened by giving them skim-milk, sour milk or buttermilk. Chicks confined in a small yard should always be supplied with green feed, although this, of course, is not necessary when the chicks are allowed a wide range where they can pick up their own green feed.

Egg Mash

Mr. F. C. Hare, in charge of poultry at Clemson College, South Carolina, sends us the following, which he considers the most economical and valuable egg-making food for his state, and it is probably as valuable for other states:

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Corn meal	50 lbs.
Ground oats	50 lbs.
Wheat bran	50 lbs.
Wheat shorts	50 lbs.
Ground lime rock	16 lbs.
Ground charcoal	12 lbs.
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Mix into a mash.

Keep this mash in the house before the hens all the time. Put it in a covered box with slats around it, or in a hopper so the hens cannot waste



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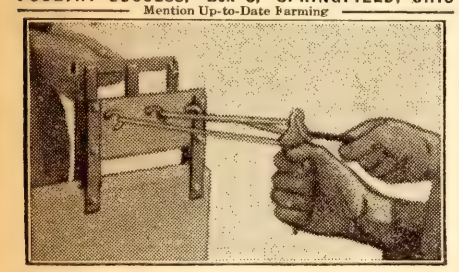
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11½ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 17¼c. a rod for 47-in. stock fence; 28c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. **Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL.** Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.45. Catalog free. **INTERLOCKING FENCE CO Box 45 MORTON, ILLS.**

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Mrs. Halton of N. Vernon, Ind., reports two 100 per cent hatches from her *Progressive Incubator*. Only Incubator with double walls and hundreds of dead air cells. All wood parts California Redwood. No extras to buy. Money back guarantee.

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Poultry raisers ought to follow the simple and easy Buckeye system which positively hatches every hatchable egg. How to make $200 a season with one incubator that costs $7.50 is fully explained in a most intersting book which will be sent absolutely free to any reader who mentions this paper. Every one should write today for this valuable free book to **BUCKEYE COMPANY, 630 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O.**

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If the farmers will buy their Spring needs now, it will start up factories during the Winter when work is most needed.

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Real bargains on every page. Classy buggies, easy riding and sound as a dollar. All going at prices the dealer can't touch because he has his profit and expenses to make and can't meet my

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My price is just the cost of making the buggy plus my small legitimate manufacturer's profit. You get a high-class buggy at a price that saves you $25 to $50.

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Only

You couldn't buy better at two or three times the price. California Redwood case, triple walls, asbestos lined, pure copper tank, surest automatic regulator, safety lamp, everything.



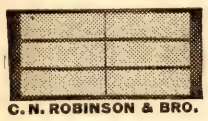
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FreeTrial—strong money back guarantee. 120 chick brooder $2.50; 240 chick brooder $4.00—and up. Write for free book today.

Mankato Incubator Co., Box 723, Mankato, Minn. only **$10.25**

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HOT BED SASH

80c CYPRESS, well made with cross bar, blind tenons, white leaded in joints, Glass, $1.50 per Box.

C. N. ROBINSON & BRO. Dept. 65 Baltimore, Md.

The bakers in Chicago have raised the price of bread because of the increased cost of wheat. The farmers didn't get much of that increased cost of wheat, but if they'd organize, as the bakers have, they could get it—and then the surplus middlemen would quit "middling" and get jobs somewhere else.

If a farmer houses his mowing machine under the apple tree and lets his hens roost on the carriage seat, no amount of talking on his part will make his neighbors believe that his failure at farming is due to poor land.

Every farm horse can't be a race horse, but there is no reason why every farm horse should not be a healthy horse if the proper care is taken of it.

or soil the mash. Do not mix it with water, or feed it at intervals, but keep it before them all the time. Feed the mash dry and let the hens consume it gradually, as nature intended. They will not eat more than they want, and the chance is that the more they eat the more eggs they will lay. Do not mistake the ground lime rock for the burnt lime used for whitewashing. It is the agricultural lime used as a fertilizer. The ground charcoal may be omitted if it cannot be readily procured, but do not omit the salt or any of the other ingredients.

The Evolution of a Poultryman

(Third Article)

"Man's Response to Nature's Needs"

THE AVERAGE chicken house today is similar to that of two generations ago. The home of the human family has been modernized, which is more than being made convenient. The varied needs of man's life are met in the adaptability of the twentieth century home. The play and work rooms, the eating and sleeping apartments are natural responses to the demands of human nature. Life has a larger expression when all the channels of development are provided for. Likewise the chicken house should be a response to the entire nature of the fowl.

Ninety per cent. of the chicken houses now built bear marks of the tallow candle age. Chicken men have begun to realize it. We are tabulating results today. "Returns on investment" is the efficiency test in chicken raising as it is in other industries. The ordnary chicken house is high enough to have two and three times the floor space provided. This would divide the cost of housing at least by two; and at the same time furnish normal exercise, and a natural retreat for the shy and exclusive birds.

The hen which is well provided for will spend one-fourth of the day in the dust. This is for her bath, exercise, play, and her means of freeing herself from the devitalizing parasites which constantly come unseen. The entire flock can not dust in a small box at the same time—yet they are all ready for this most natural function at the same hours of the day. The entire ground floor should be devoted to dusting, providing at least two and a half square feet to each hen. The truth of these statements have been proven to me in experiments which I have conducted in my back yard.

The laws of physics teach the simple maxims regarding absorption and radiation of the light and heat rays. Why cut off the rays of the sun by refraction when the direct rays may be transmitted or absorbed by windows and roof especially during the seven dark, cold or damp months of the year. The practical twentieth century house has its roof and windows set to catch the direct light and heat rays of the sun. Heat comes when heat is needed. Light is had when the days are all too short for the full capacity of the great egg-producing machines.

With the feeding floor above the scratching floor the hens hop easily and frequently back and forth, and have a normal exercise.

It is only the denatured fowl which does not choose seclusion in all its activities, as well as in placing its egg. The hen is the most easily excited of the domestic animals. Like the wild bird she performs the natural functions of her life always alert for an interruption. Necesity only can cause her to ignore this nature-given law of her being. Hence, all the floors of her home should be private to her, as are the rooms of the owner's home to him.

The day of the automatic "trap nest" has come, hence it takes a floor to meet the necessary demands. When the egg is laid the hen passes through the rear of the floor where she can begin feeding again with no loss of time. When the attendant comes the hens which have laid are within reach from the drop doors at the rear of the coop, and the recording, egg-gathering and releasing of the hens are earily done. At the same side of the house the cleaning of the fourth or roosting floor is a small matter.

These are facts, and by a comparison between the four-story house and one of the best two-story houses of an older style—one is forced to wonder at the conclusions—waiting the gradual unfolding in the evolution of the poultryman.

Some Poultry Diseases

WE MENTION the following as the most prevalent poultry diseases throughout the farming sections of this country, and the remedies suggested are from the very best authority:

Colds and Roup

This disease, the worst to spread and destroy a flock, starts with a cold. The nose runs and finally closes up. Then appears a swollen eye, which runs into canker in the head and eye, then in the throat. When the latter stage is reached the fowl is about past effective treatment. When the nose first begins to run, wash with soap and water, then using a small machine oil can filled with the following solution, inject into the nostrils. This will dry up the nostrils, and bring about a healthy state. Solution—Olive oil or melted lard, half ounce, coal oil, one ounce; pine tar, half ounce; carbolic acid, 20 drops. Use this twice a day for three days, when, if begun in time, the cure should be complete.

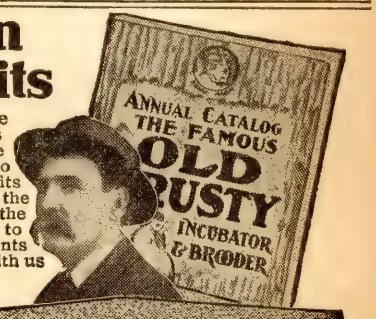
Limber Neck

This disease is usually deadly; very few recover from it. It is a case of poison, usually caused by eating maggots, dead flesh that is rotten, dead rats or other small animals thrown where the fowls can get



Live Well On Chicken Profits

You can do it when you go about it the Johnson way. Let me send you this poultry book and show you how we started 580,000 others. It's no trick to live off the chickens and save the profits you make in other lines. You can let the chicken profits pay the bills—live on the fat of the land and still have money to put in the bank or put into improvements around your home. Get in touch with us and we will show you the way.



Old Trusty

Makes big hatches winter or summer for the beginner as well as the oldtimer. Now used by 580,000 poultry raisers, which is three or four times more than the next best can show. That's because Old Trusty owners go in for profits and get them. You take no risks the Johnson way. Old Trusty comes on thirty to ninety days' trial and ten-year guarantee. Also we pay freight. Write today for Old Trusty book and low price based on 100,000 sales this year.

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M. M. JOHNSON CO., Clay Center, Nebr.

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NEVER BEFORE has such a liberal offer been made. These ten trees are the best early to late varieties. Fine one-year trees, acknowledged the best size to plant. If bought in the usual way, would cost 25c to 50c each.

I OFFER THEM to get you interested in fruit-growing and in our great magazine, Fruit-Grower and Farmer, 32 to 100 pages, handsomely illustrated, twice a month, filled with live, seasonable matter on all kinds of small fruits, tree fruits, gardening, poultry, etc. Your money back if you are not pleased.

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Dear Reader:—

Listen to Me!

YOU may believe every word I say. If you will, the time you spend in reading this advertisement will be the most profitable period of your life. I can put you in the soap business where you can easily make $150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making $2,000.00 a year. I have always been in the agency business, myself, and I know it from A to Z. I will teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made money in the agency business, and many of the agents I have taught have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition than ever before—one that makes my agents more money, and I like it better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home on Monday morning and you will find them washing; go to the neighbors and you will find they are washing too. It is the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means that someone is getting the enormous profit from your territory which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I can give you a chance to make such a big profit that you will be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once, and address your letter to **JOHN B. HECOX**, *General Manager of the WOLVERINE SOAP COMPANY*, 340 Water Street, **Portland Michigan.**

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NEW INVENTION

BRAND NEW SELF-HEATING IRON



Saves its cost every month. Saves miles of walking. Economical, safe, convenient. Used anywhere. Clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, stopping to change irons. Right size, right shape, right weight. Neat, durable. No tanks, fittings, hose nor wires standing out at sides or back to bother. Cheap fuel—1 cent ordinary ironing. Price low. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores.



AGENTS

Make Money quick, sure, easy. All year business. Sells itself. Experience unnecessary. Every home a prospect. All can afford it. Even two or three sales a day gives $27 to $40 week profit. Easy sell six to a dozen a day. Send no money. Write today for description, selling plan how to get FREE SAMPLE.

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Dead Easy. $30 to $40 couldn't buy a better one but you don't pay a cent—dandy big profits on 2 or 3 orders pay for your own suit, made to your measure. We deliver free anywhere. Write quick for free heavy pattern book — 60 nobby fabrics — 36 stunning styles —special inside wholesale prices, etc. Just show your friends your swell suit and

Make $5.00 to $10.00 an hour Easy to take measures. No money needed — no talking — no experience. Just your name and address — a postal will do. Write quick.

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Shores EXTRACTS, SPICES, AND REMEDIES. SHORES-MUELLER CO.

A MONEY-MAKING JOB FOR YOU!

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FARMER OR FARMER'S SON

With rig or auto to call on regular trade with the big Shores Line of Family Medicines, Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles, Veterinary Remedies, Oils, Etc. Our new, successful plan for increasing business assures you of over $150.00 per month profits. **Ask about it.** No experience necessary Don't worry about capital, but write quick.

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WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address **BIGLER COMPANY, X77C, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

them, and sometimes rotten vegetables. Keep the fowls away from these poisons, and you are not likely to be troubled with this disease. It is not contagious.

Chicken Cholera

This disease is caused by filth and decayed or rotten food of animal matter or vegetation, dirty houses, lice, mites and general running down of the health of the fowls. Clean up and you will have no cholera. Pure fresh water and pure food are required to keep fowls healthy.

Scaly Legs

This ruins the legs and makes the fowl uneasy and it does not thrive. It is a disease that is found in all parts of America. The remedy is lard and sulphur, mixed and thinned with coal oil. Thoroughly saturate the legs once or twice and the disease is removed. Coal oil the perches once or twice, and treat the fowls as soon as scales appear on their legs.

Poultry Pickings

THE FLOORS of a poultry house should always be dry. If the floor is of earth raise it above the level of the surrounding ground by filling in with dirt. If board floors are used, keep the surface covered with two or three inches of litter and renew it every few days.

Hens that are afraid of the caretaker and fly every time he approaches will never lay as well as those which are on friendly terms with the men about them.

Hens that are laying heavily will often get thin in flesh unless fed more liberal rations.

It is a wise plan to disinfect the incubator which has been used before it is started on this season's work and to disinfect it after each hatching throughout the season.

When frost glistens on the walls of the poultry house it indicates lack of ventilation. Take out a window and tack muslin across the opening. The fowls will not suffer with the cold if the house is dry.

Don't forget that no matter how much milk you give the fowls to drink, they must also have water in a separate dish or water fountain.

Don't leave wet mash about the poultry house. Feed what the hens will clean up in fifteen minutes; remove any left at the end of that time, and always feed on a clean board or in a clean feed trough.

Sometimes a male bird will stand around and let the hens eat all the feed so that he doesn't get enough and becomes weakened. Such birds must be taken out of the flock and fed separately.

Appearance is worth a great deal in selling eggs. It is always well to sort them, separating the dark colored ones from those which are light, and also having the different sizes together. Eggs sent to market in an attractive manner will more quickly catch the eye of the buyer and will often gain in price.

Don't keep a young rooster not intended for a breeder past the broiler stage. These birds are profit consumers and are worth more when killed for broilers than when crowding the pens to no advantage.

Charcoal cut up into small particles is relished by fowls and should be kept before them. They also like an occasional supply of hot corn, and it will do no harm if the corn is occasionally allowed to char. This feed should not be fed to exceed once a week, and then only in winter.

The way to have eggs late in the year is to hatch pullets early.

The roosts in a hen coop should always be level, that is, no roost should be higher than another. If the roosts are arranged in a slanting fashion, the instinct of the hens prompts them to get on the highest one, feeling that by so doing they are farthest removed from danger. It has been known to happen, especially when the weather was warm, that hens crowded on the top roost of a slanting tier would nearly suffocate and their production of eggs would fall off to an appreciable degree. With the roosts level the hens will not crowd, but will be contented to find places where there is room for them.

It is never well to attempt to keep a large number of chicks in small brooders in one house. The difficulty lies in the fact that the chicks will all persist in attempting to crowd into one or two brooders and piling up with disastrous results. The colony house is probably the best solution for the brooder problem. If these cannot be used, however, brooder stoves are said to work out very satisfactorily. These stoves are made on the baseburner principle, with a large circular radiator to throw the heat to the floor. In that circle of warmth the chicks are said to sleep without piling up and without danger of smothering from lack of air.

It's the farmer who realizes that his head was given him for other purposes than to keep his hat in shape who succeeds in his business.

Slippery Proof

"No, teacher, you can't make me believe the earth is round."

"Where does the sun rise?"

"In the east, of course."

"Where does it set?"

"It sets in the west."

"How does it get back to the east to rise again the next morning?"

"It slips back in the night when we are all asleep."

Chicks From the Incubator

WHEN you buy an incubator you get instructions how to use it. We give below how U. R. Fishel, one of the most successful poultry raisers of the country, treats the chicks after they are hatched:

It is very hard to lay down set rules as to the care of chicks, as different locations, climates, seasons, feed, etc., have a great deal to do with the success of rearing artificially hatched chicks.

When the incubator is through hatching we remove the egg trays and leave the chicks in the incubators at least twenty-four hours. We always open the incubator door a little to give the chicks fresh air. After the chicks have been in the incubator twenty-four hours we remove them to the brooder which we have prepared by covering the floor with a thin layer of sand and some fine cut straw under the hover. We have placed in the brooder a small pan of granulated charcoal, also one of chick grit. We also keep before the chicks at all times drinking water, soft or rain water being the best.

We feed the chicks nothing for the first day they are in the brooder, after that feed every hour, but very sparingly. Any good prepared chick feed is the proper food for them. Scatter thin in the sand and litter, making the little fellows learn to work for a living. Do not overfeed, for this means sure death to your little flock.

After a few days, or when your chicks are nicely started, you can feed them table scraps or stale bread soaked in milk, in fact, almost anything fro mthe kitchen will be good for them; but remember, grit, charcoal and water must be before them at all times.

After the chicks are a week old we keep before them at all times pure wheat bran. They relish this greatly and it is a cheap bulky feed and one that gives the chicks quick growth.

We keep a dry mash before our chicks at all times, and after they are feathered out we also hopper feed them with a grain mixture.

A chick, to thrive and grow out well, wants food where he can get it at any time desired.

We leave our chicks in the brooder house until four or five weeks old, then place them in outdoor brooders until nearly feathered out. From the outdoor brooders we place them in brood coops, where they are kept until they learn to get in out of the rain and there is no danger of their drowning. We then remove them out on the farm in colony houses, giving them absolutely free range.

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Just as easily and earn as much money as our hundreds of other agents who clean up—$4, $6, $8, $10 a day with our "ZANOL" **NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS** in tubes, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc. Over 100 kinds. Fast sellers, steady repeaters. Every home a customer. Little or no capital required. 100 per cent profit. Light, neat sample case furnished. Write TODAY for full particulars—**FREE**

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Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.

COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

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Beacon Burner FREE

FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.

100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity.

COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner **FREE.** Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

HOME SUPPLY CO., 68 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

Buy it now

Don't buy what you don't need, but buy what you do need, now. It will put thousands of idle men at work who are suffering this Winter.

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Everyone who has a garden wants Cabbages. They need little space—a foot or so apart—and a garden as "big as a handkerchief" has room for at least fifty plants.

We have just made an arrangement with the biggest Cabbage Plant growers in the country—Wm. C. Geraty Co., Yonges Island, S. C., to furnish us with extra-choice "Frost-Proof" plants, which we are going to give away **free.**

These plants are grown on an island just off the coast, where the brisk, cold breezes of the Atlantic make them tough, hardy and healthy. The big advantage is that you can plant them in the field **a month or six weeks earlier than home-grown plants,** which means solid heads three or four weeks earlier.

These "Frost-Proof" plants are guaranteed to stand a temperature of ten degrees above zero without injury.

Geraty's "Frost-Proof" Cabbage Plants are hardier, better and worth more, because for the home garden or market they will produce heads before any others, and better heads, too. So sure are the growers of this that they will refund 25 cents if 50 were taken, or 35 cents if 100 were taken, if you do not find this true.

Our Offer To any person who will subscribe for a year, or renew his subscription for a year—50 cents—we will deliver 50 plants and guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Or if you want 100 plants, send only 25 cents more—75 cents total. Send the coupon now and you will get the plants *AT THE PROPER TIME* for planting at your place.

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R. R..... County..... State.....

Make the Air Work

The "Old Oaken Bucket" has a picturesque place in the cherished memories of childhood. It has little place, however, in the present-day scheme of hygienics. For it must be admitted that the stagnant well and the moss-covered pail are first-rate breeding places for disease.

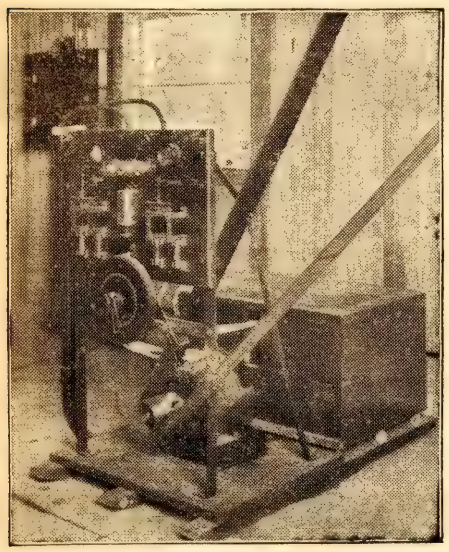
Nowadays, the up-to-the-minute captain of farm industry is looking out carefully for his water supply—not only for his family and himself, but for his stock. And he is the one to take especial interest in the announcement in this issue of an auto-oiled windmill that "works by a breath"—that runs in the slightest of air currents—busy practically all the time keeping the well pumped out—keeping the water in motion. The manufacturer says it requires but a political argument in the near vicinity to make it run industriously! And a little "war-talk" makes 'er hum!

The gears and bearings are flooded with oil, which is used over and over again. Two quarts of oil will keep it running a year.

Surely here is a new height of efficiency reached in the construction of farm machinery. It merits a place with the auto-plow, the motor-churn, and the 8-cylinder "buzz-wagon"!

A Farm Electric Lighting Plant

The illustration shows a type of farm electric lighting plants, this particular plant having been installed on a farm in Pennsylvania. It is set up in one end of a tool house and is operated by the same gasoline engine which is used to run the feed grinder, grind-stone and other pieces of farm machinery. In order to operate the electric lighting plant it was only neces-



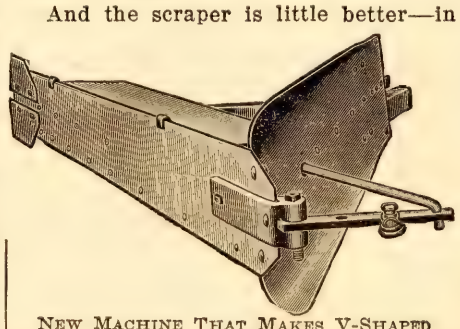
sary to add another pulley to the shaft to which was belted the dynamo so that when the engine is being run to grind feed, or for any other work, it also operates the dynamo which generates the current and stores it in the storage battery. The illustration shows the electric lighting plant all mounted on one skid, including the dynamo, the switchboard for controlling the current and the battery. The battery consists of 16 cells assembled in rubber jars and is contained in the wooden box just back of the dynamo.

In winter this farmer runs the plant for a few hours each day, although in summer it is only necessary to run it once every week or ten days to charge the battery. The electricity stored in the battery while the engine is running is available for use at any time, giving a full 24-hour electric lighting service.

Ditches and Roads

THERE are few sections in this country where farmers can get along without more or less ditching, and many of the perplexities of the good roads movement is imperfect grading, ineffective ditching, and failure to keep in repair. The turning plow is a very poor ditcher; the dirt thrown up is almost constantly falling back, and high places are nearly sure to be left at the very places where they make the ditch a failure.

And the scraper is little better—in



NEW MACHINE THAT MAKES V-SHAPED DITCHES

some respects not so good. The bottom of the ditch must be as wide as the scraper is broad, and then it is difficult to make the team walk in the ditch for lack of room, and it is equally difficult to make one horse walk on one side and the other horse on the other, because it is too wide. Besides the scraperfull of dirt is nearly sure to be thrown in a pile where it ought not to be. This is specially true in road work. We never yet saw a road graded up with scrapers that was not left uneven and in bumps as the dirt was drawn up and emptied from the scrapers. This is specially so in unskilled road repairing, and the roads are generally left worse than they were at the start.

The farm ditch ought to be strictly V-shaped, and so should the ditches along the roadsides. There are machines—light draft machines—so constructed as to make that kind of ditches, and when those machines come into general use, the turning plow and scraper ditch will go out with so many other things of the past.

Effective February 1

Reduction No. 3
On Goodyear Tires

Making Total Reductions 45 Per Cent in Two Years To Give Always the Most for the Money

We are glad again—for the third time in two years—to announce a big reduction on Goodyear tires, effective Feb. 1st.

Goodyear policy on price is to give the utmost in a tire at the lowest possible profit. Our reductions are made to that end, without ever reducing the quality.

That always means, with our matchless output, more for the money than any other maker can give.

As rubber came down our prices came down. As our output multiplied, reducing factory cost, our prices came down with it. In two years our reductions—including the present — have totaled 45 per cent.

Last year we increased our output 26.6 per cent. A few days ago the embargo on rubber was modified so that supplies seem assured. The market price for rubber seems for a time established. Fabric costs less than last year. So, under our minimum profit policy, we announce this new reduction.

Only Fair Basis

We consider profit margin on a tire the only fair price basis. We keep that margin just as low as our line allows.

While we do that, Goodyear tires will always undersell any tires that compare with them. That is because we have the largest output. We have a new factory, modernly equipped. And we have world-wide facilities for buying rubber, of our extra grade, at the lowest market price.

For a long, long time most tires have sold much above Goodyear prices. Some have sold one-third higher. A few have sold lower, as some always will, because of less rubber, less quality. But we can and do, under all conditions, give more for the money than any rival tire can offer.

The Best We Know

Goodyear Fortified Tires offer the best we know. They are built to give you the lowest cost per mile. They minimize tire trouble in five costly ways employed by no other maker. And they are always the same, regardless of price reductions.

Most tires will always sell higher, because of smaller output. Some tires will always sell lower because of lower standards. But we promise you that none will ever give better than Goodyear value.

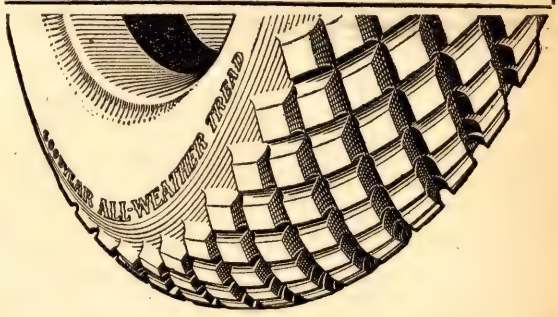
This policy has made Goodyears the largest-selling tires in the world. It will make them more so as more men find them out.

Ask your Goodyear dealer for our new price on the size you buy.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio
Makers of Goodyear Tire Saver Accessories and Goodyear Wing Carriage Tires and Other Types

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Fortified Tires

Fortified Against
- Rim Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure.
- Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets.
- Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires.
- Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.



(2232)

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Where? In the Golden Prairie District of Southeastern Wyoming. Fertile Soil—Pure Water—Good Climate—No Hot Winds—No Irrigation—Banner Winter Wheat District of the West—Low Prices, Easy Terms, Crop-Payment, both Principal and Interest, if you like. Write us for Illustrated Descriptive Literature. FEDERAL LAND COMPANY (Owners) Dept. B, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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$12 to $25 an acre and 10 years time on balance—in a land where the climate is ideal, the soil rich, the crop yields big. Our book shows farms in the valley during the crop growing and harvesting season of 1914. You will then realize what wonderful opportunities there are for you in the Northwest's last great agricultural valley.

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Send a letter or postal today for your free copy. Just say, "Send me free a copy of Grocery Book No. 9933"

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Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch. Pimples, and all skin eruptions. Immediate relief in Itching Piles, Ringworm, Sunburn, etc.

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Send for sample and book, "Health and Beauty."
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FEATHER BED BARGAINS

THIS AD. IS WORTH 50 CTS.

This ad. and $9.50 in cash gets you our Big Bargain Combination as follows: One strictly new 40 lb. feather bed, one pair 6 lb. pillows, pair full size blankets, full size comfort, and full size bed spread. Feathers strictly new, sanitary and ventilated, covered with 8 oz. A. C. A. ticking. Retail price of articles named $25.00. Money back guarantee. Most for money. Cash with order. Agents wanted. Illustrated catalogue free. Reference Broadway National Bank.

Purity Bedding Company, Box 244-T, Nashville, Tenn.

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Is there a little girl in your home who can lay the table?

Girls who are learning to help mother and thus becoming good housekeepers—girls who are ambitious to get ahead—these girls would be helped if their parents took Farm Journal. There's a special Girls' Club department, with rewards for special efforts. "Our children are just as anxious too see Farm Journal as we are," writes Mrs. B. Five years, $1. Worth ten times that to your little girl alone.

The Farm Journal

133 Washington Square, Philadelphia



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



SPEAK THE GOOD WORD

"It isn't the love that they have in their hearts
And neglect, or forget to reveal,
That brightens the lives
Of husbands and wives;
It is telling the love that they feel.
"It isn't the music asleep in the strings
Of the lute that entrances the ear,
And brings to the breast
The spirit of rest;
It is only the music we hear.
"It isn't the silence of hope unexpressed;
It's the word of good cheer that we speak
To triumph through strife
For the great things of life,
That heartens and strengthens the weak."

The Community Library

IN THESE progressive days, when the slogan is "Onward and Upward," no farming district can afford to be without a community library, which subserves no end of common interests through disseminating much valuable information and bringing the families from the countryside together, thus developing the much-needed social element in farm life.

And it is surprising how little expense is incurred in this venture. Nearly every family is in a position to donate at least one good book towards a circulating library; many can give two or three. A score or more in every rural community will contribute towards three months' subscriptions to standard magazines, first-class weeklies and children's papers; while the Agricultural Department at Washington, and the State Agricultural colleges will furnish free bulletins.

An old-fashioned entertainment, than which nothing furnishes greater amusement, will materially help out. The children and young people will gladly assist, while the old people will do their part by reciting the first piece they ever spoke in public, or singing the first song they ever learned. This in itself is worth twice over the modest admission fee of ten cents. Numerous other ways will suggest themselves for raising money for buying new books and renewing subscriptions.

The place chosen should be the school house or neighborhood church and ought to be open two evenings a week for two hours each, various ones having charge for one week at a time. The first hour should be given to quiet reading and study; the second to quiet discussions of matters of common interest, the children in the meanwhile reading or telling to each other stories that they have read.

By such simple beginnings much good reading may be collected and disseminated and the community library become an educational and social center.

Rural Domestic Science Schools

To the rural communities of many of the states there are sent instructors and demonstrators who indicate to the farmers the best known methods of crop production and distribution. The value of this teaching is beyond reckoning.

The farmers' wives need just such invaluable aid along the departments of house-keeping and home-making; and, recognizing this fact, the Erie County Farm Bureau, Buffalo, N. Y., has established a Home Economic Department under the auspices of which a three-day Domestic Science School is held in rural communities, followed up by a monthly meeting in which housekeeping matters are discussed.

You who have caught the Rural Betterment spirit, can lead out in a similar work that will revolutionize your community. Agricultural colleges, will without doubt help you as they have helped the men. In the phraseology of the day—go to it.

What Our Homes Need

THERE is perhaps no greater hindrance to the proper development of the home life than comes from the lack of interest in the life outside of the home.

In a countless number of households there is absolutely no interest whatever taken in the current events of the day. As a nation we are fast making history, but many of us do not know it, nor do we care. We think we have all we can do to keep in touch with the little trivial affairs in our city, town or country neighborhood, entirely ignoring the fact that the biggest fight of the age is now in progress, the fight to drive out liquor, corruption, graft, injustice and dishonesty, and to bring in a reign of square dealing, integrity, uprightness, honesty, justice and peace.

How much do our boys and girls really know about the terrible war now waging across the sea? What do they know about the different nations engaged in the struggle and their reasons for entering the field? Do they have any clear idea of what direct influence this war has or may have on our country? Can they tell what matters of moment are now engrossing the attention of Congress, or what their own state legislature is doing towards enacting beter laws?

Should not all these things, whether pertaining to our own or foreign countries, be a matter for home discussion and home enlightenment? Does it not vitally concern every man and woman, every boy and girl, in the land?

Our children are to be the future lawmakers, the future citizens who are to make either for peace and righteousness or for disorder and lawlessness. When can there ever be a better time for mother and father to thoroughly inform themselves on the live topics of the day, and then present this knowledge to the children in such a way that they will grasp its meaning and become thoroughly impregnated with the determination to fight wrong and injustice, and to stand for right and fairness in the home life, in the school life and in their own lives as prospective citizens?

Look Out For the Children

Every mother should see to it that her children have an individual drinking-cup at school, thus avoiding danger of contracting disease. It is also the parents' duty to see that the school room is properly lighted, thereby saving life-long injury to the eyes of the children, and properly ventilated to insure them an abundance of pure air.

The Coming of the Day

The day of the farmer and farmer's family has come, intensely interesting in its beginnings, glorious in its possibilities.

With good roads, rural trolley and telephone lines, rural delivery, parcel post facilities, good schools and an aroused co-operative community spirit what may we not hope for by way of accomplishment in the next decade?

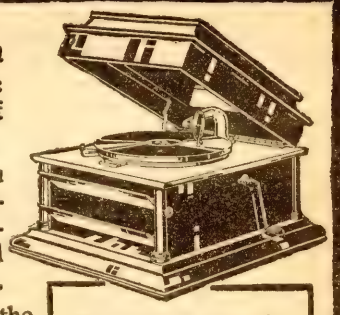
How much are you doing towards broadening the horizon?



With a Columbia Grafonola you have always at your command "all the music of all the world—and most of the fun of it, too."

Whatever model Columbia Grafonola you buy you can be sure that it is a *real* Columbia in tone-*quality* and tone-*volume*—whether it's the Favorite at $50, illustrated or the Eclipse, at $25 or the Meteor at $17.50.

You can tell the genuine Columbia by the tone-*control* leaves, an exclusive Columbia feature. And if you don't know where your Columbia dealer is located—just ask us.



Columbia Grafonola "FAVORITE" $50

Handsome in appearance, and with every feature that distinguishes all Columbias in every model from the "Meteor" at $17.50 to the magnificent Grand at $500.

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and Freight Prepaid—This Reliance 150-Egg Incubator

Made of best lumber. Side wall and top 3 thicknesses. Steel legs. Equipment all the best and free. Finished in mahogany.

Get yours now! **Don't wait!** Write at once. Be the first in your neighborhood to get an early hatch. Incubator is **free!** Costs you nothing—all you have to buy are the eggs.

Everything Else is Free

that belongs to the Incubator. This includes Egg Tester, Lamp, Wicks, Regulator, Thermometer, Egg Trays, etc.

Don't hesitate. You can get a Reliance Incubator without work, without selling anything. This is not an agent's proposition. It's a bonafide offer. Send **for freight prepaid** shipping blank and other information. Write name and post office plainly. Address

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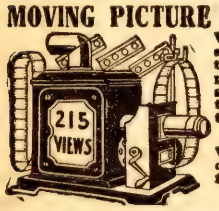
I simply must have more new agents quick to supply goods to my customers. This is your chance to make $30 to $75 weekly. Not a flash in the pan, but a steady growing business that will take care of you all through the years.

Experience Unnecessary I teach you how. Costs nothing to investigate. If you want the job, write me today and I will explain all about my great money-making plans **FREE.** Rush!

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When sold return us $1.20 and receive premium entitled to select from our premium book.

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FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN



We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send you watch, ring, chain.

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STEM WIND & SET

WATCH RING and CHAIN **FREE**

SELLING NEEDLE BOOKS



We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, HIGHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, Guaranteed 5 yrs. & Beautiful Im. Diamond Ring for selling only 20 Needle Books at 10c. Each book contains 3 packs needles and 8 darning needles. Order 20 books, when sold send us $2, we will send you Watch, Chain & Ring.



Willard Watch Co. Dept 237 Chicago

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Sing Like a Canary



Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.

S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Indiana

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FREE!



Send in your name. We are going to **GIVE AWAY** This

$260.00 Motorcycle

and many other prizes over $500.00 in all.

WE PAY YOU IN CASH BESIDES

Would you like to own a fine speedy $260.00 latest model, Indian motorcycle? You CAN own one and MAKE GOOD WAGES BESIDES while working. Home Friend Magazine, a big monthly, published in Kansas City, Mo., is going to give away this motorcycle and $500.00 in other prizes April 30, 1915 to ambitious young men and women for securing subscriptions AND PAY YOU IN CASH, for each subscription you secure. YOU CAN NOT LOSE in this contest as you are sure to be paid for the work you do and the best worker wins motorcycle. You can also earn a

FREE TRIP TO THE EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO!

WRITE TODAY for full information and description of prizes. This is the easiest and best way to get a motorcycle. Eight others have each won our motorcycles with far less in subscriptions than it would take in dollars to buy the machine of a dealer. It costs you nothing to enter and places you under no obligations to us whatever. It makes no difference where you live or what you do, one person has an equal opportunity with another. You will never know about our splendid plan unless you send us your name and address. Fill in the blank below and mail today to HOME FRIEND MAGAZINE, 1411 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. This will entitle you to take part in the EXTRA PRIZE AWARDS in which you can SURE EARN many fine prizes besides.

Home Friend Motorcycle Contest,
700 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: Please tell me, free of cost to me, how I can become the owner of the Motorcycle, or one of the other big prizes you are going to give away and make good wages besides.

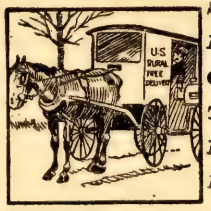
NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

THE RURAL MAIL MAN

Lincoln Rappleye.

As you're looking through your mail now
Which your carrier just brought,



Stop for just about a minute,
Long enough for one brief thought,
Only just a few short years back
There was then no R. F. D.
No one in those days back yonder
Brought the mail to you and me.

No one brought our letters, papers,
Packages both large and small,
We would walk to some town, distant,
If we got our mail at all.
Did we get our mail each week then?
Oh no, not when roads were bad.
Now if mail is just one hour late
Have we reason to be mad?

Do you know of all the trials
Which your Mail Man has to bear?
When he's struggling through the snow-drifts,
How would you like to be there?
He must go when storms are raging,
Snow and ice are in his face,
Did you ever think of him then?
And long to be in his place?

Oh, good people, stop and think now,
Think of your R. F. D. Man,
Can you make his burden lighter?
Won't you do so if you can?
Greet him with a word of good cheer,
Smiles and kind words help a lot;
If the weather's bad and real cold
Give him coffee, piping hot.

In these days of February
Make your Mail Man glad and merry,
While he's struggling through the snow
See what kindness you can show.
He's daily battling with the storm
While you are housed, cozy and warm.
He's your faithful, daily friend,
Sing his praises without end.

The Useful Whiskbroom

Whiskbrooms are not only useful for brushing clothing, but for other purposes as well. Keep a little broom to clean the kettles, spiders, saucepans, etc.; it saves time, does better work, and saves the hands. You can scrub around the ears of the kettle with it and hot suds soon makes the saucepan shine. The same little broom will clean the vegetables.

After the clothes are brought in from the line and are ready for sprinkling a little broom, kept solely for this purpose, is dipped in water and sprinkles the clothes quite as well as a Chinese laundryman can spray it through his teeth. Washtubs, wringers and washboards can easily be kept in order, also pantry shelves, kitchen sink and table. Even the kitchen windows, in fly time, can be washed down with a little broom, which does especially good work in the sash corners. Use one when blacking the stove; it will put on the black and polish as well. If one is kept near the stove it will sweep all ashes spilled on top and hearth into the ashpan, keeping stove tidy.—Mrs. Lucy Lee, Cambridge, Mass.

Cooking the Potato

POTATO CAKES—One quart mashed potato, seasoned with pepper, mace, salt, sage, and a hint of onion—one big one, cooked and chopped—with the yolks of four eggs. Beat thoroughly, roll on mixing board, cut into cookies, dip into the flour or finely-rolled toasted bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard.

POTATO PANCAKES—One quart cold mashed potato, one cup flour, sifted; one pint sweet milk, four eggs, four teaspoons baking powder, heaped. Thoroughly mix milk, potatoes, baking powder, then beat in the eggs, with a teaspoon salt. Fry as flapjacks, bake on a griddle, or add half a cupful melted butter, a tablespoon, heaped, flour, and bake in a very quick oven in muffin pans. They are delicious either way.

RICED POTATO—Boil pared white potatoes in slightly salted water. Add white pepper and run through potato ricer.

CREAMED POTATOES—Boil in their jackets, peel while piping hot, mash with pepper, salt, half a cup butter and half a cup very rich, sweet cream to the quart of potato. Creamed potatoes and riced potatoes may be served with other vegetables with any course dinner.

ESCALLOPED POTATOES—Pare and slice a dozen medium-sized white potatoes, fill pudding dish with alternate layers of potatoes and finely-rolled toasted bread crumbs. Season each layer as it is inserted, with raw sliced onion, salt, pepper (with mace and sage if liked) and butter size of an egg for each layer. Cover the whole with thin sweet cream or very rich milk. If cheese is liked, sprinkle the top with cheese crumbs, and cheese may be added to each layer. Bake in slow oven, in dripping-pan, removing lid to allow the top to brown well toward the end of the baking.

Household Helps

Tomatoes are most hygienic when uncooked.

Too rapid boiling makes most vegetables tough.

Rapid boiling dissipates the flavor and spoils the color of vegetables.

Dip the fingers in kerosene and rub the throat, to give relief to soreness.

Potatoes should be cooked unpared, as the mineral matter is near the skin.

Stale bread rubbed over the paper on the walls will freshen its appearance.

Linoleum is an especially good covering for hall, bathroom and kitchen floors.

Bread mixed with skim milk is more nutritious than when mixed with water.

A few drops of kerosene added to boiled starch will make ironing easier.

All vegetables should be put into boiling water if to be cooked by that method.

Saturate a cloth in kerosene and rub the rollers to clean a clothes wrinker quickly.

The best kettle for use in frying is of iron made very thick, and called a Scotch kettle.

Hot milk is an excellent restorative for those who are exhausted by fasting or over-exertion.

Rub a little soap on the bottom of enameled ware before putting next to the fire and the black will wash off easily.



MAKE $60 A WEEK

New gas-generating **Coal-oil** lamp. Absolutely safe. Big money saver.

300 Candle Power

Light it and make a sale. Thousands can be sold. **Retails for only $6.50.** Lowest priced high grade lamp on the market. Special terms to agents. Write quick for your home territory and free sample offer.

THOMAS LAMP CO.
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FINE OLD VIOLINS



On Easy Payments 30 Days Free Trial

allowed, no matter where you live. If not more than pleased with our values return violin AT OUR EXPENSE—and no harm done. Ability to play the violin brings social and financial success. Get a violin with a rich, mellow tone and it will create in you a desire to master it.

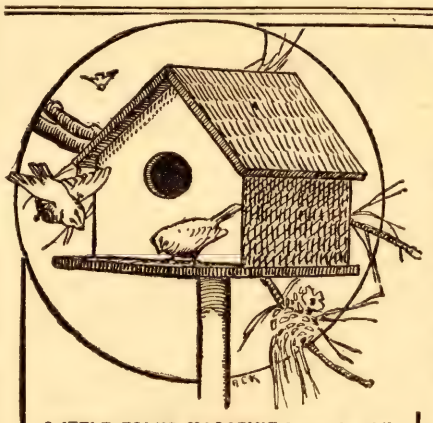
Free! Magnificent Album-Catalog

containing portraits of the world's greatest violinists since Paganini's time, a half-tone of "Stradivarius in His Workshop," and the romantic story of The King of Musical Instruments. A postal brings all to you FREE — no obligations.

CREMONA VIOLIN SHOP
Dept. D545 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

A Sweet-Singing Family of Wrens in Your Yard



ALL you need to do will be to put up this bird house. You will soon have a sweet singing family of Wrens living in it. See them build their nest and raise a family. They will live with you every year. Protect the birds and they will save dollars for you by eating the bugs that take the crops. This beautiful wren house is made of wood and stained in two colors.

Wren House Given Free

We are happy to announce this special offer to new or renewal subscribers:

Up-to-Date Farming 1 Year
Little Folks Magazine 1 Year
Wren House
} All for Only $1.00

UP-TO-DATE FARMING needs no description to its readers. Little Folks is briefly described. This is a great big dollar's worth as Little Folks alone is $1.00 a year. Send your subscription today. Wren house will be sent prepaid to you.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Indiana

LITTLE FOLKS MAGAZINE keeps the children happy and busy. It provides entertainment all the year round. Stories by the best authors, pictures by the best artists for children, verses both witty and wise that can be memorized for home or school, colored cut-outs to cut and paste, new games to play, new toys to make of paper, a letter-bag for the children's letters, rebuses for picture stories, fairy tales, and every picture can be colored by the children.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT

Try Your Skill and You May Win a Prize

Here, you Puzzle Solvers, is a new idea: One of our January 1st prize-winners, Lydia E. Kumba, of Spencer, Ia., tells us of a practical use to which she put this puzzle. At a social gathering recently at her home she cut the little circles from our puzzle and gave to all the boys. The advertisements from which these circles were taken were given to the girls, and the boys were then told to find the advertisement corresponding to the circle given them. When found the different couples were partners at the refreshments. So outside of the pleasure our readers get in solving these little puzzles each issue, they can be of real use.

The Puzzle Department continues to be very popular with our readers, and I want all of you to try the puzzle below. It's really very easy after you get started. And every contestant who complies with the conditions below has a good chance of winning first prize. Now, let us have your answers.

HERE IS THE PUZZLE:



Each of these circles is a part of an advertisement in this issue. The first is from the advertisement of the Indiana Silo Company. You can find the others if you look closely. In addition to a correct solution, we would like for each contestant to write us a letter, if possible, telling us of some experience they have had with their gardens—some new way of planning the work, arranging the garden, or some new way of cultivation—anything that will be of interest to our readers. In case of a tie the best letter will get the prize.

Prizes will be the same as last:

First prize to correct solution and best letter $3.00
Second prize to correct solution and best letter 2.00
Third prize to correct solution and best letter 1.00

All answers must be received not later than March 1st. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

You can solve this after a little study. Try it now, and let us have your answers with the letter.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana



Birdseye View of Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

Haven't You Always Wanted to see Calfornia?

You Can Do it Now---At Our Expense

Up-to-Date Farming has a Plan to send you to California and Her Big Exposition this Summer. Will you go? This is the Opportunity of a Lifetime, and if you like to travel, you can't afford to miss it.

Visit the Golden State

Like all other enthusiastic, patriotic Americans you probably have always wanted to visit California, the famed land of sunshine and outdoor life. And this year, with its big Exposition, California calls to you more strongly than ever. Millions of people are looking forward to visiting the Golden State's unique combination of natural and man-made points of interest, and hundreds of these are going to be sent at UP-TO-DATE FARMING's expense. You, too, can make this delightful vacation and sightseeing trip

Without Spending any of Your Money

Just remember this, you need not draw on a cent of your savings to make this delightful trip across Uncle Sam's wide domain. We have a plan whereby you can make this grand tour and "See America" at our expense. You can cross the mighty rivers and eternally snow-clad mountains you have heard so much about. You can pass through or visit the great cities along the way to California's wonderful land of sunshine, beautiful scenery, gigantic trees and deep canyons. You can enjoy all the pleasures and beauties of the

Magnificent Panama-Pacific Exposition

That great wonderland of Palaces, Courts and Gardens, with their most interesting exhibits of manufactured articles, machinery, beautiful and unusual plants and flowers, farm products, stock and implements—all this from nearly every country on the globe. Then, too, there will be the splendid Naval Pageants on San Francisco Bay, the Military Maneuvers at the Presidio drill grounds, the amusements in the "Zone" and the varied sights of San Francisco, the hill encircled New York of the Pacific.

You Can See all These Things Without Expense on your part. You can go without spending a cent of your own money, if you will spend a little of your time and effort for us.

But You Should Make Up Your Mind to Go, and begin to plan now. Do not delay; it matters not where you live. Send in the coupon below. We will send you full particulars of how UP-TO-DATE FARMING will send you on this trip.

Publishers Up-to-Date Farming
Equity Publishing Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

Publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Without any obligation assumed by me, please send me full particulars of your plan for a free trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and interesting side trips.

Up-to-Date Farming Feb. 15	My Name .....
	County..... .. Town..... State.....

What is Now the Fashion

FASHION is showing but one radical change and that is the use of the raised, the much raised waistline in the newer garments. This is especially notable in coat costumes for the street, as we have long been accustomed to so many vagaries in separate blouses and in dresses of the more elaborate varieties that it would not strike us as forcibly as it does when clad in all the simplicity of the tailor made.

Strange to say, for so dressy a style it was in covert cloth costumes that the Empire first made its appearance before the general public. It is a style which makes for youthfulness, especially when combined with a plain blouse and a short full skirt.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the skirt and yet it is here that we find the changes first to demand recognition. No matter what we do to the rest of our dress, if we leave the skirt alone we shall be dowdy. First of all it must be wider than before, somewhere between two and a half and five yards will be found comfortable, and then it must flare if circular, or show a flat fullness laid in pleats and panels and free only at the lower half if made with gores.

The exception to this is the godet skirt, known to the older members of this generation from other days. In this style each gore is circular and this makes a decided tubular ripple at the lower half of each seam.

We feel safe to say that this style will not be as universal as the circular, because it is more trying. As a matter of fact it has little to recommend it in any way. The tunic is still with us, but it is longer than ever, and is given the same circular flare that other skirts assume. Yokes without number figure in all kinds of skirts and yoke effects obtained by the use of tucks and piecings are also fashionable and pretty as well.

Costumes of many sorts are shown in the accompanying group and every style illustrated is the best of its kind.

No. 7070 shows a set of rompers for the very young man. At this age he is dangerous only to himself and the rompers protect his other garments from the soiling consequent upon playing on floors and other places that insist upon rubbing off upon his clothing.

The front has a yoke, the back is merely a plain waist, the lower front and trousers are cut in one and there is an opening across the waistline.

The rompers pattern, No. 7070, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material and 4⅜ yard of braid.

No. 7052 shows a ladies' waist in the latest style. It has a handsome turnover collar at the neck which is high and the waist has a little fullness along the shoulder. The closing is in the center of the front. The plain inset sleeve widens below the elbow and is gathered into a flare cuff.

The waist pattern, No. 7052, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of 36-inch contrasting goods.

No. 7078 is a girls' dress. It has a side front closing, square neck with flat collar at sides and back and plain, bishop sleeves full length or shorter. The skirt has four gores and closes at the side of the front. There is a pretty shaped belt which may be used or omitted.

The dress pattern, No. 7078, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 27-inch contrasting goods and 3½ yards of braid.

No. 7042 shows a ladies' dress which may be simple or dressy, according to the material selected. The yoke and front panel of the blouse are in one with center front closing and flat, sailor collar of moderate size. The plain sleeves may be long or short. The three gore skirt has a tuck below the line of the hips and is gathered at



the top all around. It may have the raised or the regulation waistline.

The dress pattern, No. 7042 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ of 44-inch material with ⅝ yard of 27-inch material to trim.

No. 7062 shows one of the new skirts. It has a deep round yoke, closing at the side of the front, where it has a small tax extension and with a seam up the center of the back. Below the yoke the skirt is circular and is made to wear as a skirt in full length or cut off as a tunic with a foundation skirt, which the pattern provides.

The skirt pattern, No. 7062, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires in tunic style, 1⅞ yards of 45-inch plaid material, 1 yard of 45-inch plain goods, 2⅛ yards of 36-inch lining for foundation skirt.

No. 7051 shows a one-piece apron which may have the front as a square bib, as in the illustration, or in a point, without the strap which holds the apron in place. The sides are cut away at the top and meet in the center of the back below the hip line.

The apron pattern, No. 7051, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly. **Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each. Address Fashion Dept., UP-TO-DATE FARMING - Indianapolis, Indiana**

Household Helps

CREAM OF CHICKEN SOUP—Put one chicken on to boil, and cook until perfectly tender. Remove it from the kettle, take all of the white meat from the bone, chop and pound it. Carefully skim all of the fat from the top of the liquor in which the chicken was boiled. Rub together three tablespoonfuls of butter and four of flour; add to the boiling liquor and stir until it begins to thicken. Then add the chopped meat, a tablespoonful of grated onion, and salt and pepper to taste. Bring to the boiling point and serve. The addition of a teacupful of asparagus tips improves the soup.

CREAM OF CELERY—Cut the celery into pieces a half inch long, soak them in cold water for an hour, then cover with boiling salted water, cook until tender, and drain. Melt two rounded tablespoonfuls of butter; flour, add slowly one cup of milk and the water in which the celery was cooked; season with salt, peper and a grating of nutmeg; add the celery and let stand over hot water until ready to serve.

BROWNED BEEF'S HEART—Wash and trim a beef's heart, but do not remove the fat that surrounds it. Soak it for twenty-four hours in weak vinegar and water, then stuff it with a good, highly-seasoned bread dressing and sew up the opening. Lay it in a kettle and brown over a moderate fire, turning frequently so that it may brown evenly. Add a quart of water, cover closely and simmer for three hours; then brown quickly in a hot oven. Slightly thicken the gravy and serve with it, or convert it into a soup by the addition of a cup of cooked rice and an onion. To vary the dish, cut the heart in thick slices when tender, add six or eight pot-pie dumplings, cook twenty minutes, closely covered, and serve.



Get This Poultry Book

—it leaves nothing to chance or guesswork. Tells **positively** How to Start Pullets Laying in Sept. & Oct.—How to Get More Eggs in Winter—Fattening Pullets—How Breeders Get Fertile Eggs—Mating, Forcing, Feeding, etc. "Feeding Secrets of Famous Poultrymen" is sent complimentary by manufacturers of **Darling's Meat Crisps**—a highly concentrated, sanitary poultry feed. To get book, address **DARLING & COMPANY, Dept. 27, U. S. Yards, CHICAGO**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Coal for All

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Why Pay Rent?

When the same rent money will buy a farm of your own. I have a very fine tract of land in Newaygo Co., Michigan, that I will divide into farms to suit at $22.50 per acre. If you have tools and stock I will take my pay for the land in one half the crops raised each year, or you can pay a little down and something each year. The soil is clay and sandy loam, will produce any crops. Not swampy or rough, no rock or hard pan. Fine fruit and dairy land. On railroad close to towns, markets, schools and college; telephone and R. F. D. Arrange to see this land before it's all snapped up.

W. J. Reynolds, 48 Western Ave., Muskegon, Mich.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN



Big lever action air rifle for selling either 20 Pictures or 20 pkgs. Post Cards at 10c **Gates Mfg. Co. Dept 903 Chicago**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Guaranteed 25 Yr. Im. **23 Jewel R. R.** $25 Gold Watch **$3.50**

Here is that elegant **GENUINE AMERICAN** stem wind & set watch you always wanted. Sent you **without any money**, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face dust proof, or hunting case, plain polished or beautifully engraved with locomotive, stag, birds, etc., lady's or gents' size, & we will send **at our risk** this new Elgin model, 25 year fully guaranteed, **absolutely correct timekeeper** for R. R. people & others who need a perfect reliable watch, C.O.D. by parcel post, or for free examination at your Ex. office. If pleased & sure it equals a $25 gold watch, pay post or Ex. man our special price $3.50 & watch is yours. **Light Watch Co., Dept. 413, Chicago.**

Thin Model

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"Automatic Pistol"
Flash Light



Boys, it's great sport to "hold up" your friends with this for-sure looking automatic revolver. This is really a flashlight of merit. Convenient for use about house and barn. No danger of fire in hay or elsewhere. Needed for night driving or trips to the barn after dark. Agent's sample and terms, $1.00 prepaid. None free. Sells for $1.50.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GRAPE VINES
Given Away

The 1910 census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.



We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



We give six choice vines, strong and with good roots, as a premium for a year's subscription at 50 cents, and 10 cents extra—60 cents in all.

If you will send a club of 4 subscribers for one year each—$2.00—we will send you 24 vines, or six to each subscriber.

The varieties are:

Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors—black, red and white.

All vines will be sent at proper time to set them, charges paid. Good condition guaranteed.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Quiet Hour

Two Good Stories

MINISTERS have many funny stories to relate in connection with weddings. Here is one that will be enjoyed: A pastor of a church in one of the large Canadian cities tells the story of a couple from the rural districts of the same province, who came to him to be married. "They wanted to be married in the parsonage and I had asked a few friends as witnesses. The lady was apparently about 23 years of age, fairly comely and self-possessed, and the prospective bridegroom was about 21, though he looked more like seventeen. The ceremony went off without incident, the vows had been exchanged and the unalterable pronouncement had been made. There remained but that they should seal their union with the customary kiss. I therefore said in low tones intended exclusively for the couple, 'Salute your bride.' They stared at me in mingled astonishment and interrogation. I tried again and, stepping toward them, I said in confidential tones, 'Salute your bride.' They evidently grasped my meaning, and determined that, if they were a little slow at comprehending me, they would show me that they were quick to obey. They turned their faces toward each other, backing away at the same time with a graceful bow, and receding with rhythmical step and elastic movement characteristic of the quadrille. Forward they came again before I grasped the situation, advancing with the same springy, dancing movement, and were just reaching out their arms to 'swing' each other when I rushed to the rescue of the reputation of my home."

Here's another good one: "Not long ago a bashful young man and his intended bride drove to my home from a short distance in the country, and, in the presence of a few friends in my parlor, went safely through the ceremony. On my pronouncing them husband and wife the young bridegroom did not seem fully able to meet the situation. The bride stood blushing at his side and he did not seem to realize that something needed to be said or done, but he was evidently intensely embarrassed. He stood for an instant on one foot (and an instant is a very long time sometimes), and then an instant on the other. But suddenly a happy thought seemed to strike him, and, grasping the bride's hand, he shook it heartily, exclaiming, 'Allow me to congratulate you!'"

Carrying Mail in Alaska

SOMETHING of the difficulties to be overcome in carrying mail in Alaska will be interesting to our boys and girls.

Some of the mail routes in Alaska are from 150 to 650 miles long. They are traversed twice a week to twice a year, according to circumstances. Most frequently the bags are carried on sledges drawn by dogs, but on the 650-mile route, from Kotzebue to Point Barrow, reindeer are used. It is known as "the only reindeer route in the world," but occasionally the trail is so difficult that half-breed runners on snowshoes make the journey.

The postoffice department has figured that the Alaskan mail service is a costly enterprise, but what it costs in exposure and suffering to the men who traverse the long distances over the frozen wastes can scarcely be estimated. The carriers as a rule are silent men, but when they do talk they tell of days when the sun never appeared over the horizon, and the thermometer went fifty degrees below zero, and lower; when real blizzards, such as were never seen even in Dakota, raged like the furies, and cold, biting, gray fogs enveloped the land so that one could not see five feet ahead.

Equally dangerous is the springtime, when the ice is breaking in the rivers, when dog sleds are almost useless; it is a time of treacherous days and nights that the most seasoned veteran of the trail has learned to dread—the time when most of them have had their closest calls.

A Fortune Built on Pies

How a poor English boy who never learned to read or write until the day of his death rose from a humble pie-vender to be a successful financier and left a competency estimated at $5,000,000 is shown by a study of the life of Solomen Andrews, who died a few years ago at Cardiff, Wales, at the age of seventy-three years.

As a lad he began his first business venture by hawking tarts and pies which he baked. This humble beginning led to other enterprises, until he finally owned tramways in many Welsh towns; omnibus lines in Cardiff, London, Plymouth, Portsmbouth, and Manchester; a coach-building factory; cab-yard, furniture-removing establishment, restaurants, thirty coffee-houses, confectionery shops, print-shops, groceries, mines and quarries in North Wales, landed property, half of the town of Barmouth, and the larger part of Pwlliheli.

Don't Whine

"DON'T whine! Take what comes to you and do your best with it. Make the bravest fight you can; train yourself to see the cheerful side of things, even the funny side of the mishaps you cannot help. Strangle complaints with a laugh—a cheery laugh is good for heart and brain, and clears the mist from the eyes of faith. Endure what must be endured, go bravely forward, die if you must, but don't whine."

Roofing Bargains!!

Ready Roofing **47¢** Per Square



Metal Roofing **$1.19** Per Square

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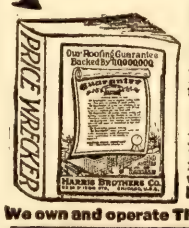
Now is the time to buy roofing. Never before were our big stocks more complete with money-saving snaps. Mail the coupon now—today, for your copy of our free Roofing Bargain Book. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing as well as ready roofing. The two snaps below are merely representative of the many money saving Bargains we are offering just now.

Lot No. H-2 8,000 squares, only, rubber surfaced roofing at **47c** per square, F.O.B. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is one-half ply, mill lengths, 4 pieces to roll; nails and cement included.

Lot No. H-1 10,000 squares only, of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. by 2 ft., unpainted. Price **$1.19** per 100 square feet, F.O.B. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.

Pay Less **Freight Paid Offer** **Get More**

Write today for our remarkably low FREIGHT PAID PRICES on all kinds of Ready and Metal Roofing. We quote galvanized roofing, siding and metal ceiling at a saving of one-third to one-half.



FREE ROOFING BARGAIN BOOK The best Book on Roofing, Siding and Ceiling ever written. Valuable advice—clear, plain, common-sense talk—wonderful bargain offers—ordering made easy. A Book you need and should have. Coupon, letter or postal brings it—FREE.

Free Samples When you ask us for Free Samples, we send you everything we have—not just one or two kinds of roofing. Give us the size of roof; we'll give you full information and big money saving freight paid prices.

Send this Coupon
HARRIS BROS., Chicago

Gentlemen:—Without any promise or obligation to purchase, please send me your big new, illustrated catalog on roofing and coverings. Give size of roof and kind of roofing wanted.

Name .....
Address .....

H-135

We own and operate THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. For 22 years America's Greatest Bargain Center

HARRIS BROS. CO. 35th & Iron Sts. CHICAGO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$ ONLY 2.00 DOWN



Balance on Easy Monthly Payments

10-Year Guarantee

10-Day Try-Out (4)

We will ship you this wonderful new visible **"Chicago"** typewriter, on the payment of only $2 down. If you like it, and want to keep it, pay the balance monthly while you have the use of the machine; and when you have paid only $35, the typewriter is your property. We make this liberal offer so that you can give the **"Chicago"** a practical, thorough test, compare the work with any typewriter made, and prove to your own satisfaction that it will do the work of any $100 machine. On our favorable terms you can make this machine pay for itself, and besides

The "Chicago" Saves You $65 Cash

It has improvements not found on any other machine. It is the only typewriter sold direct from factory to user that prints from interchangeable steel type wheels. ***You can write in any language,*** by having these extra wheels — and it is the only machine on which you can address envelopes without running them through the roller.



There are 90 letters and characters on every machine, has Standard keyboard, patent eraser plate, etc. The material used in construction is the best obtainable. Handsomely finished in black, gold, and nickel plate. Every "CHICAGO" guaranteed for 10 years. You must see it to appreciate its wonderful value. Everyone can now own a practical, dependable machine, at low cost on the easiest possible terms.

Free—Handsome Leatherette Case

To all who order within the next 80 days, we will send **FREE** with each machine, a handsome leatherette carrying case, with handle, making the outfit absolutely indispensable. **Write at once for full particulars.**

GALESBURG WRITING MACHINE CO.
Dept. 691 GALESBURG, ILL.

Galesburg Writing Machine Co., Dept. 691, Galesburg, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please send me full particulars of the above offer.
Name.....
Town.....
St. or R. F. D.....
State.....
Occupation.....



2 CURTAINS-1 WEDDING RING & 3 PIECE TOILET SET GIVEN

Send name and address plainly written and we will send you postpaid 12 boxes Smith's ROSEBUD SALVE to sell at 25c per box—the great remedy for burns, sores, skin affections, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $3.00 & we will promptly send these 4 beautiful premiums, or choice from our large premium book. Curtains are Nottingham lace, nearly 3 yds. long, Ring is gold filled, — warranted. Toilet Set consists of brush, good plate mirror and one 7-inch comb, a handsome set. OUR SALVE IS A GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY AND EASY SELLER. Write today. **SEND NO MONEY.** We trust you. *We are an old reliable firm, established 22 years, and have given away nearly 2,000,000 premiums.* Address



ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 327, Woodsboro, Md.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Six Elegant Lace Curtains FREE TO LADIES

Send no money. Simply name and address. We will send you postpaid 12 boxes famous **White Cloverine Salve,** also 12 beautiful art pictures, 16 x 20 in. Give **picture free** with each box of **Cloverine** you sell, at 25c. Return the $3 collected and we will send you six (three pair) magnificent Nottingham Lace Curtains, nearly 3 yds. long. You will be proud of them. Nothing equals **Cloverine** for Cuts, Eczema, Piles, Colds, Catarrh. Everyone buys when you show pictures. *Write Today.* Be first in your town.

THE WILSON CHEMICAL CO.
DEPT. NO. 321 TYRONE, PA.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

21 JEWEL 20 YEAR GOLD WATCH $5.95

Elegant Solid Gold filled 21 Ruby Jewel latest railroad model, timed, tested, and regulated. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Movement stamped 21 jewels, 20 year guarantee stamped in case.

$5.95



20 Year Guarantee

Let us send it to you C.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post or for Free Examination and test at your express office, pay special price of $5.95 if you think it is the best watch you ever saw. Mention open face or hunting case and if by parcel post or express. **ARNOLD WATCH CO. Dept. 21M Chicago, Ill.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Delivered TO YOU FREE

1915 Model

A sample 1915 model ***"Ranger"*** bicycle, on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.**

Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing *complete line* of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our ***low prices*** and *remarkable terms.*

RIDER AGENTS Wanted—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, ***Tires*** and Sundries from our big catalog. **Do Business** *direct* with the leading bicycle house in America. **Do not buy** until you ***know*** what we can do for you. WRITE TO US.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. P-161 CHICAGO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

BOTH GIVEN



You will be surprised how easy it is to get this beautiful silver mesh bag 48 inch chain and fancy stone set pendant for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Write TODAY for jewelry. To every agent, our bargain slips FREE. Ardan Watch Co.



Dept 269 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

10c for 25 Linen Cards with your name in imitation embossed printing. Indpls. Mailing Co. Dept. B, Indianapolis

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Bean Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. **OHIO CARD CO., B10 Cadiz, Ohio.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

23 RUBY JEWEL $35 GOLD WATCH



Here is the watch you have always wanted, sent to you at our risk, without your sending any money—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test, if you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $35.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.50 and the watch is yours. Write now.

Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 226 CHICAGO

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

THERE is an increased interest not only in the Cadet department, but in all parts of our paper. That is highly gratifying, for our constant wish is to do good, and to hold up higher standads before the young people — always higher no matter how high present attainments may be. Those who work upward are the ones who get to the top, and that is the thought we would impress upon our writers.

I am sure you will all be glad to read this Idaho homesteader's letter:

DEAR CADETS—I am 23 years old, and have a homestead of 320 acres in the Raft river valley of Southern Idaho. I am in my second year now. One more year and I will get a deed to my land. My nearest town and post office is 17 miles away, and at present it is 65 miles to a railroad station; but there is a new road graded within one and a half miles of my ranch. When it is completed my land will become very valuable. I was raised on a farm in Pennsylvania, but I came west when I was 16, and worked till I was old enough to take a homestead. I think many farmer boys in the East miss a great opportunity by not coming west when they can get 320 acres of land free—land that will raise good crops of wheat, oats, barley, etc. It goes pretty hard for the first year or two, but after one gets teams and machinery it is not so bad. I will have about 50 acres of wheat next year. I live alone, and that is one of the worst features of homesteading. Of course it is lonesome. During the long winter evenings there is little to do but to listen to the howling of the coyotes and wolves. Won't some of the boys and girls write me to help fill up these long hours? I have plenty of time to answer all I receive, and I can tell many interesting things about this country. How many of you ever saw a mirage? How many of you ever rode on a round-up? How many of you ever rode after wild horses in the mountains? How many of you can stand in the door and have an unobstructed view for 200 miles? How many of you can make "sour dough" bread? There are many other interesting things I can tell about.—Hugh Braham, Malta, Idaho.

Talk about East and West. Now read a letter from Virginia:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Virginia farmer boy. I have lived on the farm all my life, and would not exchange with the city boys at all. I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and the Cadets, too. We raise corn, oats, tobacco, and some wheat. Tobacco is the principal crop; but it is disheartening to work hard, and then the prices go down below what it cost to make it. We think the war is what has run the price down so low this year. I think old Virginia is the grandest state in the Union, and that Halifax is the best county in the state. It is a good farming country, and it is healthy and beautiful. There is a farmers' union near here, and I have been a member of it for two years. I shall get the members to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, for it is exactly what they ought to have. I will answer all who write to me.—John F. Tuck, Nathalie, Va.

DEAR CADETS—We live in the beautiful Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, which is considered by travelers to be one of the most beautiful valleys in America. A large part of the valley is a gently rolling plain which ends in broken land at the foot of the mountains on both sides of the valley. A large stream of water flows through the valley a short distance from our home. Our principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and fruit. We are 18 and 19 years old, respectively, attend the same college in Carlisle, Pa., and live next door neighbors in the village of Balfour. We read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and are very much interested in the department for young people, as well as the other parts of the paper, which we find instructive and interesting, and think it should by all means be subscribed for by every industrious farmer. We would be delighted to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all who write.—Curtis Sowers and George Preston, Balfour, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kentuckian, 14 years old, and go to school every day. I live about 8 miles from Pineville, the county seat of Bell county, which has a population of about 2,000. Farming and mining are the leading occupations, though there is some lumbering. We are not far from the Cumberland mountains. On the top of one of these is a huge rock known as Bald Rock. People often go to the top of it to gather chestnuts. From these rocks you can see trains in Virginia, and they look like snakes crawling. If you are ever in Bell county come to the mountains I am telling you of. We subscribed for UP-TO-DATE only a few weeks ago, but I think it is the best farm paper I ever read; it gives better instructions to farmers. My grandfather, 94 years old, is spending the winter with us. He often entertains us with stories about the civil war. My mother is large, weighs 256 pounds, but we think that isn't much. I would like to correspond with all Cadets, and will answer all that write.—Carl Davis, Colmar, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am only a girl of 13, and live with my parents, three sisters and a brother on a farm of 320 acres. We have an orchard of about 1,500 peach trees, besides an old orchard of peach, apple, cherry and pear trees. Our farm is about 9 miles from town, but our school is less than a mile from home. There are only 19 pupils in our school. We have been singing for a long time, but we are now taking up domestic science.—Esther M. Schatzley, Martinsville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 14 years, and take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and like it very much. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I have an Indian pony that I love to ride and drive. Besides I keep house and take care of the chickens. We have a river running through our farm, and in summer my sisters and I go swimming. It is winter now and very cold. We cannot raise much fruit because it is so cold. We have lots of fun wading snowbanks, coasting and skating. I live in a little place caled Forward, and will be glad to answer all Cadet letters.—Margaret I. Vanderside, Marion, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kentucky farmer's daughter, 19 years old, and live on a farm with my parents and a sister and brother. I think UP-TO-DATE is a grand paper for the farmers, and it is certainly interesting to read the Cadet letters from different parts of this wide world. I enjoy country life and sports, especially walking. We grow the ordinary farm crops, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits. We live about 8 miles south of the Ohio river. I will answer all cards and letters I receive from the Cadets.—Mary B. Thorne, Jeffersontown, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I have been very much interested in the Cadet page ever since a friend of mine succeeded in getting a wife by this up-to-date method. I am not entertaining any such fond hopes for myself, but would like to enlarge my acquaintance with the young people. I am 19 years old, and work for the Frankfort & Cincinnati railroad. I had a most harrowing experience on the night of August 10, 1912. My father and I, with three others, started to Frankfort, a distance of 8 miles, just about dusk on a hand-car. As we were doing down a steep grade we ran over the body of a man who was lying drunk on the trestle, killing him and throwing the car, with its occupants, over the side of the trestle, and down to the bottom of an embankment, a distance of 50 feet. I was the only one who was not thrown off the trestle. One of the men with me was killed instantly. I sustained injuries which kept me in the hospital six weeks. All because one man drank himself to sleep with booze. I would be very much pleased to hear from all the Cadets.—Suter T. Clark, Switzer, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am 19 years old, and have been reading the Cadet letters for some time, so I have concluded to write one myself and see how many Cadets will write to me. I live with my father and mother on a 160-acre farm, and we raise wheat, oats, rye and corn, and vegetables. We have a large house and two flowing wells. I am through with school, and would like to hear from boys and girls in other states—will answer all who write.—Anna Thorpe, Malad City, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am always pleased when dear old UP-TO-DATE arrives, for the hours spent in reading its pages are very enjoyable. I read the many interesting letters from the Cadets first, and afterwards the entire paper. Our farm is only a mile and a half from Maud, a small but attractive town which has a good school, paved walks, electric lights, waterworks, three churches, etc. I attend church, Sunday school, and B. Y. P. U. every Sunday. I completed the three-year high school course last May. My favorite pastimes are reading, embroidering, playing games with my sisters and brothers, and, as our home is on a prairie, we sometimes like to take a stroll through the woods not far away. I would be glad to receive cards and letters from the Cadets. — Corinne Ballard, Maud, Okla.

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a $395 Saxon Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Saxon Car Given Away

Remember the Saxon Car will absolutely be given away in the grand contest we will tell you about In case of a tie a Saxon car will be given to each person so tied. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Enclose a dime in your letter and we will send you our fine magazine, People's Popular Monthly, 4 months. Address

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

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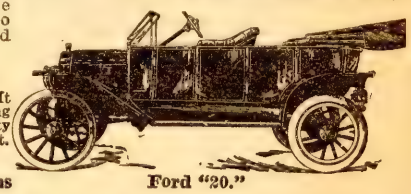


Overland "30."

Here is your opportunity to become owner of an automobile without one cent of cost. We are going to give away a 1915 Model Overland touring car for first prize and a Ford touring car for second prize in our great popular contest. All you will have to do to earn one of these fine automobiles is to take subscriptions to our popular farm journal, Valley Farmer. Each subscription will count so many points and if you have the most points on April 29th the Overland auto is yours. The second highest receives the Ford auto. There are also twenty-eight other valuable prizes that will be awarded. Isn't that an easy way to get an auto? In case of a tie, a prize like the one in question will be awarded each tying contestant.

We Have Given Away Thirty-Three Autos! Your Turn Now!

During the past few years we have given away thirty-three automobiles, many motorcycles, and numbers of other prizes in our popular prize offerings. We will send you the names and addresses of these winners and you can write them if you wish. One of our recent contests was won by a little boy at Nolan, Tex., named R. F. Oakley. He is only twelve years old and earned a Studebaker Automobile. You can do as well. We will give each person sending in the entry coupon below with his name and address a little surprise free of cost. This surprise will be sent out immediately upon receipt of the coupon and with it full information about the contest, as well as pictures and descriptions of the automobiles. You place yourself under no obligation whatever and have a splendid chance to become owner of a fine auto.



Ford "20."

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Do not delay. Send in the coupon at once. It will not cost you one cent. If you have been wishing for an auto you will never have a better opportunity than this one. It's FREE. Let us tell you about it.

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Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars of your free automobile offer. This does not obligate me in any way.

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Good For One Surprise Package

Farmers Organization and Co-operation

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

In these times of extremely high prices for some things, and extremely low prices for other things, are farmers maintaining their local organizations?

—o—

There are two main reasons why local farmers' organizations have not been permanent, or why they have failed to attract all the farmers of a community.

—o—

The first reason has been the lack of sufficient financial benefit—the association did not pay the members well enough,—and the other reason has been that there would come times when prices were very satisfactory and sufficiently profitable because of conditions which the organization did not bring about and over which it exerted no influence.

—o—

Both of these conditions prevail in various sections of the country today. Therefore, we ask you is the organization in your community being maintained and is it increasing in membership?

—o—

There probably never was a time when prices were so high for all kinds of grain. It is a fact that much of the 1914 wheat crop was sold from the farms at extremely low prices and the speculators who accepted the wheat when the farmers dumped it, have made more profit than the growers did. But even these farmers look forward to high prices for the 1915 crop. Thus prices for wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley are so good that the growers of them do not feel the need of an organization and the tendency will be to not support the local association.

—o—

But this is a mistake. The war will be over by-and-by and then the condition that made for high prices will be over, too. It is for that time that we now plead for the maintaining of your local association and even now the membership should be increasing. While grain farmers can get along without concerted effort now, it was only last July and August, when the new wheat crop first came on the market, that there was a greater call for organization and co-operation in marketing than we knew for many years. The time cannot be far distant when they will feel the need of it just as badly. Therefore, we say, keep up your organizations, so you will have them when they are needed. It required six months for wheat to advance from under 80 cents at Chicago to over $1.60, but when the war is over, we predict the price can drop to under $1.00 in a few days. Also when the war is over, it will be over for a long time and we cannot imagine any other condition that will sustain prices, as the present foreign demand is doing.

—o—

What grain growers must work for is to be in a position to compel good prices under all conditions, and the only way to do this is to maintain present organizations and build them up and organize others, and recognize the nation-wide federation movement and get in line for national unity in marketing.

—o—

Quite in contrast with the prices for grain are the prices that are being paid for potatoes and cotton. Apples also were not very profitable, and hogs and cattle are not bringing prices relative with the values of the grain that is to them.

—o—

This condition, we are sorry to say, causes many local producers' associations to be abandoned or the membership to decrease. The members argue that, notwithstanding the organization, they are not protected in the prices of their crops. This is all true, but the trouble has not been because of the organization but because of the limitations put on the activities of the organization.

—o—

We believe there never was a time when the potato growers could have used a comprehensive organization to as good advantage as in the present crisis. Potatoes are the cheapest food commodity in the country today. If the potato growers could now send a committee to some of the foreign countries, we believe arrangements could be made to export immense quantities, or if they would be in a position to send a committee to Washington to speak for the combined potato growers of the country, ways and means might be found to start a stupendous export movement that would enhance the price of potatoes and curb the almost unprecedented rise in the value of bread grain. Wheat, rye, oats and corn will keep indefinitely, but potatoes must be used in the next few months. A great work might be done right now in our own country by educating the people to consume more cheap potatoes and buy less of the 6-cent reduced-weight loaves of bread.

—o—

There has been much attempted in the interest of the cotton growers, but the people who concerned themselves about the cotton growers and better prices for cotton were usually not actual growers, did not understand the conditions, and did not and could not speak with the authority of organized growers back of them because the growers are not organized except in a very desultory way. Discerning people knew that no great good could come from the fads that were promoted ostensibly in the interest of the growers. It is an open question whether the "Buy-a-Bale" movement did not harm the growers, as a whole, more than it helped. While the people were thus temporizing with the situation and the newspapers were agitating these fads, cotton was being bought and exported, until now we find that the exports of the 1914 crop are nearly as much as the exports of the 1913 crop, for the same period. This, notwithstanding the general understanding that the movement of cotton for quite a long time was practically at a standstill.

—o—

Thus, while cotton was bringing only 5 to 6 or 7 cents to the growers, it was being sold to German mills at 18 to 20 cents. It is reported that in many cases the profit on a single ship load of cotton was so great as to equal the value of the ship that carried it.

—o—

Why should all of this go on right under the noses of our government officials, congress, the people of our country and the cotton growers themselves, and no way be found to protect the growers, to the extent at least, of getting cost for their cotton. If it was possible for middlemen, ship-owners and speculators to make such enormous profits, why could not the growers themselves have gotten more of the money if they would have gone after it in the right way?

—o—

The whole trouble is, the cotton growers and other farmers are not minding their own business. They are letting other men dictate to them and fix the prices and take their products, while they keep the wool pulled over the producers' eyes. The sellers on the cotton exchanges and boards of trade and millers and warehouse men and commission men, are the people who take advantage of conditions as they arise, keep the farmers in the dark and manipulate the crops to their own advantage and profit. They are organized and that is their business and they are attending to it every minute of the time. The farmers are not organized except in local organizations, which compete with each other, therefore, they are powerless to do anything in concert; in fact, so many opinions and conclusions are fed to them that never are there enough of them of the same mind to even create any particular sentiment toward their common good.

—o—

Suppose the cotton growers would have had their own comprehensive organization. Then they could have called a council to consider their own business, as soon as the condition produced by the war, arose, just like the cotton exchanges and the stock exchanges did. They could have made their own rules to govern the marketing of their own cotton and such an organization could have enforced the rules and maintained the prices at any reasonable level it would have fixed.

—o—

It is not difficult for the average farmer to understand this, but it has been difficult to get him to move in this direction, but we will say again that this is the time to maintain every present local farmers' organization and to increase its membership and above all else to federate every local association into the American Farmers' Federation. Through such an organization or federation, the cotton growers, the potato growers, the grain growers, the fruit growers and others can all speak with a power represented by all of their own people. And more than this, the different classes of producers can combine their efforts toward demanding and securing what will be equitable for all.

—o—

The time has come for the farmers to throw off the galling yoke that has been placed upon them by these self-appointed exploiters of their products. We do not mean to eliminate the middle men entirely, but eliminate the unnecessary ones and require the balance to be the agents and the representatives of the producers and work under the direction of the people who produce nearly all the wealth of our country, but who have, in the past, not been able to reserve to themselves a fair share thereof.

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Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Strong stiff straw; ripen early; never rusts. There is none like them. When our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. Samples Mailed Free. Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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We want to place one complete collection with each family where this paper goes. We can do this if you will clip the coupon and send it. Our purpose in making this offer is to see that the best seeds are used so that crops will be improved, and to advertise Up-to-Date Farming and increase its circulation. A condition that we make is that you will send the addresses of two of your neighbors and agree to tell them about what we send you.

This free distribution affords the opportunity to grow on your own ground the newest varieties and to raise seed for future crops.

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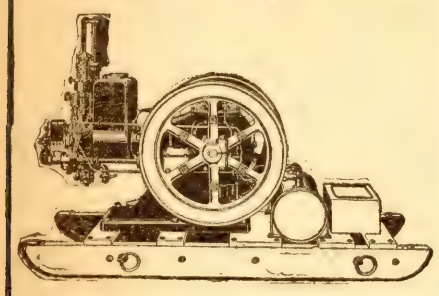
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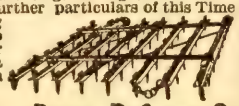


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Jim Hank Hoover's Letter to His Brother

DEAR BILL—It does beat all how you city men hate any organization of which you can't be boss, assistant boss and the whole shooting-match. Now here you are throwing eight different kinds of fits because in my last letter I told you that co-operation among farmers had come to stay, and that you city men are going to have less and less to say each year about the marketing of farm produce. In your letter, which has just come to hand, you whoop it up to high C, and as near as I can make out from your remarks, you hold an idea that for farmers to co-operate is a combination in restraint of trade which is positively sinful.

You also add the information, more or less vehemently, that the farmers won't stick together and the thing is bound to fall through. Well, if that is the case, Bill, what are you yelling about? That would be just what you want, wouldn't it? When a man puts up an argument like that to me I always feel that he has a mighty bad case or that he thinks I have a pretty good one. As a matter of fact, Bill, you know as well as I do that the real reason for your howls is that you know mighty well the farmers will stick together and that in future they're going to be paid for their produce according to what it is really worth instead of according to what you city men feel like paying.

For years the farmer has been in the most unenviable position of any business man in the country. The more he raised the less he got for it, and no matter how low the price of farm produce went, the price of everything else stayed high or went higher. So what chance did the farmer have? You city men squeezed him to the limit on everything you sold him and then turned around and pounded the prices of his goods down to rock bottom. Say, Bill, do you really entertain an idea that the American farmer is a complete and thorough fool and that he's going to stand for your game indefinitely? Tut, tut, Bill! You should remember that the farmer is as much an American business man as you are, and you surely should have a pretty fair idea as to how long you can continue to fool an American business man and get away with it.

The only trouble with you city men is that you have grown so accustomed to having things all your own way that you are acting like a lot of peevish kids because you begin to see where you won't have things all your own way any longer. All in all, you remind me a whole heap of Squint-Eye Rogers, who used to be the official drunkard and simon-pure cuss in our town about ten years back.

Squint-Eye was the only drunkard the town had, and he was our only excuse for keeping a constable. We have a lockup here that will only hold one man at a time, and as Squint-Eye was the only man who ever occupied it he finally got so he considered that lockup his personal property, and even felt peevish if the constable went inside. He got so puffed up over being the big bunch of wickedness in town that he came to look on himself as a sort of special character who was so steeped in sin that the devil wouldn't have him, which he took to be an indication that he would live pretty nearly forever.

To tell the truth, Squint-Eye wasn't such an awful wicked cuss, but, being the only one in that territory who claimed to be wicked at all, he kind of loomed up above his neighbors and stood alone. A small hill looks mighty big if it sits in the middle of a level plain, but it wouldn't be seen at all near a range of mountains. That was Squint-Eye.

Well, things drifted along like that for a matter of several years, with Squint-Eye getting prouder and prouder because of his sinfulness. He used to get downright drunk every Saturday night, never went near a church, and it was even hinted that he would steal chickens if the chance offered.

Then the time came when a real criminal drifted into our town, and he sure changed Squint-Eye's outlook on life. The stranger was an Injun, with three or four murders and a fine string of robberies on his list, to say nothing of half a dozen rewards offered by as many states for his capture alive or dead. The Injun never would have been spotted if he hadn't got himself filled up with poor whisky and gone to talking. But that is just what he did, and the result was that he right quick got arrested and clapped into our little two-by-twice lockup, where he was held until a sheriff from one of the states wanting him could get there and take him away.

All that happened on a Saturday night, which, of course, was Squint-Eye's special night for getting himself lit up and creating a disturbance. Squint-Eye carried his part through according to custom but he didn't seem to draw the attention he usually got, and that fact surprised and peeved him a heap. The town constable was up watching the lockup and hadn't any time to spare for taking care of Squint-Eye, and nobody else seemed to care a whoop whether he was arrested or allowed to raise as much of a racket as he could.

After a while that began to puzzle Squint Eye right smart, and to hurt his tender feelings also, as he felt that so long as he was doing his best to uphold town customs the least the constable could do was to come along on schedule time and carry out his share of the program. Consequently, after he'd done his level best and had attracted no attention worth speaking of, Squint-Eye set off of his own accord to hunt up the constable and take him to task for not doing his duty.

He came up with the constable in front of the lockup and cut loose with what he considered a thorough disturbing of the peace. The constable paid no attention, though, being too busy making certain that the Injun didn't escape. But if Squint-Eye's noise didn't disturb the constable, it did disturb the Injun, and after awhile he stuck his head through the little window and complained that he couldn't sleep because of Squint-Eye's noise.

That called the constable to his duty and he went right to his regular weekly task of arresting the town drunkard. Instead of putting him in the lockup, though, as Squint-Eye felt he had a right to expect, the constable took him around to a handy barn and locked him up in the pig pen. That completely broke Squint-Eye's heart. He allowed that if the town didn't have any more civic pride in its local celebrities than that he was blessed if he was going to keep up his share of the town custom any longer. He didn't, either. The last I heard of him he'd joined the church and signed the pledge and was keeping it, too.

That's why I say you city men remind me of Squint-Eye, Bill. You've been occupying the lockup so long that you've come to think it's your personal property, and you think you've been mortally slighted when somebody else gets put in your place. The resemblance goes further, too, Bill, because just at present you're acting like Squint-Eye did when he was raising the rumpus in front of the lockup. The first thing you know old Constable Public Sentiment is going to take you around and lock you up in the pig pen, which wouldn't be such a bad place for some of you city men, at that. That's how high you fellows stack up in this matter, Bill, and the quicker you realize it the less trouble you are going to have.

Your affectionate brother,
JIM HANK.

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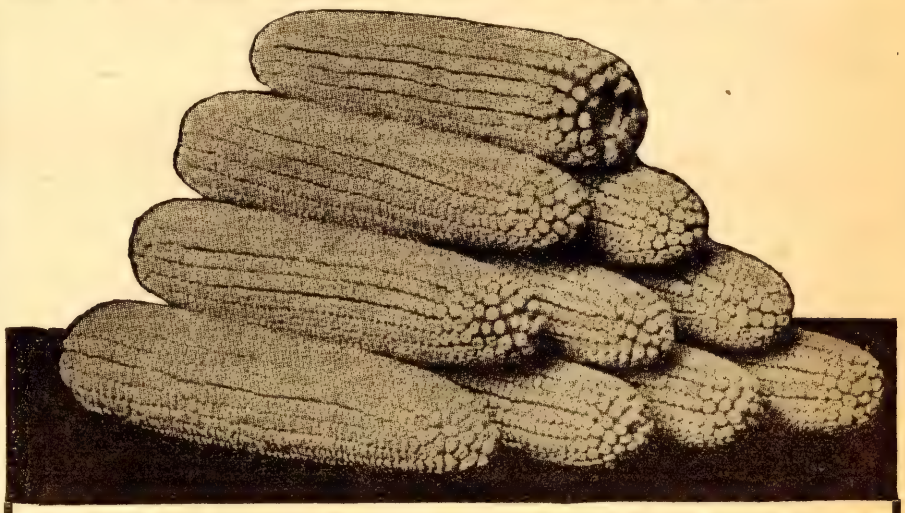
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We Have Hundreds of Reports from all Over the Corn Belt

Will Make No Mistake

I have been raising Farmers Interest for a number of years. It is an enormous yielder and a great drought resister on account of its rooting very deep. Farmers who plant F. I. will make no mistake.—J. N., Bond County, Ill.

Twice as Much

Farmers Interest yields about twice as much as other corn does.—C. W. R., Lawrence Co., Ohio.

100 to 120 Bushels Per Acre

Farmers Interest Corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C., Johnson County, Ind.

Farmers Interest is O. K.

The Farmers Interest Corn is O. K., and you may use my name if it will influence others in this state to plant this variety.—P. O., Ark.

Beats All

Farmers Interest beats all other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Claiborne County, Tenn.

Like Arms of Giants

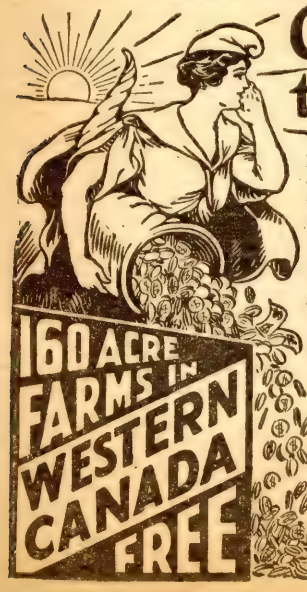
I visited my brother in Kansas, and saw his field of F. I. Corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T., Knox County, Ind.

Doubled the Yield

I am well pleased with the Farmers Interest Corn. It more than doubled in yielding any other variety I planted. It is the best all-around corn I ever planted. It stood the drought better than any other kind.—S. J. C., Yell County, Ark.

CAUTION If you have not examined the corn you saved for seed, and tested it for germination you better do it before planting time comes. The freezes of the latter part of last November and in December, before corn was thoroughly dry, destroyed or weakened the vitality of a surprisingly large lot of corn. The corn still looks all right, but comparatively little will germinate, or start a strong sprout. We never knew a condition quite so bad. Every ear of our corn has been inspected again before shelling, by an expert.

Send For FREE CATALOG



Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her **FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each** or secure some of the low priced lands in **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.**

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to **feed the world** by tilling some of her soil—**land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre.** Think **what you can make with wheat around $1 a bushel** and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of **Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.**

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. W. AIRD
215 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

BRADSTREET'S review of general business conditions of the country, on February 6, follows:

Irregular. Export trade excellent. Domestic business shows creeping progress. Industry slowly expanding. Some reactions from early January activity balanced by better demand elsewhere. Textiles lead in activity. More concerns on full time. Less unemployment. Commodity prices higher. Good soil conditions for Spring. Clearings gain over last week. Stock market irregular. Bonds strong and active. Money easy and seeking employment. Fewer business failures.

As Spring approaches the weather continues seasonable and favorable for winter crops. The condition of winter wheat is high with a very large acreage. True there is still danger of damage from frequent thawing and freezing during the balance of February and in March, but each week of favorable weather reduces the risk. Exports of grain continues heavy, in fact of extraordinary proportions. The conditions surrounding cotton are improving gradually. A reduced acreage will probably be planted to cotton and a greater diversity of crops will be cast in the south than ever before, all of which will further tend to improve conditions in that section.

The wheat visible decreased nearly 7,000,000 bushels since our former report, against a decrease of about one-half this amount in the corresponding period last year. It is now slightly less than a year before and over five million bushels less than two years before. Corn, on the contrary, increased over 9,000,000 bushels and its visible supply is the greatest for years. Oats shows a moderate increase.

Wheat prices advanced 11 cents; corn advanced about 1 cent and oats advanced five cents since our last report. The tables show in detail and should be studied. Also note, as an indication of what the future tendency of prices are, that July wheat is being traded in at 14 cents under May; July corn 2 cents over May and July oats about 6 cents over May. Upon the end of the war in a short time or its continuance depends everything in grain prices. We expect the war to continue a good many months longer but we advise selling grain at present prices and gradually to not break them.

When the war in Europe ends cotton will advance in price and the prices of grain will fall. Potato prices are sick. We would like to see the newspapers of the country boost a "buy another bushel of potatoes" idea to counteract the tendency to raise the price of bread.

Advice

WHEAT—Market gradually so the price will not be broken. CORN—Market gradually. Watch the visible supply and marketing should slacken until it is reduced. Such a large visible supply is a dangerous club in the hands of speculators. OATS—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—Hold or store it. COTTON—Hold it. BEANS—Market gradually. POTATOES—Quit selling and tell all your neighbors to do the same. Write to all your distant friends to quit selling also. If this could be made fairly general the price would be sure to advance and when higher prices were compelled just as many potatoes would be taken and consumed. The minimum price above is 75 cents. But let us keep 60 cents at Chicago and other central markets in mind and hold for it. Comparatively a few growers who have potatoes can put the price there by asking the price and holding for it.

Following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on February 6, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Feb. 6, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	67,415,000	—6,736,000	—3,893,000	— 82,000	— 5,312,000
CORN	37,486,000	X 9,207,000	X3,136,000	X 17,677,000	X 25,197,000
OATS	39,048,000	X 1,541,000	—2,182,000	X 9,614,000	X 25,765,000
BARLEY	7,542,000	— 471,000	X 191,000	— 647,000	X 1,588,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 34,350,000 bushels. This is 2,115,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 19,341,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 6,236,000 bushels on the same date which is 543,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 10,131,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash Grain closed on the leading markets on February 6th, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

	Feb. 6, 1915	2 wks before	Year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.53¼@1.55	1.42⅝@1.44½	96¼@96¾
St. Louis	1.51 @1.52¼	1.42¾	92 @94½
Kansas City	1.59	1.39½@1.40	88½@89½
New York	....		1.01½
CORN NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	*71@73½	70¾@71½	66 @66½
St. Louis	78	77	65 @65½
Kansas City	77	77½@77⅝	67 @68
New York	....		69⅝
OATS NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	58 @58½	53 @53¾	40½
St. Louis	58	55½	40 @40½
Kansas City	57½@58	54	39½@40

Minneapolis—Spring Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.57; No. 1 Northern, $1.52@1.56½. Two weeks before, $1.42⅝ and $1.35⅝@1.42½. A year before, 91⅞ and 88⅞@90⅝ respectively.

*No. 4, white.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Feb. 6, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.63½; July, $1.39⅝. Two weeks before, $1.44½ and $1.26¼, respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Wheat futures closed Feb. 6th as follows: May, $1.58⅞; July, $1.59⅞. Two weeks before, $1.43 and $1.43¼, respectively.

CORN—May, 79⅞; July, 81⅝. Two weeks before, 79½ and 80⅜, respectively.

OATS—May, 51⅜; July, 57½. Two weeks before, 56⅜ and 54⅜, respectively.

COTTON

New York, Feb. 6, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, $8.65; Two weeks before, $8.55.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Feb. 6, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	28	40	60
Tuesday	10	28	55
Wednesday	17	17	40
Thursday	10	16	35
Friday	20	15	40
Saturday	35	20	45
Total, 6 days	120	136	275

Market was easier today under increased offerings. Receipts were 35 cars and most of the buyers showed an inclination to hold off purchases until the opening of the new week. Receivers appeared anxious to sell.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car at 46c, 2 cars at 48c; sacked—2 cars at 48c. Michigan, bulk—3 cars at 48c.

	Feb. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Per bu., Wisconsin white	40@48c	38@43c	67@68c
Minnesota, white and rus't.	40@48c	38@43c	
Michigan, white	40@48c	38@43c	62@67c

NEW POTATOES are scarce and firm. There is a moderate demand.

	Feb. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Bbls. Bermuda, red.	$8.00	6.50	6.25
No. 2	7.00	5.00	5.50
Hampers, Louisiana choice, clean, red.	2.25@2.50	1.00@1.25	

Common, small, scabby stock not wanted; they ranged down to $1.00.

SWEET POTATOES—Were quiet today. It is usually so on Saturday. There remains a steady market for choice stock; goods that run straight. Common or poorly packed not wanted by the good trade.

	Feb. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Hampers, Jersey	$1.40@1.60	1.50	1.00
Delaware	1.25@1.40	1.00@1.15	75@85
Illinois, choice	75@1.25		
Ordinary, and not straight packed	75@1.00		
Alabama	75		
Arkansas	85@1.00	75@1.00	

BEANS—The market has ruled with strength all the week. There has not been any change to speak of lately. Sales for nome trade have been just moderate. No export business lately reported. Arrivals have been only moderate of Pea Beans, and small of other kinds. Holders remain firm. There seems to be no lack of confidence on their part.

Pea Beans, per bu.	Feb. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Hand-picked, choice	$3.25@3.35	2.95@3.10	2.05@2.10
Common	3.00@3.10	2.60@2.80	1.75@2.00
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.95@3.00
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.00@3.50	2.00
Round	3.50@4.00	3.00@3.50	2.35@2.50

HAY—Receipts, 1,508 tons. Market steady. Demand good and supply fair.

	Feb. 6.	Two weeks before	A year before
Choice Timothy	$17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	15.00@16.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	13.50@14.00
No. 2 Timothy	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.50	11.50@12.50
Kas.,Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	9.00@15.00	9.00@15.00	10.00@13.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 7.00
STRAW—			
Rye Straw, quotable at	8.00@ 8.50	10.00@10.50	7.50@ 8.00
Oat	7.50@ 8.00	8.50@ 9.00	7.00@ 7.50
Wheat	7.00@ 7.50	8.00@ 8.50	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—No demand, especially for car lots, as dealers are well supplied. Small order trade remains moderate.

	Feb. 6	A year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	$80.00@120.00	120.00@160.00
Western	60.00@ 90.00	100.00@150.00

Damaged, less.

EGGS—The feeling was steadier and prices ½@1c higher for fresh and 1c lower for refrigerator.

	Feb. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	26 @26¼	31 @31½	26¼
Ordinary firsts	25 @25¼	29 @30	25
Miscellaneous, cases returned	21½@25½	24½@31	24 @25½
Checks, sound	14 @15	15 @16	
Candled, higher.			
Dirties, good	17 @18	18 @19	24 @25

Candled stock brings higher prices.

Refrigerator eggs were again lower, with sales of firsts at 19c.



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Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Farmers Attention: Straplife makes harness and other leather goods flexible, tough, durable; overcomes effects of moisture and climate. Better than buying new harness. Full instructions how to make and use sent for 25 cents. Address, O. M. Johnson, Wilsonville, Ore.

Young Man, would you accept a tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 979, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

100 Envelopes. Your name and address printed on the corner, 30 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

Cess-Pools and septic tanks, for sewage disposal. Build them yourself. Plans and specifications, $1. Address Architect, Box 171, Sound Beach, Conn.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Honey Pure extracted honey, extra fine quality and flavor. Write for price. The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Wanted Parties having granulated lids or other eye diseases to send for circular. Address Cupri-Sol Company, Emporia, Kansas.

Ginseng Culture, giving information how to grow, for 10 cts. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

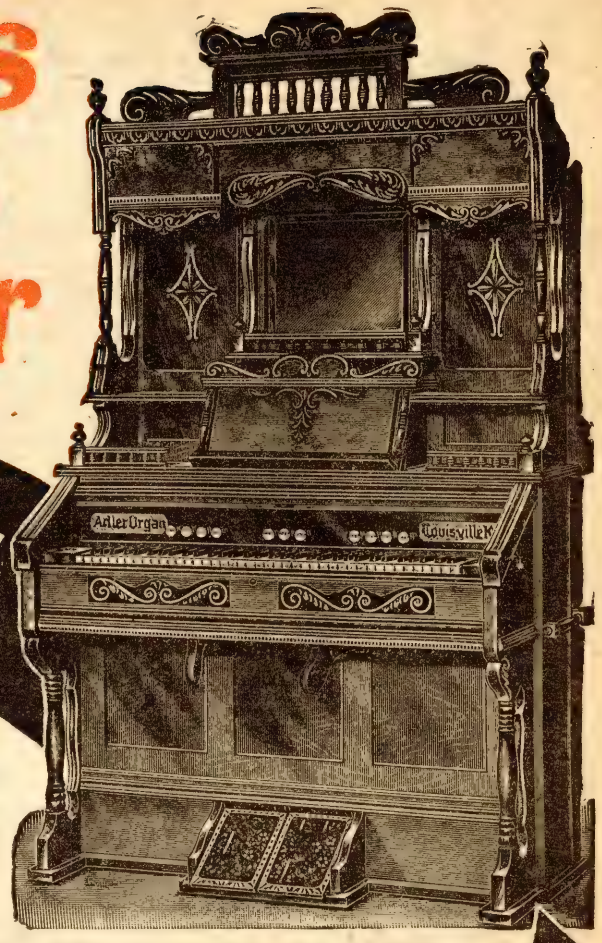
ADLER'S Famous No Money Down FREE Trial Offer



I Will Trust YOU

Your Own Time To Pay

—and the Most In Quality For The Least In Money



My Original Direct-from-Factory-to-Home—Not One Cent In Advance —Free 30 Days' Trial—Liberal Credit to All—Easy Payment Plan—Revolutionizes Piano and Organ Selling—Absolutely Wipes Out Middlemen—Banishes ALL Competition—Resulting in the Most Successful Nation-Wide Sale Of Highest Grade Instruments Ever Known.

I Will Save You Half

Read Every Word Of My Remarkable Money-Saving Plan

You've heard lots of Piano and Organ talk and have doubtless had all kinds of propositions put up to you—but here is the fairest, squarest, most liberal offer ever thought out by any organ maker. Read it! I am the man who made the *"Adler"* a household word; more than 90,000 of these famous instruments are now in the homes of the people—and when I say that you get the most in quality for the least in money when you by a ***World Famed Adler Organ—Winner of the highest prize at the St. Louis World's Fair—also winner of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913***—it means a lot to you—your pocket book—in long years of continued service and the satisfaction of the sweetest music ever heard by human ears. It means Rock Bottom prices.

I Save You All "In-Between" Profits

I can and will save you $48.75 because I sell direct from the $1,000,000 Adler Organ Factory (greatest in existence) at lowest wholesale factory prices. The Adler Plan thoroughly wrecks organ prices, absolutely sponging out *all* "in-between," extra, middlemen's profits you pay on other organs.

FREE 30 Days' Trial

I will ship you any *World Famed Adler Organ* you may select from my new, big organ book, for an absolutely free playing test—*yes, keep it a whole month free*—if it does not prove all I claim—just ship it back to me—I will pay freight both ways and your trial doesn't cost you a single penny.

And Then A 365 Days' Approval Test

—and your money back if my *World Famed Adler Organ* has not held up to every claim I make for it. Isn't this the squarest offer you ever heard of?

Send No Money In Advance

To prove that this is an absolutely *free* trial, I don't ask you to pay a single penny in advance, because then I would *seem* to be binding you to some sort of an agreement. I don't want you to agree to anything or to pay anything, until you have had a chance to thoroughly satisfy yourself that my *World Famed Adler Organ* is *all* that I claim for it—*I willingly take all the risk.* My *World Famed Adler Organ* must sell itself after a free trial in your home. You're the judge, because it is your money and I can not afford to have a single dissatisfied customer.

Easy Payments—No Burden To You

No Interest to Pay—No Collectors to Bother You

My Adler System of credit makes it possible for anyone, no matter how limited their income, to own a *World Famed Adler Organ.* The payments are so small you will hardly miss them, and I charge no interest on deferred payments. After you have decided to keep my *World Famed Adler Organ* you can pay once a month—every three months or every six months. ***Ask about our easy Payment Plan for those who depend upon their crops for income.***

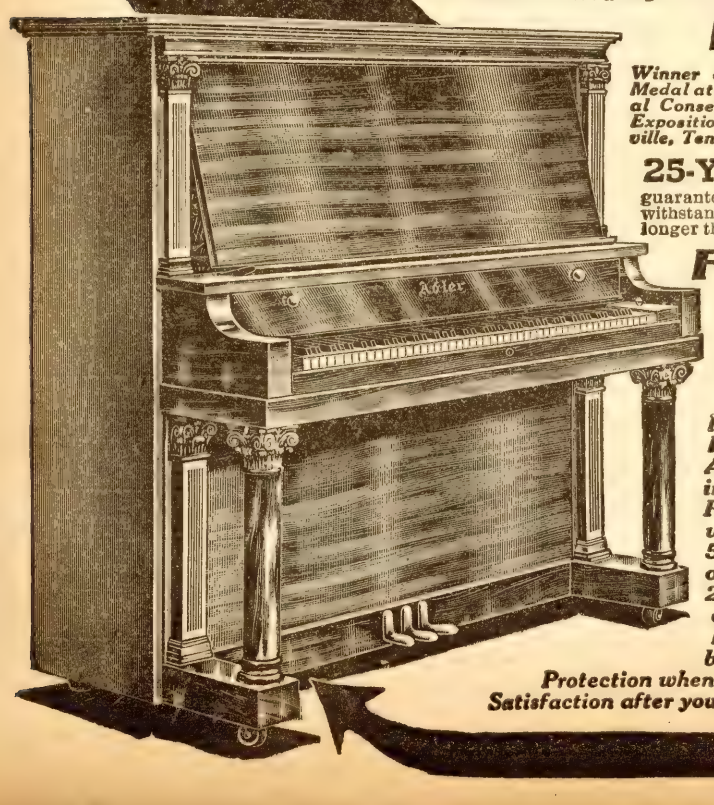
The Adler 50 Year Guarantee

It is the biggest, best and strongest guarantee ever put on any musical instrument—and is beyond all doubt the crowning climax of the most liberal offer ever made by a responsible organ manufacturer.

Every World Famed Adler Organ sold is accompanied by our 50 year Legal Guarantee Bond. The Adler Guarantee is backed by the Adler Capital and Resources of over $1,000,000.

Send Today For My Free Wonderful Organ Book And Money Saving Plan

It costs you nothing to find out how much better my *World Famed Prize Winning Adler Organs* are than the ordinary made-to-sell organs. Just fill in the coupon below and mail it me. No matter whether you are thinking of buying an instrument now or sometime in the future, you will want my big handsomely illustrated Organ Book and to know all about the fairest, squarest, most liberal, most convenient Organ buying proposition you ever heard of.



My Celebrated ADLER Piano Offer

Winner of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913

The Greatest Ever Made By Any Piano Maker

My *Celebrated Adler Piano* is better than pianos that sell for double the money. I let you have your piano on exactly the same plan as the Adler Organ—30 days' free trial—all the time you want in which to pay—money back at the end of a year if the piano is not exactly as represented.

25-Year Guarantee The longest guarantee given by any other maker of pianos is 12 years—less than half my guarantee. Nearly all the others guarantee for only 10 years. Remember my guarantee is for a quarter of a century. The heavily constructed back frame of my *Celebrated Adler Piano* is built to withstand a constant strain of 20 tons. I guarantee this! That's one reason why my piano—by actual test—stays in tune longer than pianos for which the dealers charge twice the price. I guarantee this also.

FILL IN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

CYRUS L. ADLER, President

Adler Manufacturing Company

5332 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

Not One Red Cent to Pay In Advance!
All the time you want in which to pay!
Payments Extended when you can't pay!
50-year guarantee on Adler Organs!
25-year guarantee on Adler Pianos!
I give you—Proof before you buy,
Protection when you buy,
Satisfaction after you buy.



I Sell Only Direct From Factory To Your Home.

The Famous $1,000,000 ADLER Factory—Greatest In World

Cyrus L. Adler, Pres.,
Adler Manufacturing Co.,
5332 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Make a cross in the square for organs—or pianos—or both. Or write your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, stating which you want—piano or organ literature. Don't enclose any stamp. I pay all charges. Write plainly.

☐ I want your Organ Book, prices, terms, etc. ☐ I want pictures, literature, prices, terms, etc., on your pianos.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

I have been a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming for ten years. Every issue has been read with earnest enthusiasm by me, because it gives direct light on the most important problem of farming—marketing the produce.—S. Rowles, Spring Mills, Va. (See elsewhere in this paper for the balance of this letter.—Ed.)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | March First, 1915 | Number 5



The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

Is to be Found Only In the

RED RIVER SPECIAL

It separates 90 per cent of the grain right at the cylinder.

The Beating Shakers to which the straw passes from the Man Behind the Gun toss and beat the straw just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. They Beat the grain all out. These features, found only in the ***RED RIVER SPECIAL,*** are the ones which make it the most effective and profitable thresher built.

It SAVES the Farmer's Thresh Bill

The farmer wants the ***Red River Special*** because he knows that it will save his grain. It gets the best jobs and the longest run. It will thresh when weather conditions will not permit other makes to run.

It is less liable to break down. It costs less to keep in repair. It wears longest. It is therefore the most profitable for the thresherman.

The wide-awake thresherman will equip himself with it and

GET THE BIG RUN

Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE

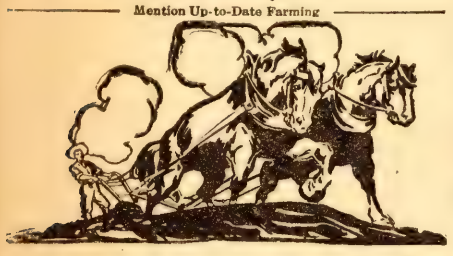
NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

(In continuous business since 1848)

Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors

(3) **BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



The editors of the Farm Journal were reared at the plow and they know what's what and how to help you.

You are invited to try it—It proves something to you that more than 800,000 farmers already approve the paper. Five years, $1. Any time you are not satisfied you get your money back.

The Farm Journal

1331 Washington Square, Philadelphia

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THE ROOF THAT LASTS

We have it. No rusting out! No painting or repairs needed. Easy to buy, easy to pay for, easy to put on. Satisfaction guaranteed or a new roof free. *Write today for our splendid catalog of Armco American Ingot Iron Roofing and for our prices. We will save you big money.*

THE AMERICAN IRON ROOFING CO.

Station 25 Middletown, Ohio

PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50; Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LIME For the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free.

Soil Lime manufactured by

OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., Huntington, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Buy it now

Get what you will need in the Spring, now, and help pass prosperity along.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

YES, the year is March-ing on. When this month goes out one-fourth of the year will be gone. Will you have attained one-fourth of the year's accomplishments?

Our front page nearly always reminds of something that is past and gone—not that we wish those "good old days" to return, but to show how far a single generation has got ahead of those times.

Corn and hay. That's the stuff today to make farming pay. Of course, we mean for this spring planting and the summer harvest. Every seed planted and every crop harvested has got pay in it for this year.

Frank Belden—I just stepped in, Mrs. Winslow, to borrow your last UP-TO-DATE. I did not send in my renewal in time and so I missed a number, but I must have it to read.

Mrs. Winslow—All right. You'll find some mighty good things in it. But you must return it; we are saving every number.

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it,
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

Wheat and corn are still on the "jump." All right. It is not likely to jump out of the ground where it is planted, but it may jump into good yields, and then some dollars will jump into the farmers' pockets, if they market right.

"Have you read Feb. 1 and Feb. 15 UP-TO-DATE?"

"I should say I have, and it encourages me to push out a little stronger than I ever did before."

"That's the way it is with me, and I believe there is a better day for farmers. I am going to raise the biggest crops I can. I am sure the paper is right about the extra demand, and I believe the farmers will manage their sales better."

Each life —however full each minute—
Holds but two kinds of things within it,
The higher and the lower things;
So, as its choice each moment brings,
Choose still the higher thing to do,
And joy and strength will dwell with you.
—Priscilla Leonard.

"You know Jim Beech, don't you?"

"Of course I do, but I never knew him to accomplish much."

"That is just it. But Bill Green got him to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE last year and his boys pitched into reading it, and things there are not like they used to be. The manure is all hauled out, none but the best seed is planted, and there are pigs and calves and colts growing where nothing but rats and rabbits ever grew before. I tell you, it's different."

"Jim, do you read the advertisements in the papers?"

"Not in all the papers, but I do those in UP-TO-DATE, and I get a great deal of useful information from them."

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish tomorrow
Were we but willing to furnish the wings;
But, sadly intruding,
And quietly brooding,
It hatches all sorts of horrible things.
—Phillips Brooks.

"My dear brother, you ought to be very thankful," said the preacher to a complaining church member. "There is brother Haines who recently lost his wife by pneumonia."

"Well," said the grumbler, "that don't do me any good; I ain't Haines."

"Judge, I'm deaf in one ear," said the man who had been summoned on the jury. "You are excused, sir," said the Judge promptly, "we want nobody on this jury that can't hear both sides of the case."

There will evidently be more flowers and vegetables raised than usual this year, for nearly everybody is accepting our seed offers.

Every farm ought to have its home supply of grapes at least. We have made some of the best selections in the world, and are giving them to new subscribers and to old subscribers that renew—only 10 cents besides the price of subscription, and nothing extra in clubs.

The Exposition work is still booming. Lots of UP-TO-DATE people will be there. Many find it easier than they expected.

"Joe, I'm not going to neglect newspaper advertising after this. I didn't used to pay much attention to the ads, but since I've been reading those in UP-TO-DATE I've learned lots of things I didn't know before."

"Me, too," said Joe.

We would all rather have the best of everything, wouldn't we—the best vegetables, the prettiest flowers, the most perfect seed corn and other seeds, and the most profitable poultry? That is what we'd rather have, isn't it? Well, just take a good look over our advertisements.

"Mr. Green, I want to thank you for asking me to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE, which you remember I did a few months ago. I've learned more from that paper than I ever did from any other."

"Yes, I knew you would like it," replied Mr. Green.

Let us live but one day at a time, brother,
Do the work of that day, and be kind;
Neither borrow the sorrow
That comes with the morrow,
Nor let yesterday worry your mind."

Many big city newspapers recently contained an article which stated that England had purchased in this country several thousand mules for "breeding purposes," intending to "raise mules on a large scale." And yet the editors of those same papers will persist in trying to give the farmers pointers on farming.

While state and federal inspectors in Pennsylvania were appraising cattle which had been condemned on account of the hoof-and-mouth disease, a tramp wandered into the barn and was not allowed to leave until he had been carefully fumigated. One might wonder if the fumigation was not of benefit to the tramp as well as to the community.

A motion-picture theater manager in Illinois advertised a good program at the following prices: Children under 12, one egg; adults, two eggs; family tickets, five eggs. The first performance netted 65 dozen eggs. It is not known whether the manager carefully candled the eggs as they were presented at the door, or whether he trusted to his neighbors' honesty.

Now the wholesalers and commission men are gravely assuring the people of the cities that the price of sugar is advancing because there are no ships to bring it here, and that the cost of wheat has been raised because there are no ships to take it away. A very logical and reasonable explanation, surely, provided the people believe it. However, if the farmers would organize, as they should do, there would be a far more satisfactory and equitable adjustment between producer and consumer, which would result in less need for explanations, to say nothing of greater prosperity for all concerned.

At a recent meeting of the council of grain exchanges it was suggested that American cooks be sent to Europe to introduce corn bread, corn cakes and fried mush to a peasantry now familiar with black wheat bread, it being thought that such a step might avoid a wheat shortage in this country. If the cooks would carry along with them a few cans of maple syrup their success would be assured—and another American industry would be helped.

Own a Flour Mill And Make Money

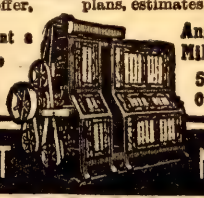
There's money in milling flour. There's a market all around you for all the flour you, yourself, can make with the money-making

"Midget" Marvel

Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill

a whole big roller flour mill system in one case. Takes very little power to run. Milling experience not necessary. Made in 3 sizes—12 1-2, 25 and 50 bbls. capacity finest roller flour in a day. Just the thing for red-blooded farmers, grain men and others who want to make good, steady money. Write for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," free trial offer, plans, estimates, etc.

You will want a "MIDGET" MARVEL



Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc. 537 4th Street Owensboro, Ky.

MIDGET MARVEL

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

ONE FIRST COST THEN NO MORE



That's what it means to pump water with the world's strongest windmill, the long-lived, double geared, powerful

SAMSON

"Let the wind pump your water for nothing"

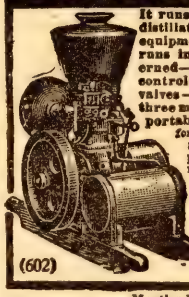
STOVER MFG. CO.

300 Samson Ave., Freeport, Ill.

Also Stover and Ideal Feedmills—Alfalfa Comminuters and Grinders—Pump Jacks—Ensilage Cutters. *Send for Catalogues.*

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

20 Reasons Why You Should Investigate the SANDOW Kerosene Stationary ENGINE



It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, distillate and alcohol without change in equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle governed—hopper and tank-cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—light weight—easily portable—great power—starts easily at forty degrees below zero—complete ready to run—children operate them—low factory prices based on enormous out put—30 day money-back trial—10 years ironclad guarantee. Sizes, 1 1-2 to 15 horsepower. Send a postal today for free catalog which tells how Sandow will be useful to you. No go-betweens. Pocket agents' and middlemen's commissions by dealing direct with factory. (602)

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co. 62 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

(602)

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Steel Shoe Book Saves You $20!

1 Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs All-Leathers FREE

If you are tired of wet, sore, calloused feet—Rheumatism and Colds—hard, twisted, leaky leather—Big Doctor and Shoe Bills—loss of time, money, health and comfort—TRY FREE my Latest Triumph—



10-Day Try-On



Leather-Tapped "Steels"

Light, springy, Comfortable, Economical, Waterproof, Warm in Winter—Cool in Summer—adjustable leather taps, instantly renewed. FREE BOOK tells how you can try "Steels" ten days FREE and save $10 to $20 shoe money.

N. M. Ruthstein, Steel Shoe Man, Dept. 139, Racine, Wis.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Send for free book anyhow.

Try-a-bag of

fertilizer. Our brands increase yield, improve quality and hasten maturity. $2 to $4 an acre will show you. Also ask for carload inducement and terms to agents.

The Am. Agr. Chem. Co.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Grades Roads. Digs Ditches Levels Land.

DITCHING

Made Easy with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix.

Ten days trial. Money-back guarantee.

Simple-Practical.

Price only one-fifth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for free book and factory prices. Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Incorporated, Box 626 Owensboro, Ky.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THE GENUINE SMITH **STUMP PULLERS**



W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.

CATALOG FREE—DEPT. 124 LA CRESCENT, MINN.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year. Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.

In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send their address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.

J. A. Everitt, Editor

John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Mar. 15 If this date is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription expires with this month. An older date indicates your subscription already has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending renewals or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents always should state "new" or "renewal."

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 — *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 1, 1915* — *No. 5*

Short Talks With Busy People

Gambling in Prices The President has been asked by the Commissioner of Foods and Markets of New York to recommend the enactment of a law prohibiting "gambling" in wheat and other food products. At the same time the Department of Justice was "trying to find out" whether any combinations are responsible for increases in food prices. A few hours spent at any city board of trade meeting, especially that of Chicago, where there is extravagant bidding for grain for future delivery; that is, two parties of speculators betting with each other as to what the price will be a few weeks or months hence, ought to convince even government officials of the purely speculative nature of prices.

Apples Saved by Storage Orchardists in the famous Ozark region of Missouri and Arkansas are reported to have saved their fruit by local storage. Only recently it was said that no less than 30,000 barrels of excellent apples were still held, and good prices were awaiting them. The storage arrangement seems to have been well in hand, but the marketing system was somewhat defective; there lacked method in finding demand. To dispose of any stored crop there must be a method of learning where and when to sell, instead of depending upon the usual marketing plans to take the stored crops.

Horses After the War Many horses have already gone from the United States to the warring nations of Europe, but not enough, says an official, to endanger the American supply. This same official is of the opinion, however, that the greatest demand for horses will come after the close of the European war. The present demand, he says, is for inferior stock, or stock that is so considered on American farms, but when peace is made the better grade or horses will be called for, and the present warring nations will all be short. Russia and the United States ordinarily own about one-half the horses of the world, and as Russia will necessarily be short after the war, all the countries must look to the United States for their deficiency. Peace will bring the usual facilities for trade and transportation, and the European countries will bid against each other. The result is easy to foresee, and mak s it important, as we have previously said, to increase our breeding facilities.

What Farming Means One of our Illinois exchanges takes a hopeful view of farming in one respect at least. The fact that the farms produced last year near ten billion dollars' worth of wealth that had never existed before ought to mark us as an independent country, and the other fact that the acres that produced all this could be made to produce twice as much, ought to solve all wealth problems of the future. The fact that must not be forgotten, though, that the wealth these crops represent depends upon the price, and the greater the production the lower the price unless the demand be increased with the crops. But does this new wealth belong to the farmers that create it? If so, why do the farmers need a special borrowing system, as so many continue to urge? It is not that the farmers need it, but that the money-lenders are hungry for an opportunity to get permanent or long-time loans on the acres that produce the wealth.

The Farmers and the Railroads It is not surprising that the farmers of the Central Southwest want increased transportation facilities. The new lands of that region are productive, and as the forests are cleared away for lumber purposes, farming machinery follows the axes, and previously unknown crops need to be taken to market. The railroad companies claim that their business is imperiled by unwarranted government control or supervision, and that they can scarcely afford to operate to their full the lines that exist, much less to build and equip new roads however much they may be needed. Statesmen ought to consider all sides to all questions, and their rule should be for the general good. If the roads are not prosperous under present conditions, those in authority should change those conditions for the good of all. That freight be moved and that passengers have traveling facilities are as important to the owners of the freight and to those who would travel as they are to those who receive pay for the transportation. Hence, we appeal for a general view of this situation, and for rulings that are neither selfish nor tyrranical, but for the reasonable benefit of all.

Horses Going Abroad A few weeks ago horse dealers at the National Stock Yards in East St. Louis were reported to have sold 8,000 horses to the Italian government. In these deals the buyers do not take chances. Italian army officers were present when the contract was made, and an Italian army horse inspector was also there.

Italy is not involved in the European war, but being close to the countries that are, it is presumed that the horses so purchased will eventually find their way into the fighting zone. More than 40,000 horses, it is said, have been sold to the French and English governments since the war began, and prices have ranged from $140 to $170 per head. The principal interest that attaches to this deal so far as the general reader is concerned, is that it brings money to this country and constitutes a strong lever in the uplift of American business.

The Situation in Mexico The situation in Mexico is so changeable that it is scarcely safe to write of it in a semi-monthly, or even a weekly publication, but at the present Caranza and Villa, with their respective adherents, seem to be the ruling, or, rather, the contending forces. The most significant matter, however, is that Spain has asked the world powers to intervene and demand peace in Mexico. Many nations are vitally interested because of possessions held there by their people, and should the nations thus unite in a demand for peace and good government in Mexico, results would necessarily follow, but in what shape it is difficult to surmise even in that case.



ADAPTED FROM PEORIA (ILL.)

NEWS NOTES About the California Trip

TODAY, February 15, one hundred sixty people, living all the way from Maine to Texas, said they wanted to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S offer to send them to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

President Wilson officially opened the Panama-Pacific Exposition on February 20th by pressing a button located in the White House at Washington. This button was connected with through wires to San Francisco, and the tiny spark started by the President's finger started in motion all the machinery of the big exposition.

The record for fast and gratifying work is now held by our friend from Big Stone City, South Dakota. He entered for the trip by writing us December 23rd—on December 29th he sent in subscriptions that earned for him a total of just a little more than 1,000 miles on his way toward San Francisco. Since then he has been adding to his mileage right along. Can you get out and beat that? Try it?

Another enthusiast who is soon going to be carrying his railroad ticket in his pocket calls Noblesville, Indiana, his home town. He entered for the big trip on December 15th, and on January 1st we received his order for subscriptions earning over 1,000 miles on his trip, and has added to it since.

There are others who work unusually fast, but these two young men are now at the head of the class.

You will be neither too cold nor too warm while you are visiting the Fair. On good authority we learn that during the last twenty years San Francisco has experienced only twenty-seven days when the summer's noon-day temperature exceeded 90 degrees, and during that time, even in the middle of winter, it has never been below 32 degrees, the freezing point. You can start on UP-TO-DATE'S free trip on any day you select, but we would suggest that you qualify just as soon as possible. Then you can visit comfortable San Francisco just when it is sweltering hot at home!

The oldest man to tell us of his desire to go with UP-TO-DATE to view the wonders of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and Uncle Sam's show places of the West is 70 years of age and he lives on Long Island at the extreme eastern part of the U. S. A. Though advanced in years he is still young in spirit, and if he can do it easily, those of you who have youth and energy and all of life before you ought to find it no task at all to roll up your mileage to the Golden Gate and return.

Buy it now

We farmers can bring back prosperity at once by buying our Spring needs now, instead of waiting.

EDITORIAL

"Not An Idle Plow in U. S."

THE phrase which is the title of this article is from the address of President Wilson to the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. on February 3. The president said, regarding agriculture and the present very abnormal condition:

There is a shortage of food in the world now. That shortage will be more serious a few months from now than it is now. It is necessary that we should plant a great deal more. It is necessary that our land should yield more per acre than it does now. It is necessary that there should not be a plow or a spade idle in this country if the world is to be fed; and the methods of our farmers must feed upon the scientific information to be derived from the State Departments of Agriculture and from that tap root of all, the United States Department of Agriculture.

We agree with this advice as far as it can be carried out and consistent with proper rotation, the ability to give good cultivation and with the idea of maintaining fertility. It is one thing to increase acreage in crops which are not properly fertilized and cultivated, and harvest indifferent crops and leave the ground poorer than before, and another thing to put in the acreage that can be given careful attention with the prospect of a greater return than on a larger acreage.

We regret that much of the advice being given to farmers is ill-advised. It savors to us of the greater, and still greater crop propagandists that we have had with us for years, and they have possibly seized on the war as a good pretext to get in their best work. For instance, we have seen printed in many papers an article that recommended "a double acreage of potatoes." Also it urged farmers to "raise pigs, cattle and horses in larger numbers." The person who wrote this article was evidently interested more in getting large crops than in the farmers playing safe. There is little likelihood of potatoes being exported even should the war continue beyond the time another crop is harvested. Also it takes three years or more to raise horses and cattle and that the war will last that long, or its effects be felt much then, on our farm products is no more than a remote possibility. So our advice is to increase the acres conservatively and farm them well, including fertilizing them, if it is needed. The European war will be over by and by. Russia with her large surpluses will then do her share to supply the world's demands; Australia will likely have her usual crop in 1915, while the last crop left nothing to export, and we should remember that other countries are going to increase their acreage, too. There is a limit to demand, even in war times. So we think a considerable degree of conservatism in planting is advisable.

And let us emphasize the importance of farmers getting in a position now through organization so they can prevent the bottom falling out of prices when the war is over.

The Two Farm Views

THE SCHOOLS, that seem so hungry for public patronage, and the "scientists" who wish their names written at the head of "better farming," persist in the contention that the one thing to strive for in agriculture is greater production. Only a few years ago everybody accepted this contention, but they don't now. A line of education has been in progress that has opened the eyes and changed the views of those who are honest and sincere, and who are really in favor of those things which will lead to true agricultural progress.

No less distinguished a person than Hon. Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, declares boldly that it is no use to go on fiddling on the string of maximum yield. The farmers themselves know better, he says; they know instinctively that the problem is one of profit and not of yield. It is a question that cannot be ignored, and the agricultural authorities of the country owe it to the farmers to see that a full and fair discussion is put before them. It behooves us henceforth, says Mr. Vrooman, to keep an eye to the law of diminishing returns in agriculture and to steer a safe course between the extreme of doing too little and the equally unprofitable extreme of doing too much.

After this it would seem that the course of the agricultural officials and the educational world is plain, and that is to assure a fair priced demand for every added production; that if production is increased demand must increase with it; that those who would teach how to produce more must also teach how to sell more at profitable prices. This presents no very difficult problem. It is seldom that all demands are supplied. Prices go from low to high as they are offered the farmers or demanded from the users. Supplies are gathered in congested centers when they do not find their way to needs that call loudly for them. The remedy is in different marketing. Quit hoarding in congested centers. Cut out the low price-making to farmers and the high price-making to consumers. Store the surplus in the regions of production, not to hold for excessive profits, but to await demand. Then the demand will seek the surplus and take it. Who can imagine the results that would follow a system like this? The farmers would reap the profits thus assured them, and production would increase automatically. Demonstration trains would no longer be needed, and teaching scientific farming would no longer fall flat as it does now, but it would be eagerly sought and practiced. Farming would step up to its honored place in the world.

This and That

THE "SCIENTIFIC" farm papers are almost uniformly in favor of expending a large sum of money this year, reaching as high as $3,000,000, to take a special agricultural census of the country. The contention is that we must know more about farming—more about how many of our people are following that business, how many children they have, how many acres they cultivate, how many pounds or bushels they produce, how many calves, pigs, lambs and colts they are raising, how many eggs the hens lay, and lots of other information somebody would like to have, and that thousands of "industrious" men are eager to work to obtain them at big government pay.

The strange part of it is that "distinguished statesmen," backed by so large a proportion of the press, are so eager to find something to do or to have done that is in some way connected with farming, while the real problems, though plain as the noonday sun, are never seen or are entirely ignored. We may refer to another marketing condition the facts of which were unhesitatingly published last fall by the more sincere and honest papers of that region. We quote:

According to New York state apple growers, they are victims of a buyers' trust, and are compelled to sell their fruit in some instances for less than the cost of production and packing. Growers must accept the prices or no sale. At first the buyers claimed there was no demand for apples. Now they say they cannot fill their orders for first class fruit. Some time this winter when New York standard A1 apples are selling at $7 and $8 a barrel, the papers will be printing stories of the big profits the growers are making. And yet the finest apples grown in the state, the best packed fruit in Niagara county, has been sold for $1.50 a barrel, much less than the actual cost.

Which is more important to farmers and to the whole country, a $3,000,000 farm census or a remedy for the conditions stated above? The above is only a single instance. It is the general marketing condition. No matter what the crop, there is too much when the farmers are selling, and then there is a shortage when the speculators are supplying actual needs. The "Buyers' Trust" pay too little and charge too much; but the statesmen never know it and have no remedy for it, though they feel keenly the need of a farm census.

Food Shortage in U. S. a Mith

THE Congress has been asked by many people to place an embargo on the exportation of food products, particularly wheat and flour. To get a good understanding of the real condition, the secretary of agriculture was instructed to make some inquiry and report. The report was made February 17th. From it we glean some interesting figures.

The report says the wheat in our country will permit the exportation of about 1,000,000 bushels a day until the 1915 crop is available and besides take care of all domestic needs. The report also said that on January 1st there were larger suplies of corn and other grains, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes and fruit than for many years.

Our 1914 wheat crop was 891,000,000 bushels. Add to this the estimated surplus carried over from 1913, 76,000,000 bushels, and it makes a total supply of 967,000,000 bushels. The domestic requirements for food is about 520,000,000 bushels and for seed about 90,000,000 bushels. This leaves out of the great 1914 crop, 357,000,000 bushels for export, of which 210,000,000 bushels have already been exported, or a balance, it would appear, of 147,000,000 bushels to spare.

The report, when it says there is about 1,000,000 bushels a day to spare for export, counts the days between February 1 and July 1—150 days—and says the new crop will begin to appear before July. But, as a matter of fact, the first new wheat will be absorbed by country millers and elevators, and we doubt if there will be any considerable quantity of new wheat available for export before August. Also it must be assumed that a good many millions of bushels will be held back. It is always so. With the high prices that now prevail there will probably not be as much as 76,000,000 bushels as the year before, but probably 50,000,000. In the meantime, though Argentina will distribute her surplus of about 100,000,000 bushels, and India about 75,000,000.

The extraordinary demand for wheat has been partly because there was a world's shortage in the 1914 crop, as we pointed out last summer and emphasized when we advised farmers to not sell wheat at current rates but hold for a dollar and a little later set the price at $1.25, and because of Russia's surplus being shut off. Unquestionably, if the war continues until midsummer, and if nothing occurs to shut out the foreign demand, there will be a dearth of wheat. But really the fear of a food shortage in this country is a "myth" as there are great quantities of some other crops, particularly potatoes.

While considering the wheat crop, it is well to know that the acreage sown last fall is 11.1 per cent. or 4,000,000 over the year before.

A Day in the Wheat Pit

THE DAY'S event described below is not one of immediate occurrence, but it took place not many days ago, and we have it described in a daily paper published at the time. It is only a sample of what is taking place in the grain pits to a greater or less extent every day.

Around a large pit—a grain pit—in the Chicago Exchange yesterday, says the paper we are quoting, were gathered hundreds of gentlemen, representing several large houses, and some representing themselves. They are known as pit brokers and they are there for the purpose of speculating in the necessaries of life. Word was received that the Dardanelles had been opened and that Russia was about to find an opening for her export wheat business. With an almost audible crash the price of wheat in the Chicago pit fell from $1.62 a bushel to $1.56, and the gentlemen in the pit yelled like wild men.

But within five minutes this report was denied, and another was received to the effect that New Zealand had ordered the importation of wheat. The effect of these reports was that Russia could not sell wheat, but New Zealand wanted to buy. Then came more yelling and a frantic waving of arms amid a Babel of voices, and without any other reason on earth, wheat in the Chicago pit jumped to $1.65 per bushel!

An eye-witness says: "Traders on floor acted like wild men. Spectators who crowded the public and private galleries caught the excitement and screamed and yelled with the excited brokers."

What was all this yelling and excitement about? Was it because there were men there who were anxious to sell or buy wheat? Not a bit of it. Those men were simply gambling with each other as to whether the price of wheat would go up or down, and the most paltry rumor enabled them to put it up or down as the information indicated. And yet the wheat grown by the farmers is governed by the prices thus made. For shame!

Buy it now

There is 40,000,000 farm population in the United States. Their 1914 crop is worth $9,872,936,000.00. If only $10 were spent for each person on the farm now, instead of waiting till Summer, it would put $400,000,000 into circulation and give employment to thousands whose families are suffering where factories are idle.

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: $3.00 for the best articles $2.00 for the second, and $1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

Conveniences For the Farm Home

(Awarded First Prize, $3.00.)

WHEN A FARM is not all paid for, the wife of a farmer often pitches in with the farm work, so as to save the hire of another man. Such is the case with me. I have a great deal to do in the "truck patch," hoeing, weeding, gathering vegetables, etc., besides helping to milk and getting ready for market day.

But as I must be housekeeper, too, I had to save time and labor somewhere in order to protect my health, and this is the way I did it. I utilized every bit of paper that came into our home and bought more besides. On my dish-washing table I have a bag filled with soap wrappers, and all other small wrappers. I use these to scrape all greasy plates, dishes, pots and pans and then burn them. The soap wrappers cut the grease nicely and my dishes are easily washed. I scald them after washing, but never dry them. I have no greasy dishcloths to care for daily. I clean my lamps and lamp chimneys with scrap tissue paper and when out of it I use common toilet-paper, which is very cheap when bought in large quantities. I also use this paper for polishing mirrors and windows. Near my stove lamp is a hook on which all paper bags are hung. These I use for pan-holders and handling oven pans. This saves me the care of dirty stove rags.

In summer my dining table is covered with white oilcloth. We use paper napkins altogether. I have no linen table cloths and napkins to launder in the intense heat. We use paper toweling, which I cannot praise too highly. Often the men fail to wash their hands quite clean and the roller towel got all the dirt. How I used to rub and sweat over those towels! But I am wiser now. Compare the cost of durable toweling, the making, the soap and energy used in washing them, with the cost of a large paper roll (35c each for large rolls, 10c each for junior rolls), and I think you will agree with me in using the sanitary method.

My bureaus, dressers, small tables, sideboard, shelves, etc., are all covered with white scalloped paper covers, all linen and fancy ones put away for the summer. Nothing of that kind to launder in the busy "outdoor" season.

Preparing a meal, my work table has a newspaper spread over it and all waste is dropped upon it. Finishing, I raise it carefully and behold, a clean table. My garbage can has a large newspaper lining in it to save me the laborious task of cleaning it daily.

My ironing board has several thicknesses of paper tacked upon it to test the iron, thus saving my cover. As a layer of paper scorches through, it is removed, letting the next layer clean and ready for further use.

Paper pads line baby's bed, coach and sitting places in the house. I use old discarded pillow slips, spreading fresh newspapers in them daily. This saves me untold amounts of bedding, pads, etc. I always use such a paper pad on my lap while holding the baby, to save my apron. Paper diapers are also in use on him. When any member of the family takes cold, paper napkins are handed him, thus preventing the spread of the cold, as well as the labor of handkerchief washing. Waxed paper takes the place of bread cloths, butter covers and lunch cloths.

Having a gasoline engine on our farm, the gasoline is bought in large quantities, so we got a gasoline stove (with oven) for our porch, on which I do all my cooking and baking. I have no coal fires to attend to, no fuel to carry, no stoves to blacken.

The washer is attached to the engine every Monday, and in a few hours our family wash is ready for the iron. Our underwear is all gauze and crepe, which needs no ironing at all. Ironing dresses and shirts is not so prostrating near a gasoline stove on the porch.

All of our bed-room carpets are taken up in spring and stored away before the season of moths. We painted and varnished our floors and cleaned them with a long-handled brush and mop. The kitchen and dining room are covered with linoleum and cleaned in like manner. Knee-scrubbing would soon unfit me for other work. Lace and sash curtains and all superfluous rugs make their exit until fall—thus our home is literally turned into a camp for the summer. Perhaps the reader will call this a "lax" housekeeping, but we like the change of life and work, and best of all our "trucking" proved a great success and netted us a fine gain which will add greatly to freeing our farm of debt.

We did especially well on seed onions, German sickle pole-beans and red beets, realizing $42 from 14 bushels of seed onions at $3 per bushel; $40 from 40 bushels of pole-beans, at 25c a peck; $30 from beets at 5c per bunch.

The greater part of our field crops proved a success, too, and with that gain added to my "truck" gain (my husband says) our debts will soon take wings. Better still, our weights and appetites all improved, due, we say, to our sanitary living and the free outdoor life.

MRS. J. M. GOAS.

Reading Pa.

One Way of Getting Out of Debt On a Farm Home

(Awarded Second Prize of $2)

THERE are several ways in which an enterprising farmer can get out of debt on a farm home without adhering strictly to farming to accomplish it. A relative of mine, born and reared on a farm, where he received a practical agricultural education and valuable experience, together with a strong physique and a not-afraid-of-work spirit, started out for himself at the age of 21 to get a farm home unencumbered by debt. He worked in a planing mill several years and saved $500 with which to start. He also secured a sensible and frugal wife for a co-partner.

With his money he bought a sad looking farm of 40 acres, for which he went into debt $1,500. He fixed the place up and accomplished wonders, changing it from a dilapidated farm to a respectable looking one. At the end of three years he sold it to a neighbor, netting a profit of $400 for his fixing up. He then purchased a farm which seemed even worse than the first, going into debt $2,200 on the total price of $3,200. He employed the same tactics as before and before the end of the year had sold the farm at a gain of $500. He also sold his chattel property for $600.

His next venture was a farm of 33 acres, for which he paid $3,000, going in debt $1,400. In less than four years he had improved the farm to such an extent that he sold it for a net gain of $1,000, also selling his chattel property for $800. He left that farm with $3,000 cash on hand and purchased a splendid 63-acre farm, going in debt as before, but this time with a first class farm on hand, and also better stock and a greater opportunity for making money easier and faster.

During this time his family (he now has two children) have had their living. They were saving, but not penurious. All of which shows that one may deviate sometimes from the worn groove and yet reach the same finishing point in the end, although covering the distance in a much shorter time.

J. A. RAISER, Ohio.

Two Women Make Good on a Ranch

(Awarded Third Prize of $1)

A NEIGHBOR of mine had a steady job and rented a modest home in Cheyenne, Wyo., but his monthly wages barely sufficed to cover household expenses, and left no hope of accumulating for a possible "rainy day." He heard about 160 acres of land nearby, formerly taken up as a homestead, but which could be secured on easy terms through relinquishment, and mentioned it to his wife. She advised him to take advantage of the opportunity, but as the land office called for certain improvements and residence on the property for seven months each year, he felt that he couldn't take it and retain his job in town.

His wife suggested that she would live on the place in the summer and keep a cow, some chickens, two hogs, and raise garden truck and do work enough to comply with the regulations. He objected that the work was too rough, but she replied that she could hire a man to do the plowing and similar work.

She finally won him over and went to the homestead, taking with her their 17-year-old daughter. A team of horses was bought and 20 acres of land broken in the spring of 1913. They lived in a small tent and built a shed for the cow and chickens. The two women donned overalls and jumpers and worked in the field, exchanging work and implements with their neighbors. They raised vegetables, some corn, and five acres of oats, doing practically all the work themselves. The receipts did not cover half the expenses the first year, although, as the head of the house retained his job in town, they were able to meet all bills.

At the end of the season two hogs were sold, the horses turned over to a neighbor to care for until spring, and the cow and chickens taken into town. The second year the two women returned to the homeestead, planned work on a larger scale, which proved highly satisfactory. They raised, in addition to the vegetables, large crops of alfalfa hay, wheat and rye. Plans are now under way to build a five-room cottage on the place this spring and also for the husband to resign his job in town and take up a share of the work on the farm which has been won through the efforts of his wife and daughter, while he co-operated by holding his town job to cover the first expenses.

J. A. P., Colorado.

Improving the Farm with Cement

THREE years ago when I first moved on this farm I don't think one trowel of cement had been used, except that which had been necessary in jointing the foundation of the house. The walks were of flagstone, and were so smooth in some places that several people received hard falls when passing over them. The stones were also uneven and after a rain little pools of water collected on them and would not run off. In some places where the stones could not be perfectly fitted, grass and small weeds grew up and made an untidy appearance. I soon changed that by putting a cement walk around the house, thus greatly improving the appearance and convenience.

The greatest advantage of cement to the farmer is in its labor-saving qualities. Three years ago my cow stables and horse stables had plank flooring. I always dreaded the time in the morning when I had to scrape and shovel over those rough and uneven boards. I put in cement floors and I can now clean the stables in half the time, with less exertion. Also, when I have finished the stables are thoroughly clean and no foul vapor steams forth from the floors.

I also use cement floors to advantage in the hog pens. Not only is it labor-saving here, but money-saving as well, for every grain of corn I give to the hogs is eaten and not wasted by being trodden into the mud. I have constructed a cement platform in the hog lot on which I feed in any kind of weather. This is not all. I have found cement excellent for setting end posts, making driveways, cistern and well platforms, cellars, corn cribs, and, in fact, almost everything where a hard and durable substance is required. The cost is not great, and I believe in letting it do its part in improving my farm.

L. G. S., Ohio.

How I Earned My Pin Money Last Year

LAST SPRING I was very anxious to make some extra pin money, so I thought I would co-operate in some work with my brother, and this is the way I did it: As we live about six miles from a greenhouse, I decided to start a hot-bed for early plants, such plants being hard to obtain in our neighborhood. My brother was to make the hot-bed and I was to purchase the seed, each to receive half the profits.

When the hot-bed was completed, we sowed cabbage seed, bought in bulk, which cost me 15 cents. It was the Early Jersey Wakefield variety. Two weeks later we sowed our Stone tomatoes, Bell peppers and early beet seed, all of which had cost me 25 cents. We sprayed the hot-bed every morning with luke-warm water, using a hand-sprayer. Four gallons of water was usually sufficient unless the weather was very dry. We had a ready sale for all plants and could have sold more.

These are the figures we realized from our transaction, besides the plants which we used in our own garden:

2,000 cabbage plants at $1 per 100	$20.00
500 tomato plants at 5c per doz.	2.08
25 bunches of beets at 5c per doz.	1.25
300 peppers at 5c per doz.	1.25
Total	$24.58
Cost of seed	.40
Gain	$24.18

Therefore, the profit to each was $12.09, which well paid us for our work.

G. A. P., Ohio.

Nothing on a farm will pay much better than a good fat hog, unless it's two fat hogs.

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These cuts are made from photos showing comparative growth of pear trees from Spring of 1913 to Aug. 1, 1914, Bellemont Orchards, Inc., Norfolk, Va.

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THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Preparing for Corn-Planting Time

THE preliminary work which should be done before corn-planting time is fully as important to the success of the crop as is the more arduous work which follows later in the season. Fertile soil, good cultural methods, protection against insect enemies and plant diseases are all of utmost importance in contributing to the final results, but none of these factors can make amends for poor seed. Making sure of the seed is one of the simplest and cheapest ways of increasing the corn crop. Too many farmers overlook its importance and fail to realize later in the season that, if more care had been taken in this direction previous to planting, the final results from the crop would have been far greater.

Before the outdoor work begins to press for time the final selection of the seed ears and the test of each for vitality should be made. At all events it should not be delayed beyond the middle of March. A good way to proceed is to lay the ears out in rows on a table in a well lighted place and go over them one at a time, throwing out all that are defective in any way. It is a good plan to hold a specially fine ear in one hand while doing this, using it as a sort of pattern to select to. This is the first general selection. Next should be

The Germination Test

No corn grower can afford to neglect testing the vitality of his seed. There are so many ways in which the vitality of seed corn may be injured that it is never safe to assume that it will grow satisfactorily. Every dead ear, or one weak in vitality, that goes into the planter means several hundred weak plants, or vacant places in the field, and a corresponding loss in the yield. Experiments have amply shown that, as a rule, the testing of a few kernels, picked from different parts of the ear, will safely determine whether or not the ear should be used as seed.

A good tester may be a wooden tray about two inches deep, and, say two and a half feet long and two feet wide, strung with light fence wire one and three-quarters inches apart each way and an inch and a half above the bottom. The tester should be filled up to the wires with moist sand. Each square inside the wires serves to hold the kernels to be tested from a single ear. About three bushels of seed corn can be tested at one time with one of these testers.

When making tests some convenient system of arranging the ears on a rack, table or floor must be employed, so that the numbered ear corresponds to a certain square in the tray where its individual kernels are being tested. About five kernels from each ear should be tested. The kernels should be pressed well into the sand, but they need not be buried from sight. Then the sand or soil in the tester must be kept thoroughly moist. Some kind of cover must also be provided to keep the surface from drying, a couple of panes of glass making a very satisfactory cover, though care should be taken to see that they do not fit so closely as to shut out the air from the interior. When moistening is necessary after the kernels have been placed, a towel or other cloth should be spread on the surface and the water poured gently on it so the kernels will not be moved out of place. The essentials for germination are warmth, moisture and air.

The filled tester should be placed in a room where the temperature ranges around 70 degrees, but it must not be placed too near a stove. The ordinary living room is about right if it does not become colder than 55 degrees during the night. About four or five days should be sufficient for the test and all kernels which do not send out vigorous root and stem sprouts in that time, under these conditions, should be considered too weak to make a vigorous stalk under ordinary field conditions and the ears from which they came should be discarded.

Preparing Seed for Planting.

When the seed ears have been thus properly selected and tested, they are ready to be shelled and the seed prepared for planting. The small and irregular kernels at the tips of the ears and the large irregular ones at the butts should be shelled off first and discarded. Irregular kernels in the body of the ear should also be discarded as completely as possible, so that only those kernels which are of uniform size and shape will go to the planter. This is very important because it is impossible for any planting machine to regularly drop the required number of grains per hill if they are not of the same size and shape. Many a poor stand of corn is due solely to lack of uniformity of size and shape of the seed. It is a good plan to use a set of screens of two sizes through which to pass the shelled corn, discarding that which is retained on the larger and that which goes through the smaller. When grains of varying sizes must be used, it should be graded into large, medium and small sizes, so that a suitable planter plate can be used for each.

Pure-Culture Inoculation of Legumes

THE difficulties farmers experience in getting a "catch" or a stand of alfalfa, clover, cow peas, vetch, or some other legume, in many cases, result from the fact that the nitrogen-gathering germs, or bacteria, that nature demands for the normal growth of these plants are missing from the soil. To counteract this, the soil should be inoculated with the bacteria which have been found to so greatly enhance the value of most land for the production of legumes. Inoculation by means of germ culture is an easier method than that whereby already inoculated soil is drawn from one field to another, although either method is good. The result of inoculation will not only be a better crop of legumes, but the soil will be left well stored with nitrogen from the nodules on the roots of the legumes and will, therefore, be in much better condition to produce a good follow crop.

The pure-culture bacteria can be secured from the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry, although the bureau can send only a limited quantity to each farmer who applies. It can also be secured in the form of a commercial product, several brands having been put on the market, and sold in packages of varying sizes, which are said to be sufficient to inoculate from one acre to five acres.

In securing this culture from the Department of Agriculture or in purchasing it, it must be remembered that each legume demands a separate form of bacteria. That is, the alfalfa bacteria will not inoculate vetch, and vice versa. Just why this is so is not known, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The only exception to the rule so far as known is that sweet clover bacteria will inoculate alfalfa, and soil taken from land where sweet clover flourishes will inoculate soil for alfalfa. Another legume which bears its own peculiarity is the cow-pea, for which it is not usually necessary to inoculate. This is explained, it is thought, by the fact that the seed cases of cow-peas are frequently split and that soil from the field where grown, has worked into the cracks, carrying the minute bacteria which remain dormant until the seeds are planted, when they promptly get to work.

The simplest method of pure-culture inoculation is that known as "seed inoculation." The seeds to be treated are placed in a clean bucket or piled on a smooth surface, and the liquid culture applied a little at a time and thoroughly stirred into the seeds so that there will be a thin, moist coating of the culture on every seed. The seeds are then spread out and dried, after which they are ready for planting.

To use the bacteria, it is necessary that the soil be sweet. If it is sour it should be well limed previous to planting, for the bacteria will not thrive in sour soil, neither can they thrive in wet, soggy soil, so good drainage is essential. Care should also be taken to provide good seed, for the bacteria can not do good work with seed that is weak in vitality.

Ground Limestone for Acid Soils

THERE are two principal effects produced by using lime on soils. One is to correct the acidity of the soil, and the other is to decompose the soil itself. In this decomposition the organic matter of the soil is destroyed with the liberation of nitrogen and phosphorus held in organic form and the mineral particles of the soil are disintegrated with the liberation of some plant food elements, as potassium and phosphorus held in organic form. This effect is produced by fresh-burned lime or fresh-slaked lime. Thus it will be seen that the first effect of lime, the correction of soil acidity, results in a building up process, while the second effect is in all respects a destructive process.

There are two distinctly different classes of lime. One is caustic lime, as fresh-burned lime or fresh-slaked lime; and the other is in the natural form, such as limestone, marble and

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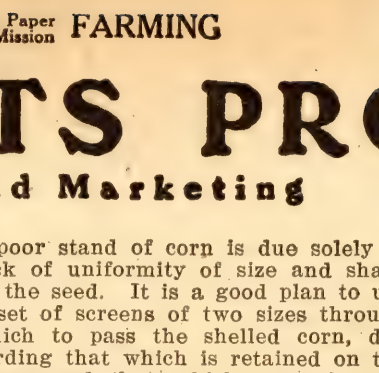
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lime shells. The ground limestone is both the best and most economical form to use wherever it can be easily obtained. It will not give marked benefit so soon as the other forms of lime, but neither will it burn up the organic matter in the soil. The Illinois Experimental Station advises the use of at least two tons of ground limestone per acre every four or five years, and adds that ten tons in the same time would do no harm and would probably increase the yield of the crops. The Maryland Experiment Station has reported that in experiments covering 11 years it was found that unburned limestone gave decidedly better results than the caustic lime.

The same thing was stated by the Pennsylvania Experimental Station, whose experiments covered 20 years.

The limestone, to be applied to the field, does not need to be crushed as finely as many suppose, although the finer the better. If ground as fine as corn meal it will dissolve slowly and sweeten the soil. A ton of raw limestone will go as far as 1,120 pounds of burned lime. It is sometimes applied in the winter or spring, but as a rule, the best time to apply it is during the summer or early fall, although no harm will result from applying it whenever most convenient.

The Disc Drill

ALTHOUGH most farmers are under the impression that the grain drill is a strictly modern implement, authentic records show that the first grain drill was built by the Assyrians in 505 B. C. However, such great strides have been made by the American manufacturers of these implements that the original drill would compare with a modern implement much in the same way that a scythe compares with a mowing machine.

The disc drill came into use rather slowly because farmers in the large wheat sections who had been using the shoe drill at first complained that the newer implement did not give them the same uniformity of depth that the shoe drill gave, and that the latter implement also deposited the seed in a packed furrow. To meet those requirements the furrow openers on the disc drill were improved until now the drilling of the grain is practically as uniform as could be possible with any form of implement.

A modern grain drill will sow all varieties of small grain, all varieties of fertilizer and grass seed, and also peas, beans and corn without crushing the seed. It will measure the quantity to be sown, measure the land, deposit the grain in a packed seed furrow at a uniform depth, and cover it with loose earth or pack the furrow.

It is claimed that if the farmer will prepare his land and wait until the soil is in condition, he can use a third less seed and get a larger yield by discing than by broadcasting. It is said that discs set six or seven inches apart are more satisfactory than those set more closely, as the amount of seed necessary to use is less and, if the soil is properly prepared and cared for, the yield will be as great as when the furrows are closer together.

Sudan Grass: A Drought-Resisting Hay Grass

ACCORDING to reports issued by various experiment stations, Sudan grass, which the Department of Agriculture brought to this country from the Sahara desert, promises to be a remarkable success. As yet the cost of the seed of this grass is extremely high, but as almost every acre of it last year was harvested for seed it is expected that the seed will soon be within reach of everybody. It is a good hay for horses, mules and cattle.

The grass is a sorghum, finer stemmed than cane and requiring a shorter season for maturing. It is generally adapted to plains conditions as a dry land annual hay crop, and will not thrive at an altitude of over 5,000 feet. On dry lands, says the Colorado Experiment Station, this crop should be planted in rows and cultivated. It is not especially adapted for irrigated conditions, although it will make a heavy growth as an annual hay crop on irrigated land. It can be expected to yield a ton of hay to the acre on all dry lands worth cultivating, and in fairly favorable seasons will run as high as four tons an acre. It is a good producer and will harvest seed at the rate of from 300 to 2,000 pounds an acre.

The greatest field for this grass will be in the south and southwest, although it is also making its appearance in the Central States. In a competitive test at the Kansas State Experiment Station last year, Sudan grass yielded 7½ tons to the acre, millet 3 tons, Kaffir corn 4.77 tons, cow-peas 3.75 and soy beans 3.65. Sudan grass will readily fit into farming conditions in about any section of the country not too high in altitude. When seeded in rows, five or six pounds per acre is amply sufficient. The rows should be put from three to three and a half feet apart in order to permit of cultivation. Seeded broadcast, 10 to 15 pounds per acre is sufficient.

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The Problem of the Cattle Feeder

IN A RECENT address before the Illinois Live Stock Breeders Association, B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., stated that from his own experience in buying and fattening cattle during the past nine years, feeding cattle have advanced 60 per cent. in cost and the feeder's profit or margin has been steadily reduced. The greatest boost that could be given to the cattle feeding industry, he said, would be the establishment of more stable prices. If more feeders and farmers could feel that there was some reasonable stability to the fat cattle market, particularly in the face of a steadily advancing feeder market, more of them would go into the business and stay in it.

The figures of his own experience during the past nine years he gave as follows:



HOME OF PLAGMANN BROS., MARENGO, IA.

Year.	Cost.	Sold at	Gross profit	Head gain lbs.
1905-06	$4.30	$6.05	$40.30	379
1906-07	4.25	7.35	59.85	387
1907-08	4.75	7.25	45.64	315
1908-09	4.65	6.80	37.14	291
1909-10	4.70	8.15	66.78	415
1910-11	5.25	6.35	33.23	391
1911-12	4.90	9.25	77.80	458
1912-13	6.75	8.75	54.53	402
1913-14	7.40	9.05	46.77	374
Average	5.21	7.65	51.33	379

Average cwt. advance in price, $2.44.

	First Seven Years	Last Two Years
Average cost	$4.68	$7.07
Average selling price	7.45	8.90
Average net advance	2.77	1.82
Average cost gross profit per steer	51.53	50.65

Most feeders, he said, are now aware that the silo will make from 20 to 25 per cent. more beef or mutton by saving the waste of corn stalks and preserving its maximum feed value. Many cheap or poor grade cattle will put on about as much gain as will the higher quality, but they lose out in the end because they haven't the quality to bring anything like the market price when fat. It is best to feed only the best quality of beef steers to get good results.

Every farmer who has the feed and roughage and any experience with, or aptitude for live stock raising and feeding should be at it, Mr. Harris thinks. A man who does not raise or feed some live stock and who does not have colt-raising mares among his horses, who does not have a manure spreader working on schedule, or a few sheep to clean up the farm, is not a real farmer, and is not getting more than a fraction of the return he otherwise would get.

Preventing Cholera

UNSANITARY conditions in and about the hog pens go a long way toward preparing the hogs for an attack of cholera. The pens should be kept dry, light and well ventilated. The feeding floors should be clean, the wallow should be sanitary and the hogs should be fed a healthy, balanced ration. The importance of sanitation, together with disinfection and quarantine, are often underestimated or overlooked, as these three things form important preventive measures against hog cholera.

Sanitation should be preserved by disinfecting the hog houses, by keeping the hogs free from internal and external parasites and in every way removed from collections of filth and mud or stagnant water.

Quarantine is a very important factor in keeping cholera out of a herd. The virus which escapes from a sick hog can be very easily carried from one herd to another and only extreme precaution will prevent its introduction into a sound herd when it once breaks out in the vicinity. So far as is possible it is well to isolate all hog yards and hog houses away from railroads, highways and streams, as it is possible for any of these to transport germs in one way or another. Further, every precaution should be taken by the owner of a sound herd not to visit a farm where there is cholera, or to allow visitors from such a farm to visit him. Such precautions are extreme, but, with a disease so easily transmitted, they are necessary.

Dairy Notes

Pedigree counts for nothing in a cow that will not respond to good feed by a fair yield of milk.

The effectiveness of a cow's ration can be greatly increased by variety. It is always worth while to feed cows what they like.

Lack of proper feed may decrease the yield of milk and, once decreased, it is next to impossible to bring it back. The only way to produce milk economically is to have good cows of large capacity and to feed them large quantities of good feed.

It is useless to work overtime to grow feed for twenty cows when a careful test of them may prove that ten would produce as much net gain.

Straining the hair and dirt out of the milk doesn't improve it greatly except to the eye. The traces that remain are sufficient to spoil the milk.

Many dairy barns lack sufficient window space. Sunlight is the best known disinfectant. Why not have lots of it?

There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, for good silage, properly fed, will be entirely consumed. Another advantage of silage is that it furnishes green feed of an excellent quality in summer seasons when pastures have dried up.

Running a dairy with several "boarder" cows in the herd is a good deal like trying to row a boat with the anchor out,—you use lots of effort, but don't get anywhere in particular.

What is believed to be the largest silo in the world is being constructed near Englewood, Kan., by John Edwards, a cattle owner whose herd numbers nearly 10,000 head. It will be 55 feet high, 50 feet across and 15 feet is the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage.



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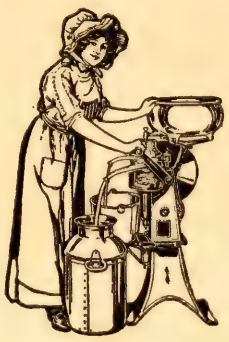


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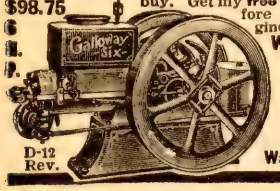


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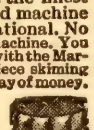
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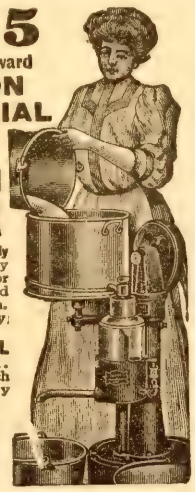
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When serving his fundamental purpose as a meat product the hog has become a necessity in the commercial world. He supplies a greater diversity in the preparation and compounding of foodstuffs than all other meat-producing animals combined, and his long list of cured meat products are shipping proof against all manner of climate and weather influence. He can undergo more embarrassment from financial, commercial and physical disaster and recuperate from it than can any other product of the farm.

Artichokes for Hog Feed

ARTICHOKES make valuable hog feed and, when grown for this purpose, are generally left in the ground for the hogs to root out. At the end of the period of feeding on artichokes, however, hogs intended for pork should be fed grain in order to harden the meat.

Jerusalem artichokes may be planted as early as the ground will permit, on any well drained soil. They will thrive and produce abundantly on light, sandy or gravelly soils too poor for many other crops. The plant is drought-resisting and, as a rule, free from diseases and insect pests. The tubers will rot, however, if planted in wet soil.

Artichokes are planted very much like potatoes, in rows about three feet apart, and one foot apart in the row. For extremely poor land there should be an application of 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 50 pounds of potash per acre. The cultivation throughout the season is very much the same as that given to potatoes, although artichokes will do well with less attention than the potatoes require. Sold by seed houses.

Free Hogs From Parasites

Care should be taken by the hog breeder to see that his hogs are kept free from vermin, as the work of any parasite, such as the hog louse, lowers the vitality of an animal and helps to make it a fit subject for disease. Dipping vats and disinfectant solutions have made it possible to keep the skin of hogs in healthy condition and free from vermin when the weather was not too cold for the use of the apparatus.

Another type of vermin-ridder has come into existence more recently in the shape of rubbing posts and self-oilers. These posts provide a tank to hold the oil and a post or other device which is constantly covered with oil and against which the hog can rub. Naturally, he will rub that part of himself which is in need of treatment at the moment and will thus keep himself free from lice and parasites.

Wanted Due Credit

Little Willie was just getting home from school when he said: "Mother, George Washington was naughty, for he cut down his father's cherry tree."

"Yes, my dear," said his mother, "but he told the truth about it. He never told stories."

"Well, mother, said Willie earnestly, "I don't tell stories and I never cut a cherry tree. Ain't I better than George Washington?"

Everybody Can't

"What can I use to clean carpets?" asked a young wife of an older friend at the other end of the line.

"I use by husband," came the electric reply.

The After Effect

"The early bird gets the worm," proudly declared the early riser.

"Yes, but he has to wait a long time for dinner," replied the late sleeper.

Something New



We absolutely guarantee this Cow Hobble will prevent your cow from kicking, switching her tail or doing you harm from her being frightened.

A child can milk the meanest cow with it. It takes only two seconds to put it on. Anyone can break in a new cow with it absolutely without fear, or harm to the cow. Remember, your gentle cow should also be shackeled because her teat might be sore, or she be frightened, and your milk spilt.

If after one week you are not absolutely satisfied, return it at our expense and receive your money.

Delivered anywhere in the U.S., Canada or Mexico, for $1.50.

Only $1.50 and you'll wonder how you did without it.



This is something you have never seen before, and something that everyone who owns a cow should have. Agents Wanted

The Connell Shackle Company

225 Grant Street Hoquiam, Wash.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

If a horse could talk—or a sheep



"Thank you boss, I feel fine after that hair cut"



"I've just had more wool off me than ever before"

Clip Before the Spring Work Begins

Horses and Mules will be healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. If you want to sell them they will bring a higher price. The best and most generally used clipper is

The Stewart Clipping Machine

PRICE $7.50

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. **Get one from your dealer** or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Money and shipping charges back if not satisfied.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 224 Ontario St., Chicago, Illinois

Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.

Get All The Wool

and a longer, better grade that will bring the highest price. You can easily net from 15 to 20 percent more on every sheep you shear with a

Stewart No. 9 Shearing Machine

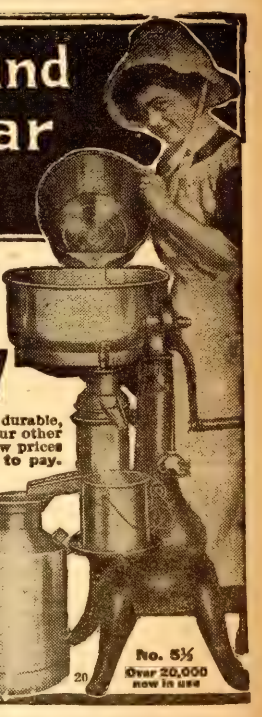


Price $11.50

It is the most perfect hand operated shearing machine every devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality $11.50. **Get one from your dealer,** or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. **Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.**

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Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay



For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of **only $2 down and a year to pay.**

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

No. 5½ Over 20,000 now in use

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

OH I SEE

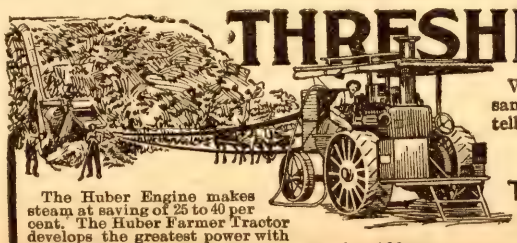
OUR new catalogue and prices on Buggies, Wagons, Binder Twine, Farm Implements, etc., is now ready and can be had for the asking. It is the right time of the year to place your specifications for your requirements now.

O'NEIL IMPLEMENT CO.

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THRESHING More Better Cheaper



We have told thousands of farmers how to do it. Let us tell you. Our new book explains how the

HUBER Thresher Equipment

makes and saves money. Describes fully the thresher that cuts the bands; feeds, weighs, sacks the grain; and stacks the straw; all automatically. **Send postal today.**

The Huber Engine makes steam at saving of 25 to 40 per cent. The Huber Farmer Tractor develops the greatest power with the least fuel. *Read it all in the new book. Address*

THE HUBER MFG. CO. 648 Center Street, Marion, Ohio



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Reliable and Full of Life

SPECIAL OFFER

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.00.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write today; mention this paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

H.W. BUCKBEE
Rockford Seed Farms
Farm 301 Rockford, Ill.

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$1.00 Worth of Seeds Free To 1915 Customers

Write today and get my proposition. It's fair and square, it's my way of introducing new varieties of seeds to show you what pure seed means and to interest you in my crusade for pure seeds at right prices. The fight is getting warm. Thousands have already joined the ranks. If you are with me, write today.

Get My Big Catalog Free and Red Hot Special Propositions.

Catalog beautifully illustrated 300 pictures many in colors—different from others See my low prices on new and standard varieties of seeds, plants, shrubs, etc. Don't buy any seeds until you get my facts. Galloway Bros. & Co. 631 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa

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Seed Growers and Importers, Established 1870.

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JAPAN ROSE BUSHES

The Wonder of the World.

Rose Bushes with roses on them in 8 weeks from the time the seed was planted. It may not seem possible but we Guarantee it to be so. They will BLOOM EVERY TEN WEEKS Winter or Summer, and when 3 years old Will have 5 or 6 hundred roses on each bush. Will grow in the house in the winter as well as in the ground in summer. Roses All The Year Around. Package of seed with directions and our guarantee by mail 10 cts.

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Summer and Fall Bearing

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For Testing Our named varieties of HARDY Foster Mother Root Apple Grafts make vigorous, early bearing, heavily fruiting, clean hearted, long lived trees. To prove their worth, we offer 6 Grafts (rooted) for testing, if you will send 10c to help cover cost and mailing expense. They will bear barrels upon barrels of apples in a few years' time. Catalogue telling about other Blizzard Belt fruits, EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, etc., FREE. Write today.

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Peach and Apple Trees 2c and Up

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are grown especially for people who value Quality. We can sell good trees cheaply because we grow acres of them ourselves. Apple, peach, plum, etc., at 3c up. Write today for FREE Catalog. Offers all kinds of finest fruits, also Seed Potatoes, Ensilage Corn, etc. Write Today.

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80c CYPRESS, well made with cross bar, blind tenons, white leaded in joints, Glass, $1.50 per Box.

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Strawberry Plants--- 1000 for $1

as per new offer in free catalogue. 100 kinds and everbearers; seed potatoes, seed corn, trees, shrubs, raspberry vines. Everything. Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich.

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PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE—all about Flowers, a Surprise Mixed Flower Seed Pkg. 1000 sorts, a 10c Seed Coupon, and copy Park's Floral Magazine the oldest and most popular Floral Magazine in the world, all for stamp. Don't miss it. Geo. W. Park, LaPark, Pa.

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Strawberry PLANTS **FREE** To introduce our *Pedigreed Everbearing* strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. PEDIGREED NURSERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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Fall Bearing Strawberries Everbearing Raspberries, big catalog of nursery stock and seeds free. W. A. Allen & Sons, R. 5 K. Geneva, Ohio.

Orchard and Garden

Producing and Marketing

Why Stay On the Farm?

(By S. P. Vetter)

MOST farm girls have ambitions and, as a stimulus to direct their ambitions in the proper channels, I want to cite the success of some farm girls who are wise enough to know that they are blessed merely by being "farmer girls." Beside the financial success and state honors which were bestowed on these five Mississippi girls, they have health and rosy cheeks, the awards of Mother Nature to her children who interest themselves in simple life and honest work.

The Tomato Club movement was inaugurated in Mississippi three years ago, and is now growing by leaps and bounds, so great is the interest being shown in it. During the first year only ten counties could be induced to take up the work, but now there are nearly forty counties organized, and the boards of supervisors in all of them are alive to the importance of the work. Liberal appropriations were made last year and those, supplemented by government appropriations, were great factors in the gratifying results achieved.

The five best records made last year have been sent to Washington by the State Agent for Home Demonstration and have been carefully recorded. The plots under cultivation where these records were made were one-tenth of an acre each and the results show what can be attained by intelligent cultivation and preservation under scientific direction. The holders of the records and the results achieved by them are as follows:

Miss Minnie Bailey, Lexington, Holmes County, raised on her plot, 3,504¾ pounds of tomatoes, which made 1,015 cans. The additional cans, jars and other products made 33 quarts, the total receipts being $180.12. The cost of the work was $34.65, leaving a profit of $145.47. The value of the other canned products of farm and orchard was $20.

Miss Louie Mae Traxler, Braxton, Rankin County, raised 4,724 pounds of tomatoes, making 539 cans. The additional cans, jars and other products were 108 quarts, the total receipts being $128. The total cost amounted to $27.05, leaving a gain of $100.95. The value of the other canned products from farm and orchard amounted to $50.

Miss Jessica Snow, Ackerman, Choctaw County, raised 4,033 pounds of tomatoes, making 903 cans. The additional cans, jars and other products amounted to 23 quarts. The total receipts were $133. The costs were $44.58, leaving a profit of $88.42. The value of the other canned products from farm and orchard was $38.

Miss Bertha Smith, Poplarville, Pearl River County, raised 45 bushels of tomatoes, making 400 cans. The additional cans, jars and other products amounted to 30 quarts. The total receipts were $95.90; the total costs $24.76, and the profit $71.14. The value of the other canned products from farm and orchard was $26.50.

Miss Ollie Tucker, Ball Ground, Warren County, raised 4,396 pounds of tomatoes, making 912 cans. The additional cans, jars and other products made 101 quarts. The total receipts were $93.25; the total costs $27.65, and the profit $65.60. The value of the other canned products from farm and orchard was $25.25.

These are all young girls anxious to achieve success, and their records show that they are doing it.

Community Spraying

MANY FARMERS who have only a small number of fruit trees on a big farm believe in spraying, but are unable to look after it and, at the same time, do the other work on their farms. In order that such men may be enabled to receive the benefits of having their trees sprayed, Agent W. M. Cook, of Green County, Ohio, has proposed and demonstrated the value of community spraying.

Farmers in his county believed in the value of spraying, but their trees were few in number and the farmers felt that the trees failed to warrant the expense of each buying a sprayer and taking the time necessary to do the work. It was suggested that a club be organized and that all the orchards in the neighborhood be sprayed by one man, hired for the purpose.

It was arranged that the Ohio Experiment Station should send a man to that section and that he would spray as many trees as possible, giving them one application of lime-sulphur for scale and two poison sprays after the petals dropped. A cost account was kept of the spraying, and at the close of the season it was found that the average cost of spraying eight orchards (where the work was done) amounted to slightly over 44 cents a tree for the three applications.

Such a plan might well find extensive application in many parts of the country where there are small orchards on adjoining farms. Results the first season should more than pay back the small expense that is necessary and the second and following years should see even better results. While county agents are possibly in the best position to push such work in their counties, there is no reason why anybody who knows how to spray should not be able to do this sort of work and to interest his neighbors in the plan.

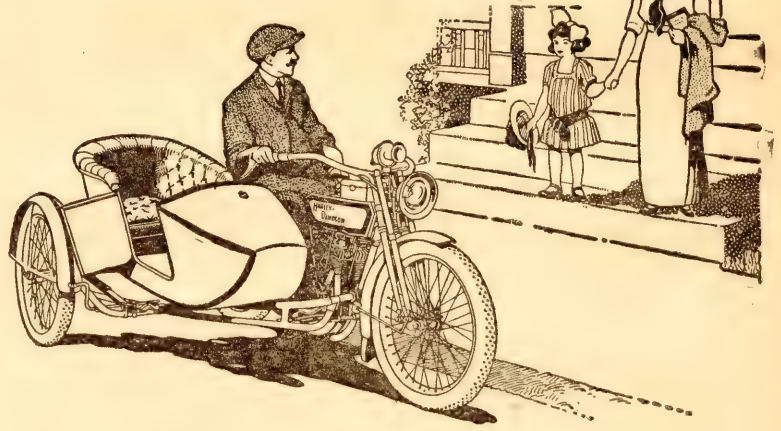
Orchard and Garden Notes

Be certain that heating is well started in the manure to be used for hot-beds before the pits are filled with it. The piles of manure should be turned two or three times at intervals of several days before the pits are filled.

If damping off appears in any part of the plant beds, it is an advantage to remove the rose from the spout of the watering-can and apply the water carefully between the rows so that the stems of the plants will not get wet.

Admit some fresh air to the hot-bed every day. This is necessary in the growing of strong, stocky plants.

More Pleasures For You And The Family



FOR hurry up trips to town you can detach the sidecar in a few minutes and ride the motorcycle alone, but by far the majority of your trips will be family trips with the sidecar — the family will see to that.

The Harley-Davidson sidecar rides more comfortably than the finest of carriages. Its springs will float "her", or "mother and the baby", over the rough places whether you are driving three or thirty miles an hour. And an hour's daily outing after work will keep the family refreshed and contented. The

1915 Harley-Davidson

Three-Speed model was designed for sidecar use. The gear ratios of the three-speeds are such that you can drive for miles in intermediate gear if the going is bad, without overheating the motor. The mechanism of the Harley-Davidson is simple, understandable and efficient. The motor is guaranteed to deliver eleven actual horse power.

Ridden alone the motorcycle will climb a 60 per cent grade, twice as steep as most hills found on a public highway. With sidecar and passenger it will travel up a 45 per cent grade. The cost of up-keep and operation is decidedly low, about one-fifth that of other popular methods of travel. Complete descriptive catalog will gladly be sent on request.

MORE DEALERS FOR 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson factories enable us to add more dealers for 1915. If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY

1055 - A Street Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Nearly Fourteen Years Milwaukee, Wis.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

20 Pkts. Northern Grown Seeds 10c

OLDS' SEEDS are planted every year by thousands of the most successful gardeners. To advertise our seeds we will mail the 20 packets named below for 10c.

LETTUCE,.....Good all the year round.
CABBAGE,.....Best early variety.
CARROT,.....The general favorite.
BEET,.....Olds' best first early.
ONION,.....The best Red Wethersfield.
PARSNIP,.....The smoothest and best.
WATERMELON,..The leading melon.
PARSLEY,...Just right for seasoning.
MUSKMELON,.Gol.-flesh Rocky Ford.
CUCUMBER,.Olds' Ex. Ey. White Spine



PUMPKIN,.....The best for pies.
RADISH,.....Early, tender and crisp.
SPINACH,.....Olds' Long Season.
TOMATO,.....Olds' best extra early.
TURNIP,.....A favorite table variety.
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DIANTHUS,.....Best double pinks.
MIGNONETTE,..Best and finest strain.
POPPY,.....Splendid double mixed.
ZINNIAS,..Olds' Superb Double Mixed.

OLDS' ENLARGED CATALOG, a 96 page book, tells the truth about the best varieties Potatoes, Field and Garden Seeds. Easiest catalog to order from. Mailed FREE.

L. L. OLDS SEED CO. Madison, Wis. Drawer 45

SPRAY CALENDAR

The following spray calendar is a complete guide for the fruit or vegetable grower. Care has been taken to make the calendar complete, while at the same time keeping the information in the fewest number of words possible. Cut the calendar out and paste it on a piece of cardboard so that you can keep it handy and can readily turn to it for information.

In the next issue we shall print a list of formulae of the various fungicides and insecticides mentioned in the calendar, telling how to mix and prepare each one. The formulae can then be attached to this guide and you will have a ready reference guide which is likely to prove invaluable while your crops are growing.

We are printing these guides for the use of our readers because of the fact, which you undoubtedly have recognized yourself, that few fruit and vegetable growers are familiar with the proper times for spraying some of their crops or with the proper mixtures to be used. In addition to these guides mentioned above we shall have in following issues comprehensive articles on spray pumps, spraying methods and many other points of value to the fruit and vegetable grower.

The figures of the mixtures or remedies in this calendar refer to the numbers of the different formulae to appear in our next issue.

WHAT TO SPRAY	FOR WHAT TO SPRAY	WITH WHAT TO SPRAY	WHEN TO SPRAY				REMARKS AND CAUTION
			First Spraying	Second Spraying	Third Spraying	Fourth Spraying	
Apple	Codling Moth	Arsenates in Bordeaux 1 or 3 or arsenate of lead 3 lbs. to 50 gallons.	As soon as blossoms fall	7 to 10 days ltaer	30 days later	14 days later	Later spraying if made should be made with diluted solutions
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur 7 or 14	Late in fall, late in winter or early in spring				Use Lime-Sulphur only when trees are dormant
	Scab	Bordeaux Mixture 1 or 3	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux 1	Within a week after blossoms have dropped. Bord 1 or 3	Same 7 to 10 days later	Repeat 10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux 3	The spray just before blossoms open is very essential for scab
	Woolly Aphis	Kerosene Emulsion 8	When trees are in full leaf	In fall			Don't use strong emulsion when trees are in full leaf.
Asparagus	Asparagus rust	Bordeaux 1	After cutting crop	10 days later	10 days later	10 days later	Repeat 3 to 4 times. Burn rusted brush in the fall.
Bean	Anthracnose	Bordeaux 1	On 2 or 3 inch plants	10 days later	After blossoming	Repeat if needed	
Cabbage, Cauliflower	Cabbage Worm	Pyrethrum 11	With first appearance of worms	Whenever worms are observed	Same	Same	1 oz to 30 gallons of water.
Cherry	Rot	Bordeaux 1 and 2	Before blossoming 1	After blossoming, drop 2 on fruit	Two weeks later, 2 on fruit	Two weeks later, 2 or 4	Use 4 when fruit is large
	Curculio	Arsenate of lead 9 in Bordeaux 1 or 2	Before blossoming in 1	As blossoms dry up in 2	One week later in 2		Avoid strong solutions. Do not use other arsenicals than arsenate of lead.
Cucumber	Cucumber Beetle	Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux 1	Soon as plants appear	Week later	Week after second	Week after third	Week after fourth
Currant	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur 7 or 14	As with apple	In spring as with apple			
	Worm	White Hellebore 12	When worms first appear	Repeat in 3 or 4 days	Repeat as second		Look for worms on under side of leaves first
Gooseberry	Mildew	Bordeaux 1 or 6	Before blossoms open 1	After blossoming, 1	Two weeks later 6		Bordeaux coats fruit if used for 3rd
Grape	Worm	White Hellebore 12	As on currants				
	Anthracnose, Downy and Powdery Mildew and Rot	Bordeaux 1	Just before buds open	Just before blossoming	Just after fruit has set	10 days later, Bordeaux	
		Bordeaux 1 or 3	Just before blossoming	Just after fruit has set	7 to 10 days later	7 or 10 days later	Follow by two or three sprayings of 4
Peach	Leaf Curl	Bordeaux 1 or 5	In fall or spring, Bordeaux 1 or 5	As buds are opening, Bordeaux 1 or 5	Just after calyxes drop. Bordeaux 2	Not required if others are well done	Lime-Sulphur 7 for first instead of Bordeaux 1 when scale is present
	Rot and Scab	Bordeaux 1 and 2, 5, 6, 7	As buds are swelling, Bordeaux 1, 5, or 7	Just after calyxes drop. Bordeaux 2	2 to 3 weeks later, Bordeaux 2 or 6	Repeat	Destroy all mummies
	Bud Moth	Arsenates in Bordeaux 1	With opening of buds				Use only half usual amount of poison
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur 7 or 14	In late fall or early spring				
Pear	Scab	Bordeaux 1	When leaves are half grown	After blossoms drop			
	Codling Moth	Arsenates in Bordeaux 1	As with apple	Same as first			See Apple
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur 7 or 14	In fall or early spring				
Plum	Rot	Bordeaux 1 or 4	As buds are swelling, Bordeaux 1	Just after calyxes drop, Bordeaux 1 or 3	3 or 4 weeks later, Bordeaux 1 or 3	As fruit begins to color use 4	Repeat 4 every 7 or 10 days
	Curculio	Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux 1	With starting of buds	Just after calyxes drop	5 days later		Destroy all mummies Jar, gather and destroy curculios and stung plums
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur 1 or 14	In late fall or early spring				
Potato	Early Blight	Bordeaux 1 or 3	When plants are 6 inches high	Two weeks later	Two weeks later	Two weeks later	
	Scab	Soak seed in Arsenites alone or in Bordeaux 1	Corrosive sublimate	Solution (2 oz.)	In 16 gallons	of water) for	90 minutes
	Colorado Beetle		When beetles or young appear	As for first			Arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for Colorado Beetle alone
Quince	Fruit and Leaf Spot	Bordeaux 1	Just before blossoms open	After blossoms drop	Two weeks later.	Two weeks later	
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur 7 or 14	In late fall or early spring				
Raspberry, Blackberry	Anthracnose	Bordeaux 1 and 2	Before leaves open 1	Bordeaux 2 on canes 6 in. high	Repeat second one week later		Keep spray from leaves on bearing canes
Strawberry	Leaf Spot	Bordeaux 1 or 3	On new growth after crop	2 or 3 weeks later			
Tomato	Anthracnose	Bordeaux 1	Soon after fruit begins to set	Three weeks later	Three weeks later		
Watermelon,	Leaf Blight	Bordeaux 1	Three weeks after transplanting	Three weeks later	Three weeks later	3 weeks later	
Muskmelon	Anthracnose and Leaf Blight	Bordeaux 2	When plants begin to vine	2 or 3 weeks later	2 or 3 weeks later	2 or 3 weeks later	The intervals after first spraying should be 2 weeks for muskmelons and 3 weeks for watermelons.

Best Way to Save Alfalfa Hay



Clover and Cow Pea Hay

No more spoiling from rain or hot sun when you use the Ewing Hay Truck. Big saving in handling. Write for free booklet.

OWENSBORO WAGON CO., Inc., Dept. 903, Owensboro, Ky.

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Make Money Pulling Stumps!



Add new, rich, crop growing land to your own farm by clearing it of stumps. Clear your neighbors' land. Your Hercules will be kept busy when others see what it does. Big profits for you. With the

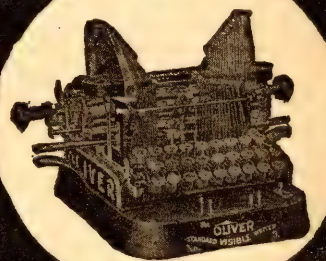
Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Pullers

you can clear an acre a day. The *known* and *proved* stump puller all over the civilized world—easiest to operate.—most durable. Special introductory price, 30 days' trial offer, 3 years' guarantee, on immediate orders. Write for big Free book of land clearing facts.

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No. 3 Oliver

$2 Down Terms to Suit

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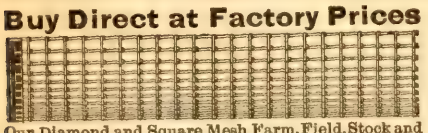
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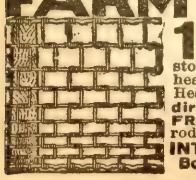


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March Work and How to Do It

The Incubator

I HAVE FOUND that the incubator has many advantages over old "biddy." People who succeed in rearing from 150 to 200 chicks each season under ordinary farm conditions, could depend upon rearing twice that number with half the labor if they used incubators. Some seem to think that it takes an expert and a couple of hours each day to successfully run an incubator, but such is not the case. I figure that it takes me, on an average, about 15 minutes each (five night and morning to turn the eggs and five at night to fill and fix the lamps) to care for two machines having a capacity of 170 eggs each. It requires but little more time to look after two machines with double the capacity. Now, to hatch 340 eggs under hens would require about 25 hens, and one minute for looking over each hen, night and morning, would require nearly an hour each day. Then there would be the cost of feed, which would far exceed the cost of the incubator oil.

Selecting the Machine

In making selection of an incubator one should patronize a well established company and select the size most suited to his wants; then order as early as possible in order to get your machine in good time. The size of the machine depends upon the number of chicks you wish to raise, but a size that I have found very convenient for most farmers is one with 130 to 200-eggs capacity. Smaller machines, after the infertile eggs are removed and the others that fail to hatch, leave an unsatisfactory number, while a machine of more than 200-eggs capacity cannot readily be filled by the ordinary farm flock in time, as it is better not to have the eggs over ten days old.

Running the Machine

Very clear and practical instructions come with incubators and if these are carefully followed even inexperienced persons can run the machines successfully. I have found that a well ventilated, dry cellar is about the best place to locate the incubator. After making the machine perfectly level, it should be run a few days without the eggs, after which it will need very little attention until the eggs begin to hatch. Have it up to 103 degrees before the eggs are placed in the machine. Then put in the eggs and don't bother them again until the third day, except to fill and trim the lamp in the morning. On the evening of the third day I begin turning the eggs by hand, to air them thoroughly; from then until the eighteenth morning I turn them twice a day and keep airing them a little longer each day. From the fifteenth day on you will need to change the regulator just a trifle if the eggs run strongly fertile as the animal heat tends to raise the temperature.

Selecting the Eggs

To get the best results from an incubator, care should be taken to select eggs that are good and fertile. To hatch well they should be as fresh as possible, the nearer all are of the same age the better, and of even size and color. Only perfect shaped eggs should be used and avoid all eggs having porous and rough shells or thin and chalky, as they are sure to give disappointment. Eggs to be set should be kept in a temperature of about 50 degrees and turned each day. Many incubator operators have trouble with chicks dying in the shell just before they hatch and generally lay the blame on the incubator. This is not always the cause, but is more likely with the the operator, or with the egg. Note carefully the conditions surrounding the eggs after they were laid and before being placed in the incubator. Eggs too long exposed to a chilling atmosphere, or kept in too warm a temperature or kept too long after being laid, will show an unusually large number of chicks dead in the shell. None of these being the cause, then go further back and note the conditions of your breeding stock. There may be a lack of vigor on the part of the male, or a spirit of uncongeniality between the male and some of the females, or the feeding ration may be lacking in some needed elements. Your breeders may be undeveloped, poorly fed or over fat. They may not have sufficient green or meat foods, or the feed may be fed so that the fowls do not get the proper exercise to keep them in a vigorous breeding condition.

Using the Egg Tester

One of the most important factors in getting good hatches, I find, is the thorough testing out the infertile eggs. Excellent egg testers, with instructions for use are furnished with most incubators. These testers can be placed on an ordinary lamp and eggs tested at night when the room is dark. I consider that the sixth day is the best time for the first testing. A good strong germ has the appearance of a spider in the egg. A blood circle adhering to the shell denotes a dead germ; a perfectly clear, as well as a cloudy egg is infertile and should be removed. These discarded eggs can be saved for cooking purposes or boiled to feed the little chicks for the first few days. I have always found it a very good plan to retest the eggs on the fourteenth day, although some do not think that this is really necessary. After the first test it will be found that some eggs have started all right, but will show a dark spot partly surrounded by a dark colored ring, without an appearance of veins as are seen when the spider appears. These eggs are dead germs and should be removed. Germs may continue to die from time to time up to the time the chick is full formed, but no description can make their appearance plain to the beginner. Learning to recognize dead eggs after ten days is a matter of experience. I can usually detect a dead egg as soon as I take it in my hand, as I can sense the difference in temperature between an egg that is dead and one that contains a live germ.

Sprouted Oats

Sprouted oats make one of the best and cheapest green feeds for poultry. Many who use them lay too much stress upon the labor of preparing them. Most poultry keepers are familiar with the process but I will explain my simple method of preparing sprouted oats. I put a quantity of dry oats in an ordinary bucket, and pour enough warm water over them to allow each kernel to soak up all the moisture it will. In this way they are left for a couple of days, when the water is drained off through a piece of burlap, poured back into the bucket, and replace bucket and contents and then leave them until the moist oats have thrown out sprouts about one-fourth of an inch long. In a warm place this should not take more than three days. I then pour them into a rack which I make as follows: Take a board about a foot wide and any length desired (preferably an inch thick, as then it will not warp so badly) and bore holes one-fourth of an inch in diameter and two inches apart over the entire surface of the board. Now with lath or other similar pieces, subdivide into sections representing a day's feed, and the equipment is complete. The oats when emptied into the rack should be level with the top of the lath. Sprinkle once a day. In about ten days (counting from the time the dry oats were placed in the bucket) the feed should be ready to feed and will consist of a tangled mass of tender oats, about two inches thick and a heavy growth of shoots from four to eight inches high. The height and growth of the oats depend somewhat upon the weight of the oats used, but more upon the amount of heat surrounding them. The warmer they are kept the better, and the warmer the water used to sprinkle them the better.

The amount of feed in a day is a matter for one's own judgment. I have had better success in feeding just enough for them to pick to pieces and absolutely clean up in about a half hour and I feed but once a day. By following this rule there is nothing left to become dry and wasted, nor do they have enough to spoil their appetites for the rest of their day's feed. By keeping enough oats ahead in soak you will constantly have a daily supply. I have used it a good deal for chicks, beginning with the little fellow three weeks old, and must say that, everything considered, I think it much better and easier to prepare a week's supply of sprouted oats than to give

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a daily supply of lettuce, etc. It has a great advantage, however, in being much hardier than lettuce, or, in fact, any other strictly green food for growing stock. The moisture and expansion bursts open and softens the hulls of the oats, making them more easily digested by both old and young. If you are short of green food this spring and have never tried sprouted oats, I wish you would give them a trial. For laying hens or ducks you will find it one of the best egg producers, easily prepared and will save you a lot on your grain bill.

Fowls During the Breeding Season

The breeding season is now again here. The food for the fowls at this period should be highly nutritious and of great variety to contain all the food elements required for building of a perfect embryo chick. Do not understand me, however, that fowls must be excessively fat, for such is not the case. Good breeders are not fat birds. Some birds are barren at birth. That is undoubtedly caused by genital weakness in parents or ancestors or improper feeding of the breeders at the time of mating. Some birds become barren through exposure to excessive temperature and from injuries. A bird may be a good breeder with one mate and of no use as a breeder when placed with another pen, and this through no fault of the bird last placed with it. Though a hen may lay fertile eggs a great portion of the year, yet by close observation you will find she will come "in season" as will other animals and that the results of a proper mating at that time will be more vigorous than at other periods. A vigorous male can properly care for from ten to fifteen hens when properly fed and taken care of. Many will serve more hens, but I have had much better results with fewer hens, as I find that the fewer the hens with a male the greater per cent. the fertility of the eggs. With too few females in each pen I have found that the egg yield was not so great but the fertility was greater, due probably to the male's overzealous attentions. I have never obtained good results from keeping more than one male in a pen together, but better, if you use two males, put them in the pen alternately. Another reason I have for smaller flocks and a male for each is that the parentage of the chicks is easier to determine, which is very essential in intelligent line breeding, whether for fancy or heavy egg production.

The hatchibility of an egg has then to depend upon the proper contribution of seminal vigor by the male and female to the egg. The proper growth or formation of the egg and embryonic contents within the female. The proper incubation and care of the eggs before incubation and, last but not least, the gentle fostering care of chicks to puberty with intelligent mating will produce fertile eggs.

In the March 15th issue we will talk on brooder and brooding.

Poultry Pickings

A great deal of disease can be prevented by frequently disinfecting the hen houses, coops and drink and feed dishes.

Crimson clover, alfalfa, rape or millet sown in small patches, makes an excellent poultry pasture.

If poles are used for roosts, take the bark off of them. Under the bark is a fine place for mites to gather.

The male bird with the layers in no way influences the number of eggs, and fertile eggs will not keep as long as infertile ones.

Pullets are better layers than hens, and have the additional advantage of producing eggs at a season of the year when eggs are highest priced. Keep plenty of pullets, and remember that the way to get eggs in winter is to hatch pullets early.

Farmers, if they will give their poultry proper care, can succeed better with utility stock than specialists can, as their surroundings are more favorable for success than those of the average fancier.

Be careful not to give the young chicks sloppy food. It will be sure to cause bowel derangement.

"The old speckled hen was bound to set,..
So she made her nest in the hedge-row,
Where she settled down on a brass doorknob
And hatched a bungalow."

If the doorknob had been in an incubator it probably would have hatched a farmhouse and four barns.

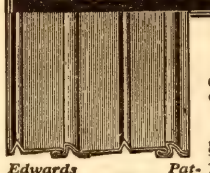
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Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Strong stiff straw; ripen early; never rusts. **There is none like them.** When our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. **Samples Mailed Free.** Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

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Creating a New Art

At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the exhibit of the Bell System consisted of two telephones capable of talking from one part of the room to another.

Faint as the transmission of speech then was, it became at once the marvel of all the world, causing scientists, as well as laymen, to exclaim with wonder.

Starting with only these feeble instruments, the Bell Company, by persistent study, incessant experimentation and the expenditure of immense sums of money, has created a new art, inventing, developing and perfecting; making improvements great and small in telephones, transmitter, lines, cables, switchboards and every other piece of apparatus and plant required for the transmission of speech.

As the culmination of all this, the Bell exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition marks the completion of a Trans-continental Telephone line three thousand four hundred miles long, joining the Atlantic and the Pacific and carrying the human voice instantly and distinctly between New York and San Francisco.

This telephone line is part of the Bell System of twenty-one million miles of wire connecting nine million telephone stations located everywhere throughout the United States.

Composing this System, are the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies, and connecting companies, giving to one hundred million people Universal Service unparalleled among the nations of the earth.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



Was One of the Worst Cases of CLUB FEET On Record!

The case was that of Frances Campbell, 13 years old, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Campbell, 3819 Western Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky. The upper photograph shows exactly how her feet looked July 7, 1913, when she came to us for treatment. Notice that they were twisted nearly completely backward. The lower photograph shows the feet as they now appear after treatment at this Sanitarium. This deformity was corrected without Chloroform, Ether or any General Anesthetic. Plaster Paris was not used. Write Mrs. Campbell. The



L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults.

Write us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. We will send you descriptive literature and advise you fully. Ex-patients as references everywhere.

THE L. C. McLAIN Orthopedic Sanitarium
924 Aubert Ave. St. Louis

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FREE A BOOK FOR YOU



The book by which one hundred thousand families have saved $5—$10—$15, even $20 on the ranges in their homes—some of them your friends and neighbors.

GET THE BOOK

It has proven to them that no other range at any price can equal this PERFECT IMPERIAL in performance. It is sold direct-from-factory-to-you, freight prepaid, at the splendid saving shown in the big book. Simply write for our free catalog, and wholesale factory prices—terms if desired.



THE IMPERIAL STEEL RANGE CO.
725 Detroit St. CLEVELAND, O.

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Six Elegant Lace Curtains FREE TO LADIES

Send no money. Simply name and address. We will send you postpaid 12 boxes famous **White Cloverine Salve,** also 12 beautiful art pictures, 16 x 20 in. Give **picture free** with each box of **Cloverine** you sell, at 25c. Return the $3 collected and we will send you six (three pair) magnificent Nottingham Lace Curtains, nearly 3 yds. long. You will be proud of them. Nothing equals **Cloverine** for Cuts, Eczema, Piles, Colds, Catarrh. Everyone buys when you show pictures. *Write Today.* Be first in your town.

THE WILSON CHEMICAL CO.
DEPT. NO. 321 TYRONE, PA.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Family Hair Clipper



SAVE MONEY, time, barber's bills. Avoid dangerous diseases in public shops. Cuts and trims hair for Father, Husband, Son, Brother. Full size, nickeled high grade tool, guaranteed. **Saves its cost** in a week, lasts a lifetime. **Anyone can use it.** No experience. **No express charges.** We mail **prepaid. Send 25** cents (postage stamps accepted) and say: "Send Clipper on free trial." 7 days after receiving, **either** send $1.25 more, in full or return and get your 25c. **Order today.** Cost more later.

FREE TRIAL In Your Home

GLOBE, 320 U Como Bldg., Chicago.

Man or Woman Distributor Wanted. Good pay for all or spare time. **$25.00 Weekly** opportunity. No experience. Order sample. Begin at once. **Don't delay.** Address above today.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

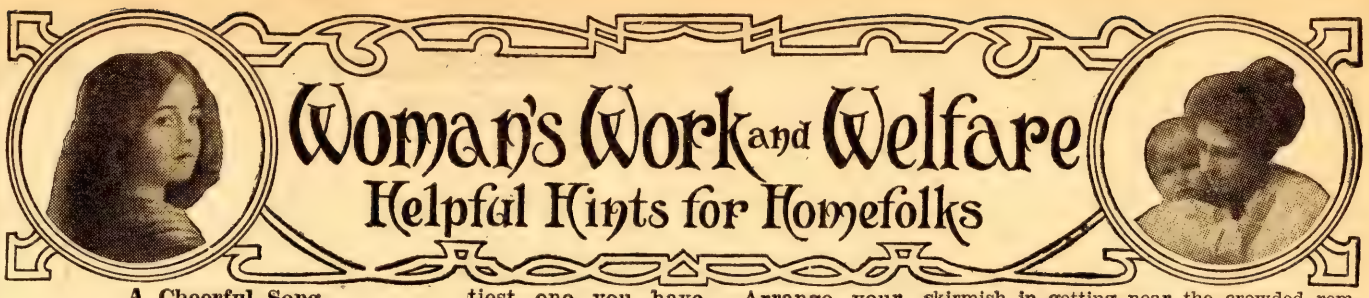
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



Total cost only **$7.50** by Our 7 MONTHS TIME Purchase Plan

to prove to you that this magnificent Royal has the Sweetest, Purest, Loudest and Clearest tone—**to prove to you** that it is as large and handsome as the trust machines that sell at $25.00—**to prove to you** that it has the strongest motor, the best reproducer and tone arm and the most ingenious devices to start, stop and control the music. Shipped with a supply of 10-inch double disc records of your selection, so you can enjoy the finest entertainments for one whole month. Return the outfit **AT OUR EXPENSE** if for any reason you do not wish to keep it. Drop a postal for our big list of unsolicited testimonials, record book and other literature. They are free.

S. H. DAVIS, R-45 8101 May St., CHICAGO



A Cheerful Song

"A cheerful song for every day,
And not for glad days only;
A song to clear a misty way,
And soothe a heart that's lonely;
A song that's not too late to bring
Joy unto one that may not sing;

A song whose mission 'tis to find
And cheer the place of sorrow,
And have its message glad and kind,
Fulfilled before tomorrow—
Whether the skies be blue or gray,
A cheerful song for every day."

Light Ahead

THERE was never a time before when the needs and wants of women were taken into such serious account as now. One can scarcely pick up a paper without finding some space devoted to the betterment of conditions for women, particularly in the farming communities; and education along these lines is having a wholesome effect. A revolution is in progress, not only on the farms where science has come to the aid of the farmers, but it is also finding its way into the farm homes where many changes are taking place. And yet, there is sad need of a betterment of conditions for the farmer's wife in many parts of the country.

President Cook of the Mississippi Normal School, who has been making a careful study of this subject, asserts that the average farmer's wife lifts a ton of water a day and that the getting the water from the source of supply to the point of application requires more labor than any other item in housekeeping. He further adds that the incessant lifting and carrying heavy pails of water causes farmers' wives to lose their figure, their fresh, bright color and the sparkle in their eyes. No one questions this statement. It is well known to be true.

It is encouraging, however, to note that in many parts of the country farmers are beginning to see that it is just as necessary for their wives to have labor-saving devices in their work as it is for themselves, and accordingly they are putting the pump into the kitchen with sink and suitable drainage, and are adding an up-to-date, easily managed washing machine and churn and supplying the kitchen with that invaluable assistant—a fireless cooker, and adding an oil stove for summer use. Other improvements are coming along, and wives and daughters are jubilant over the lightening of the burdens incident to housekeeping and over the additional hours that are theirs for self-improvement and wholesome pleasure.

Your Prettiest Dress

IN THESE days of bungalow dresses, and all-over aprons, there is no earthly excuse for a woman not being neatly and becomingly dressed at all hours of the day. The trouble is that too many of us think that any old thing is good enough to work in, without realizing the influence that our dress has primarily on ourselves and then on the family.

To be neatly and becomingly dressed has a most salutary effect on a woman's disposition. She can not very well be grouchy when she is trying to look pretty; but if she goes about her work with hair uncombed and wearing a soiled dress she somehow loses her self-respect and the respect of the family and then it is an easy matter to become irritable and fault-finding.

Beautiful floral designs in prints, percales, crepes and ginghams may be bought "for a song." Put on the prettiest one you have. Arrange your hair becomingly, covering it during the morning work with a pretty house-cap. Be sure that your neck fixings are neat and trim and then just see how good and happy you feel and how pleased "pa" and the children are with the change.

A Few Questions

The American people are spending millions of dollars every year for the education of the boys and girls. Are their millions making good? What are our schools doing towards turning out strong, trustworthy, intelligent young men and women? How much interest is being taken by the mothers in the schools their children attend? Are they in such close touch with the teachers and the conduct of the schools that they can judge for themselves whether or not the money is wisely invested, and if not, why not? How much time do they spend in the school room where their children's characters are being molded and fashioned for life?

What We Should Know

Women often make grave mistakes through signing contracts without a clear understanding of what trouble may arise from it if the agent is not honest. Never sign a contract of any kind without first carefully reading it. Better postpone signing any paper until one has advised with some person experienced in such matters.

Now is the time we may expect "great bargain" offers, and there will be many a skirmish in getting near the crowded remnant counters. In most of these there are defects and flaws and we should carefully examine every article purchased in order to make sure that it is all right. Too many times so-called bargains are not bargains at all.

What can you do towards eliminating gossip from your Ladies' Aids, King's Daughters, or any other society to which you may belong? Just try it and see how quickly the members respond and how gladly they join you in helping to pass along only cheery, encouraging words.

If skirts are reasonably wide, now is the time to buy plain ready-made everyday dresses of prints, ginghams and percales. Later they will be much more expensive. To be sure some new little frills will be introduced into the new garments; but there will be pretty, serviceable garments without the new frills, that will be sold very cheaply.

Housewives are often confused by weights and measures when doing their cooking. Cut this out and paste in cook-book:

2 cups butter (solidly packed) weigh 1 lb.
2 cups granulated sugar weigh 1 lb.
2 2-3 cups powdered sugar weigh 1 lb.
4 cups flour (about) weigh 1 lb.
9 or 10 eggs weigh 1 lb.
2 tablespoons butter weigh 1 ounce.
4 tablespoons flour weigh 1 ounce.

Don't spend all your time scrubbing and cleaning. Remember that you are home-maker as well as housekeeper, and that part of you belongs to the family. There are other important things in life besides cooking, eating and sewing.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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The Puzzle Department

Solve This One for Pleasure and Profit

Real-for-sure Puzzle Solvers like to "dig 'em out" for the fun of it, without any thought of reward. There are thousands of them reading UP-TO-DATE. The Puzzle Department continues to be one of the most popular departments in the paper.

Try your skill. You have the fun of working it and you may win a prize.

Prize winners for February 1st are:

Pearl D. Baxter, Ind.
Mrs. Chris Knigge, Neb.
John E. Pace, Ill.

Here is Another Puzzle to Solve:



Each circle is a part of an advertisement in this issue. Try to find the advertisements. Look closely and you will find it easy to do.

In addition to a solution, each contestant must send a letter of not more than 50 words and give some Household Hint that he (or she) has found valuable. In case of a tie, the best letter will get the first prize, etc.

Prizes will be the same as last:

First prize to correct solution and best letter $3.00
Second prize to correct solution and best letter 2.00
Third prize to correct solution and best letter 1.00

All answers must be received here not later than March 15. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

You can solve this after a little study. Try it now, and let us have your answers with the letter.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

A Cart Load of Fun for 10 Cents

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Quiet Hour

The Burden Bearer

"The little sharp vexations,
And the briers that catch and fret,
Why not take all to the Helper,
Who has never failed us yet?

"Tell Him about the heartache,
And tell Him the longings, too;
Tell Him the baffled purpose
When we scarce knew what to do.

"Then, leaving all our weakness,
With One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden,
And carry away the song."

Close Beside Us

The surprise of life always comes in finding how we have missed the things that have lain nearest to us; how we have gone far away to seek that which was close by our side all the time. Men and women who live best and longest are apt to come, as the result of all their living, to see the conviction that life is not only richer, but simpler, than it seemed to them at first.

Men go to vast labor seeking after peace and happiness. It seems to them as if it were far away from them, as if they must go through vast and strange regions to get it. They must pile up wealth, they must see every possible danger of mishap guarded against, before they can have peace.

Upon how many old people has it come with a strange surprise that peace would come to rich or poor only with contentment, and that they might as well have been content at the very beginning as at the very end of life! They have made a long journey for their treasures, and when at last they stoop to pick it up, lo! it is shining close beside the footprint which they left when they set out to travel in a circle.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The Two Gates

There is a little poem which describes that change, which we call death, in a very beautiful way. It tells of an ancient pilgrim, old, worn and spent, who crept down a shadowed vale, with bleak mountains on either side and a dark sky overhead. The pilgrim trod wearily and feebly with bare feet along the rugged path. The valley ended where a naked rock rose sheer from earth to heaven, as if to bar his way.

At length, however, he saw a brazen door in the rock, and, tottering toward it, read above its portal: "The Gate of Death."

"He could not stay his feet that led thereto;
It yielded to his touch, and, passing thro'
He came into a world all bright and fair;
Blue were the heavens, and balmy was the air;
And lo! the blood of youth was in his veins,
And he was clad in robes that held no stains
Of his long pilgrimage. Amazed, he turned;
Behold a golden door behind him burned
In that fair sunlight, and his wondering eyes,
Now lusterful and clear as those new skies,
Free from the mists of age, of care, of strife,
Above the portals read— "The Gate of Life."

What on this side was the Gate of Death, on the other side was the Gate of Life.

Our Boys and Girls

A Laugh

A laugh is just like music,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peaks of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along!

Why He Succeeded

EVERY young man who makes a success in business owes much to the determination which leads him to master all the details of his work, however insignificant they may seem. The following brief sketch of two engineers shows the reason why one rose to a position of prominence and trust:

One of them was a merry fellow, chatting and laughing with the crowd. He was a good hand, as engineers go, and ran a freight engine. The other engineer was burnishing his engine with some cotton stuff. He was well educated and smart, but thin and somewhat frail looking. He had applied for the position of brakeman and had been told that he would not like the business, that it was rough, dirty and dangerous; besides he was not strong enough; at the first signal "down brakes" he would be hurled from the platform. But the young man persevered in his request and at length secured the position.

He soon learned to make up a train. He then ran engines on short routes, doing everything skillfully and well. He was always at work, and when engineer, his engine was always kept in the best of order. The superintendent one day asked him if he expected to spend his days as an engineer. He replied:

"No, sir. I propose to be a superintendent and know everything from the driving of a spike to the opening of the throttle."

It is needless to state he attained his desire.

Australia's Forest of Stone

A forest of stone! That sounds unbelievable to our boys and girls, doesn't it? But if you were to go to Albany, Australia, you would be convinced. The trees are petrified and are of gray stone.

It is said that ages and ages ago, when the forest was in full vegetation, through some upheaval of the earth, it was buried in sand. As time wore on, water, acting on the sand, penetrated the branches and solidified. By degrees the wood disappeared under the layer of stone, and in time took its form. In later years the winds again carried away the sand, and the forest again came to light, but this time it was of stone.

Loss and Gain

"If a man buys an article for $12.25 and sells it for $9.75, does he gain or lose?" asked the teacher.

There was silence in the class. At last Jimmy boldly answered, "He gained on the cents and lost on the dollars."

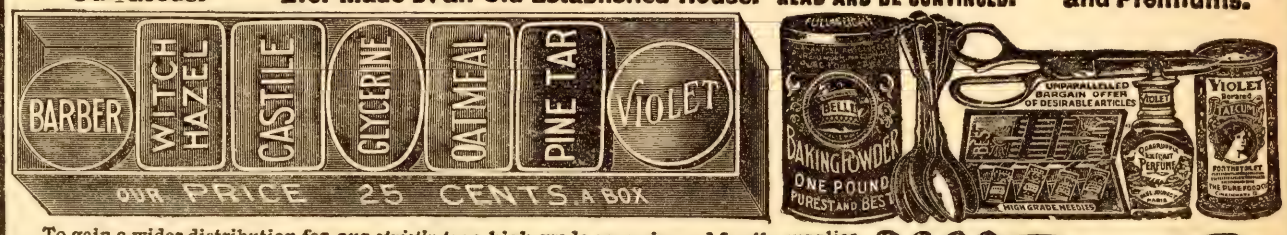
HANDSOME FULL-SIZE DINNER SET GIVEN TO EVERY LADY WHO WRITES US



YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods.

THE MOST GIGANTIC OFFER OF THE CENTURY Ever Made by an Old Established House. READ AND BE CONVINCED.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT On Soap, Dinner Set and Premiums.

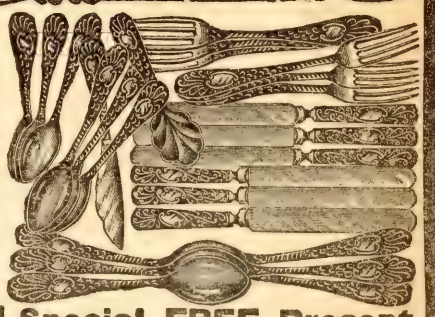


To gain a wider distribution for our *strictly pure*, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE, a handsome embossed, artistically floral decorated, full size

54-PC. DINNER SET for sale of 12 BOXES SOAP

of extra quality and finely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, *Baking Powder, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears* and *Needles*, (as per Plan 400) illustrated above. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY are in this offer, as we buy in such large lots we can give you more good goods for less money than any other concern. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other *Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume* and *Soap Offers*, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Silverware, Clocks, Furniture, Graniteware, Rugs, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, in fact, anything you need. We also pay large cash commissions. **WE PREPAY FREIGHT** on Soap, Dinner Set & Premiums, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us one cent. No license needed. We protect you. Our methods are honest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: First National Bank, Provident Bank, Postmaster. Write at once for **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement.

We give Beautiful Presents for appointing one or more agents to work for us. You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. A 2c. stamp or post card is your only expense. WRITE TODAY.



Special FREE Present

We give a 26-Pc. Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this FREE PRESENT.

THE PURE FOOD CO. ESTABLISHED 1897. 940 Pearl St., CINCINNATI, O.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FREE Big Easter Outfit FREE

Here is the most wonderful Easter offer ever made. You will need some Easter cards to send to your friends on Easter morning—also emblems, tags, seals, etc., with which to decorate your Easter letters, packages, etc. Send only 10c to help pay the cost of postage, advertising, etc., and we will send you by return mail our grand 1915 Easter outfit which contains over 600 pieces of Easter novelties, as follows: *45 Easter Pennants, 45 Easter Mottoes, 5 Beautiful Easter Post Cards, 2 pictures in colors of the Lord's Prayer and of The Benediction* (very appropriate for this season of the year), *72 Easter Stamps, 100 Easter Emblems, 90 Easter Greetings, 100 Easter Seals, 90 Easter Texts, 60 Easter Favors*, making a total of over 600 different pieces—a gigantic bargain. SEND 10c TODAY and receive all of the above, also certificate of entry and full particulars in our Grand Prize Contest which closes March 31, 1915, in which we will award a Ford Automobile, Grand Concert Phonograph, Piano Player and other prizes—over 70 in all. In case of tie, prizes of equal value will be given each tying contestant. Send at once, before you forget. Don't fail to answer this ad. *Address*

W. MAGE CO., 337 West Madison Street, Dept. 62 CHICAGO

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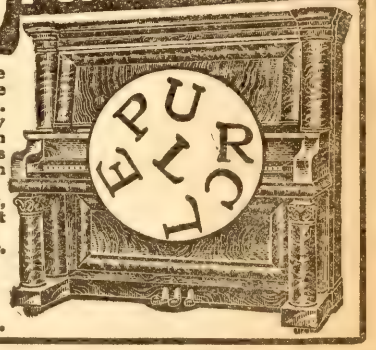
GIVEN $150 PURCHASE BOND

The circle contains the letters used in spelling the name of a high-grade piano. The first three letters are P.U.R. Arrange the other letters to complete the name.

We are offering this Purchasing Bond to apply only as part payment on the purchase of one of our high grade Pianos, in order to secure the names of families who have no instrument so we can interest them in our method of Factory to-Home-selling.

We will send you the Bond, Free Trial Order Blank, Catalogues and full particulars regarding our great money-saving-plan to Piano Buyers.

Answer must be in our office within 90 days from date of this paper.



ADVERTISING AGENT
339 SO. WABASH AVE.
DEPT. 79 CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Easy to Settle

"Jones, you know, was thought to be very rich, but when he died the only thing he left was an old silver watch."

"Well, I reckon it's an easy matter to wind up his estate."

No Chance to Talk

"I wish you'd let me get to the phone. You've been there quite awhile and haven't said a word yet."

"No, it is my wife that is talking and there is nothing for me to say."

What is Now the Fashion

Early Spring Styles

THE STYLES of early spring are bringing us very few surprises and yet they suggest coming novelties. We find that the overblouse which was so popular last season remains in favor, but its form is so completely changed that it no longer seems to be the same garment.

Instead of a long, sleeveless jacket we have a short effect, hardly more than the panels of a waist. Indeed, some of these blouses form part of the waists with which they are worn.

We are also beginning to see thoughts of the approach of warm weather in the slight opening which many of the new blouses show us at the neck. The high collar still trims the back of the neck, but more frequently than not it leaves the front of the throat exposed and in some of the newer waists there is even a small V of neck visible.

As an adjunct of such waists we often find small vests as well as chemisettes. Sometimes these are merely folds of the soft lawn or crepe tissues which are used for this purpose, but in the more severe designs we find the vest of pique and starched linen.



7088—Ladies' Dressing Sacque. This very unusual dressing sacque and cap are simple of construction. The sacque has the elbow sleeve in one with the body portion and at the closing in front there is an ornamental tab below which the material is slightly gathered. The pattern 7088 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7132—Girls' Dress. The ornamental straps which trim this dress and make it fancy can be omitted, but this is not advisable. The waist closes in front, with plain open neck or with wide collar. The sleeves are of bishop pattern, full length or shorter. The skirt is cut in two pieces. The pattern 7132 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7111—Ladies' Waist. This waist shows the overblouse effect, although all in one. The sleeves, which are plain and full length are cut in one with the side body and the front and back form panels with a tuck where joined to the sides. The pattern 7111 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

6988—Misses' Dress. Linen or serge can be used to make this dress. The waist is plain, closing in front, with open neck and small roll collar. The sleeves are shaped to the arm and may be long or short. The skirt is cut in three gores. The pattern 6988 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7073—Ladies' Skirt. In adding fullness to the walking skirts many of the new designs are found with plaits, as in the illustration. The skirt has a double box plait in both front and back and is made with the raised or regulation waistline. It has six gores. The pattern 7073 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7120—Ladies' Dress. An effective dress for spring wear; this model has the blouse closed in front, with a small vest panel below the yoke line. The one piece skirt has a small panel in front and may be made with either the raised or regulation waistline. The pattern 7120 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure.

7089—Children's Apron. This charming design is in one piece and is made with square neck and with an extra large armhole. The closing is in the back and there are two small patch pockets. These aprons are made of white crossbar muslin and soft pique. The pattern 7089 is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years.

7106—Ladies' Dressing Sacque. This charming negligee is made with a waist to which the circular peplum is attached at the waistline. The closing is in front, the neck trimmed with a pretty square collar and the sleeves are of the new bishop style, but may be shortened if desired. The pattern 7106 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7123—Child's Dress. Linen or gingham can be used to make this dress. The dress closes in front and has a small, narrow panel below the yoke line, extending to the hem. The sacque cut is used, without division at the waist. With the dress bloomers are provided. The pattern 7123 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

7096—Ladies' Apron. Linen or gingham can be used to make this apron. The apron is made on Empire lines, with a small, short waist cut in one with the halves of the sleeves and with open neck. The pattern 7096 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7118—Ladies' Yoke Skirt. In this handsome walking skirt the front gore forms a panel, extending from the belt to the hem. At sides and back there is a deep yoke and below this the skirt is plain. The high or regulation waistline can be used. The pattern 7118 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7107—Ladies' Dress. In this simple dress we have an ornamental closing, and an open neck with small sailor collar. The long or short sleeves may be used. The four gore skirt is attached to the blouse with raised waistline. The pattern 7107 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly. **Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each. Address Fashion Dept., UP-TO-DATE FARMING - Indianapolis, Indiana**

WE WANT MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

TO START AT $30 A WEEK

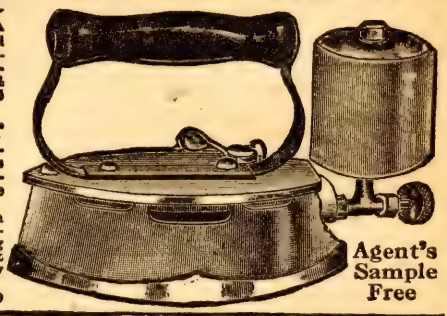
Experience unnecessary—we'll teach you the business—and how to make more a week than most men make a month—assign you exclusive territory and give you a big start. Mauler made $58 clear profit first ten hours. Fitter sold 24 in 3 days. Brandt sold 36 first week. Brewer sold 25 in one day.

Anyone Should Make $1500 a Year

This new Improved "Easy" self-heating flat-iron is right—nothing like it invented—nothing so simple—price low—sells quick—profit big—possibilities unlimited—guaranteed. Every woman buys—can't help it—saves her steps, time, trouble and fuel—pays for itself in a little while.

This marvelous new invention—this wonderful flat-iron has a seamless tank—joints brazed—**burns without odor**—flat bottom burner, throws heat downward—**no generating tube to clog**—simple—easily cleaned. It's a business that makes you independent—gives you a local prestige and plenty of ready money. Write Quick for FREE Sample Offer.

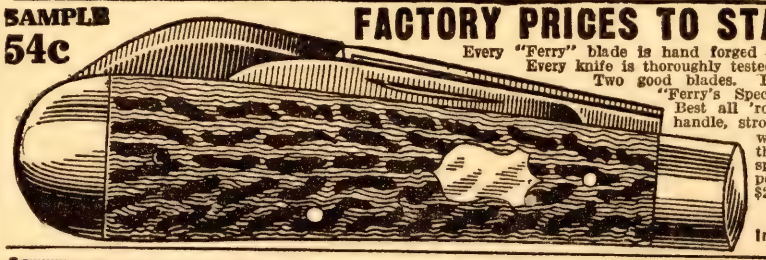
FOOTE MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 915 Dayton, Ohio



Agent's Sample Free

SAMPLE 54c

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU



Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special," exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price, 54c postpaid; five for $2.40.

S. E. FERRY
Irvington, Indiana

FREE GRAND EASTER SURPRISE-PACKET

6	9	22	5				
20	8	15	21	19	1	14	4
4	15	12	12	1	18		
16	18	9	26	5	19		

WIN A PRIZE

Each one of these four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE FOUR WORDS WE WILL SEND YOU A SURPRISE PACKET CONTAINING FIVE BEAUTIFUL GOLD EMBOSSED EASTER POST CARDS, ALSO A CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $5,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST. USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. ACT QUICKLY. Write the four words on a slip of paper, mail it immediately with your name and address, and you will promptly receive as your reward this SURPRISE PACKET, which is a handsome assortment of five beautifully colored Gold Embossed Easter post-cards, together with a copy of a New York Magazine, also a CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $5,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST which closes May 1st, 1915. Act promptly. This is your opportunity to enter this great contest in which we give away THREE AUTOMOBILES, PIANO, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCHES, CASH PRIZES, etc. In case of a tie between two or more persons for any Prize, a Prize identical in character and value will be given each person so tied. TRY AND WIN.

E. E. WEST, Mgr., 649 West 43d St., Dept. 300 New York

Startling Incubator Offer!

We want every reader of this paper to write at once for our new sensational low price offer on the most wonderful incubator ever built. Think of it! A metal-covered, fire-proof, sanitary, guaranteed incubator at a price below the old style wooden ones.

RUSH THIS COUPON TODAY for New Boook, "Poultry Notes," and learn about the most astounding incubator offer ever put before the public. Don't wait! You may never see this ad again and this offer is good for a short time only. The Famous National Incubator is a revelation to the Poultry world. It is the perfection of years of study and effort. It will hatch every fertile egg. It won't warp or leak. It will still be working when others are in the junk heap. It's many distinctive features are a wonderful surprise to poultry raisers from coast to coast.



10 YEAR Guarantee

We Prepay Freight East of Denver.

New 1915 Model 165 Egg National Incubator

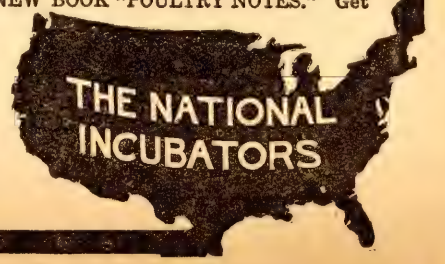
And Our Ironclad Guarantee

This Wonderful Incubator is built after U. S. Gov't Specifications. Our exceptionally low price has startled the Poultry World. We have raised poultry for years. We have built thousands of incubators, but never in the history of our company have we offered such a bargain. We are mighty proud of this incubator. We have just what you want and we know it. Learn all about it at once. Don't buy an incubator at any price until you get full particulars about our remarkable offer.

Free Book Every poultry raiser, whether you raise 10 or 10,000 chickens, should have our NEW BOOK "POULTRY NOTES." Get this book and our 1915 Sensational Offer now. Clip and sign coupon or send your name and address on a postal today—sure. This is the greatest opportunity you will ever have.

Be Sure to sign coupon today.

National Incubator Co.
1863—18th St., Racine, Wis.



Clip and Mail Today—Sure

Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D.....
State.....

1863 National Incubator Co. 15th St. Racine, Wis.
Please rush me your new Book "Poultry Notes," and full particulars about your Sensational Incubator Offer.

A $3 Percolator

To introduce our fine line of pure spun Aluminum Ware into the best homes where a good cup of coffee or tea is always appreciated, we'll send this exquisite, beautiful, ebony handle, glass top, eternal wearing 83 spun Aluminum Percolator by parcel post, prepaid, for only $2.00 POST PAID. Money back guarantee. Makes just the kind of coffee or tea you would be proud to serve your "own folks" or your most particular guest and know they never tasted better. Write for yours today. AGENTS WANTED.



KENTUCKY ALUMINUM WARE CO., Box 500 Carrollton, Ky.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Let Us Send You a Genuine Edison Phonograph on Free Trial



right to your own home. Entertain your family and your friends. Send it back at our expense if you don't want to keep it. **A few dollars a month** now pays for a genuine Edison at **Rock-Bottom prices** and without even interest on monthly payments. Send today for our beautiful **Free Edison Catalog.** A postal or a letter is enough. **But send it at once.** Write today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors
4053 Edison Block Chicago, Illinois

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HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

One application soothes and heals a rough pimplyskin,and,whenrepeated,quicklyeffects a cure. Eczema, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers and all skin diseases yield to its curative properties.
50c. a box. At all Druggists.
Send for free sample and book, "Health and Beauty."
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 1730 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa.

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FEATHER BED BARGAINS

THIS AD. IS WORTH 50 CTS.

This ad. and $9.50 in cash gets you our Big Bargain Combination as follows: One strictly new 40 lb. feather bed, one pair 6 lb. pillows, pair full size blankets, full size comfort, and full size bed spread. Feathers strictly new, sanitary and ventilated, covered with 8 oz. A. C. A. ticking. Retail price of articles named $25.00. Money back guarantee. Most for money. Cash with order. Agents wanted. Illustrated catalogue free. Reference Broadway National Bank.

Purity Bedding Company, Box 244-T, Nashville, Tenn.

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REMNANTS GIVEN



SILK AND VELVET REMNANTS
For Patching, Crazy Quilts, Sofa Cushions, Bed Spreads, Large Pieces, Best Quality. Send 10c for big package and a 3 mos. trial subscription to our large home and fancy work magazine. Three packages and a year's subscription for 30c.
Household Guest, Silk Dept. 17 Chicago.

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FREE THESE 4 RINGS FREE



Just send name and address. We'll send 24 packages Gold Eye needles and 12 thimbles. Sell 2 packs for 10c giving thimble free. Return $1.20 and we'll send rings. Guaranteed 5 years. We trust you. KEYSTONE NOVELTY CO., Box 509 Greenville, Pa.

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GIVEN



Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.
GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 405 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X770, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Distributors Wanted Good Pay; Steady Work; giving away packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder with our Soaps, etc. No capital or experience needed. R. WARD & CO., 222 Inst. Pl., Chicago

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PHOTOGRAPH GIVEN ON A BUTTON

Gold Frame



Exact Size

Any photograph sent us will be reproduced on a celluloid button and inserted in a **gold-plated frame** backed up with a safety pin device FREE. Send 25 cents for a year's subscription to Household Guest, and photo will be sent free. We guarantee you a good picture and safe return of photo. Write name on back plainly and remit 25 cents at once. **HOUSEHOLD GUEST, BD17 550 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.**

Your Neighbor

Written expressly for UP-TO-DATE FARMING
By Lincoln Rappleye



You have spare time now in plenty,
Lots of time to think and read;
Time to plan about your farm work
And to think about the seed.
What new tools you really must have,
What old ones can be repaired,
When Spring comes you must be ready
And for work must be prepared.

But while all these things are urgent
And without a doubt will pay,
If you'll just go to your neighbor
And to him will kindly say,

"Neighbor, let's forget our quarrel
And be best of friends again;
We will change works with each other,
We will live like decent men.

If you'll say that to your neighbor
He will clasp your hand, I know,
And the sense of your right doing
Will make both of your hearts glow.

And it will not stop there, either,
Such vibrations are sublime,
And will start up countless heart throbs
And will go to end of time.

Haste then to your neighbor quickly,
Do this good deed while you may;
Do this first—this is important—
Other work some other day.

To Keep Young

Forget birthdays. Do not measure age by years. Never allow yourself to think that you are growing old, much less speak of it. Play with children and "grown-ups" whenever opportunity offers. Mingle much with the young and interest yourself in what interests them. Keep in touch with the outside world. Keep in touch with nature. Stand at the helm of household affairs. Let no one dispossess you of that privilege. Dress in bright, attractive colors. Do not worry. Look on the bright and humorous side of things. Be cheerful and hopeful. Laugh much.

To Mend China, Glass and Wooden Ware

For mending china the white of an egg and pulverized unslaked lime is a strong cement. Dip a small brush into the egg white, slightly beaten, and brush the edges to be joined. Then quickly dust one edge with a little of the lime and place the edges together accurately. Hold in place firmly for a couple of minutes, then set aside to dry. The work must be done with great speed.

A transparent glue for mending glass is made of isinglass and spirits of wine. Put a few small pieces of isinglass in the wine and when dissolved add a little water. Place over a moderate fire to warm and become well mixed. Brush the broken edges of the glass with the mixture, put together carefully and hold or tie into position until dry.

To mend a wooden article with cement, make it by melting one ounce of resin and one ounce of pure yellow wax in an iron pan, then stir in thoroughly one ounce of venetian red. Use whole hot.

Care of the Hands

Have a jar of vaseline in the sink and after using soap, whether in house-cleaning, dishwashing, or simply washing the hands, rub a little of it thoroughly into the skin and about the nails and then wipe dry with a soft towel. A good cold cream well rubbed in will nourish and soften the hands. Or, if preferred, one may use glycerine and rose water, one part of glycerine to two parts rose-water; or to lessen expense use one-third glycerine to two-thirds water.

A good mixture with which to whiten the hands is made from one ounce of strained honey, one ounce of lemon juice, and one ounce of cologne. Mix and rub well into the hands at night, wearing a large pair of old kid gloves. If the vaseline or oil is rubbed well around the nails, they will not trouble by breaking; and it softens the cuticle so that it may easily be pushed back from the nail.

Wait Patiently

"We should be very patient with each other's life. Too often a misunderstanding arises through only partial knowledge. We see it sometimes between husbands and wives. For want of wise, loving patience, alienations occur, and lives which ought to be one in sympathy, affection, and interest are held apart. We have all seen much estrangement, beginning with a seeming trifle, yet becoming so complete that two lives, dwelling under the same roof, touching each other continually, and closely in the contacts of daily association, have grown miles and miles apart in heart, in spirit, in all that concerns real and true living.

"How careful we should be in all our friendships,—how thoughtful, how forbearing, how considerate, how charitable! We should not judge others; and if we are judged we should not complain, but wait quietly for the fuller revealing which some day will come."

Best Waist Bargain of the season



3W100 — Splendid "half-price" offer. All three waists in the pretty, practical button-front styles pictured, for only $1.00. The dressy white Voile waist is daintily embroidered and lace-trimmed. Another waist is of serviceable striped Madras with white lawn vest, collar and cuffs. The third waist comes in neat assorted patterns and is prettily trimmed with scolloped embroidery edging. (Sizes 34 to 46 bust.) Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. .....3 for $1.00

Stylish Flowered Crepe Dress. Our "Half-price" $1.00



1DD1—An ideal dress for Spring and Summer wear. Very stylish, serviceable and becoming, yet priced at practically half value. Made of the popular, serviceable **Flowered Crepe** in pretty pink, blue or lavender patterns. Swiss embroidery, laid over matched crepe, attractively trims bodice and a tiny velvet bow smartly finishes the neck. The belt is neatly piped and the skirt is fashioned in tunic-effect. Buttons conveniently in front. A splendid-wearing, washable dress at a bargain price. **(Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 bust: Misses, 14 to 18 yrs.)** Postpaid in the U. S...$1.00

1DD1 $1

Girls' Scotch Plaid Gingham Dress 49c



3NR49—Charming dress of durable, washable Scotch plaid **Gingham** in blue, tan or pink patterns. With embroidered and tasteful plain color trimming; has cute tunic-skirt. (7 to 15 yrs.) 79c value, postpaid in the U. S. 49c

$3.98

Fashionable Brocaded Tussah Silk Dress $6.50 value $3.98



D497—Spring's most charming dress, offered you at a bargain price. A stunning effect, fashioned of dressy, serviceable **Brocaded Tussah Silk** in navy, wine, dark green or Copenhagen blue. The bodice displays extremely pretty style and is daintily trimmed with Oriental lace collar, vest and cuffs; buttons correctly finish reveres. Has stylish draped girdle and the attractively flared long tunic is smartly bound with black velvet. Closes invisibly in front. An unusually charming silk dress at the price ordinarily asked for an all-cotton garment. **(Comes in ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust; Misses' sizes, 14 to 18 yrs.)**

A bargain at $6.50 Special postpaid in the U. S. . $3.98

Embroidery-trimmed Brassieres 2 for 25c



27025—Extra-special offer. Correctly modeled, serviceable brassieres at a bargain price. The yoke is of pretty embroidery and lace edging finishes the neck. **(Sizes 32 to 44 Bust.)** Special postpaid in the U. S. .....

2 for 25c

We Pay Mail or Express charges in the USA

Standard Mail Order Co.
Dept. 472 New York City

Look at these Bargains!



If you are not already enjoying the advantages of buying at the "Standard," begin right now.

Order the garments shown on this page and judge for yourself what splendid values the "Standard" offers. Compare our prices with those other concerns ask and figure your savings. Remember,—every dollar spent at the "Standard" is **guaranteed** to bring you the biggest possible value in **quality, style and becomingness.**

The new "Standard" Spring Bulletin is brimful with just such bargains as are shown here. The money-saving opportunities are so numerous and large that you must be sure to get this splendid Spring issue **before you do any Spring shopping.** Clip and mail us the coupon (below) and we will send you the "Standard" Bargain Bulletin, beginning with the new Spring Bulletin, absolutely **FREE.**

The "Standard" Bulletins are issued every two months. They are small, very inexpensive, but they show you the latest, most becoming clothes for men, women and children. They tell you the **"plain truth"** about styles and values, without the misguiding styles and hundreds of influence of many similar bewildering pages. And, the savings we make by getting out these quickly-issued, cheaply-printed bulletins, are **your savings,** because no unnecessary "catalog" expenses are added to the cost of your clothes. Millions of American women are buying their own and their families' clothes from the "Standard" at a surprisingly low cost. Why not you? Send your order early—but first, clip the coupon and mail it to us **NOW,**—IT'S **FREE.**

Satisfaction Guaranteed
or your Money Back

Cut along this line

FREE Bulletin Coupon
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Send me FREE the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins.
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P. O.....
State.....



EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days one month's free trial on this finest of bicycles—the **"Ranger."** We will ship it to you on approval, *freight prepaid*, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is *absolutely genuine.*

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at *prices never before equaled* for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.**

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at **half usual prices.** A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at $3 to $8 each.

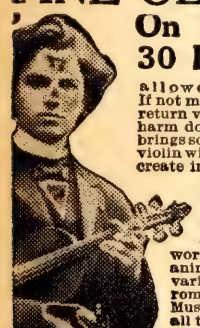
RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 model **Ranger** furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy** a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. **Write today.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. R-161 CHICAGO, ILL.

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FINE OLD VIOLINS



On Easy Payments 30 Days Free Trial

allowed, no matter where you live. If not more than pleased with our values return violin AT OUR EXPENSE—and no harm done. Ability to play the violin brings social and financial success. Get a violin with a rich, mellow tone and it will create in you a desire to master it.

Free! Magnificent Album-Catalog

containing portraits of the world's greatest violinists since Paganini's time, a half-tone of "Stradivarius in His Workshop," and the romantic story of The King of Musical Instruments. A postal brings all to you FREE—no obligations.

CREMONA VIOLIN SHOP Dept. E545 Chicago

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BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE



BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. **Will Not Cost One Cent.** Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.

M. O. Seitz, SM62 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Guaranteed 25 Yr. Im. **23 Jewel R. R.** $25 Gold Watch **$3.50**



Here is that elegant **GENUINE AMERICAN** stem wind & set watch you always wanted. Sent you **without any money,** not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face dust proof, or hunting case, plain polished or beautifully engraved with locomotive, stag, birds, etc., lady's or gents' size, & we will send **at our risk** this new Elgin model, 25 year fully guaranteed, **absolutely correct timekeeper** for R. R. people & others who need a perfect reliable watch, C.O.D. by parcel post, or for free examination at your Ex. office. If pleased & sure it equals a $25 gold watch, pay post or Ex. man our special price $3.50 & watch is yours. **Light Watch Co., Dept. 413, Chicago.**

Thin Model

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Throw Your VOICE!



Into the next room, down cellar or anywhere, Fool your friends, lots of fun. The **Ventrilophone** is a little instrument that fits in the mouth and cannot be seen. Boys or Girls can use it. Also Complete **instructions** on use of Ventrilophone & Art of **Ventriloquism.** Price **10cts**

ARDEE Co. Box 25, Stamford, Conn.

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Big Entertainer 163 Parlor Tricks and Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 15 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Men Morris. All **10 CENTS POST PAID.**

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Fish Bite like hungry wolves any season, if you bait with **Magic-Fish-Lure.** Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted.

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Print Your Own cards, circulars, book, newspaper, &c. Press $5, Larger $18, Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c. **THE PRESS CO.** Meriden, Conn.

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10c for 25 Linen Cards with your name in imitation embossed printing. Indpls. Mailing Co. Dept. B, Indianapolis

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919 CARDS New Styles Gold Bevel Edge Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Post Cards; 100 Rich and Racy Jokes; 1 Pack Fun, 1 Escort and Love Cards; Star Beau Catcher, Big Sample Book Cards, etc., all Two cents. **UNION CARD CO., B33 Columbus, Ohio.**

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Sing Like a Canary



Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.

S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Indiana

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

WITH MARCH comes Spring, the season of revived life, of work, of hope, and sometimes of disappointment. There is never a season without its lights and shadows. What we bespeak for our young friends is hope, ambition and aspiration—higher ideals, nobler impulses, and greater achievements. That is what leads upward in life. But there lies before us now such a pile of letters as must bring disappointment to many young writers, and of that we are sorry, but we can't help it.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and like it fine. I live in the city, and I still go to school. We have a large high school here, with an attendance of nearly 500 students. I hope to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Josephine Marquet, French Lick, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of about 112 acres in Greenbrier. Of the many farm papers that come to our home, I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the most practical and helpful. I am 19 years old and very fond of housework, but I enjoy outdoor sports, especially riding and skating. I would be delighted to hear from the Cadets, and will try to answer all who write.—Elsie Harris, Bingham, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Southwest Texas girl. This is a beautiful country, especially in the spring when the flowers are blooming, for there are all kinds and colors of them. We raise most everything out here, but our principal crops are cotton, corn, hay, peanuts, potatoes, and most all kinds of vegetables do well here. We have already (Jan. 25) done some gardening, and the people are breaking their land for another crop. We plant corn here about the middle of February. We take UP-TO-DATE, and I don't think we could do without it at all, hardly. I would like a post card shower April 5, for I will then be 21 years of age. So, all of you Cadets or readers of UP-TO-DATE send me a card.—Willie Brice, Nixon, Texas.

DEAR CADETS—Father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time, and all of us think it an excellent paper, and not only that, but father says it is the best we take. If any of you live in New Mexico I would like to hear from you. I have been in New Mexico four times to spend the winter, and I think it a very pleasant place. I went there for my health. If you would like to know more about that country, write to me. I am 16 years old, and I was sick two years. I would like to hear from all of you, and will answer all the letters and cards I receive.—Perr Barracks, Frankton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for about two years, and think it is a very good paper. I especially enjoy the Cadet page. I live in the beautiful Treasure State and the Bitter Root Valley, where they raise the famous McIntosh red apples. This is a very productive valley, and has a nice climate. Stevensville has the first church that was built in Montana. It is called St. Mary's Mission, and was built by Father De Sinet in 1846. The old building still stands. The remains of old Fort Owen still stand and are about a half mile from town. The buildings were built mostly of adobe brick. I am glad some of the Cadets belong to the churches and attend Sabbath school. I am very much interested in church work, and enjoy it, especially the missionary work. It is interesting to note how even the children earn money for that purpose. In our Sabbath school some raise vegetables, some run errands, some sell papers and magazines, and many find other ways. We take a magazine that tells about things before they happen, all based on Bible prophecies. It discusses current events, labor troubles, some legislative action, and even the present conflict in Europe. (It is not rulable for one publication to publish the name and address of another publication in a statement like this.—Ed.) I would be pleased to hear from the Cadets.—May Sanders, Stevensville, Montana.

DEAR CADETS—My father is a large farmer. He and my uncle own 1,400 acres of land, all in North Dakota. We have 70 head of horses and 40 head of cattle. We have a steam plow that plows 40 acres a day. Papa is a great thresherman, and has run a thresher rig every fall for 30 years. Papa struck North Dakota April 22, 1883, without money enough to pay a week's board, but he got work the second day with the only man in the country to work for. I am 18 years old, and have lived on the farm all my life. I have two sisters and three brothers. My mother and two brothers are dead. Mamma will be dead a year April 18, so I and my next sister have all the housework to do. We have a Buick automobile of 40-horse power. I cannot run it yet, but my oldest brother can run it almost as well as papa. I think there is nothing like an auto to ride around in in the summer. I like to ride horseback and have a nice pony I call Pet. I have ridden her some, but she tries to throw me off. I have an Eastman kodak, but I haven't taken many pictures—I am very slow to learn. Papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it is a fine paper; there are so many nice things to read in it. I am a great reader. We have lots of books. I also like music well, though I don't play any instrument, but I can sing. Papa says the picture on the cover page of Feb. 1st, reminds him of early days in North Dakota. I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all that write. —Gladys Darling, Minnewaukan, N. Dak.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 17 years old, and my father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading the letters. I do appreciate country life. There is nothing I enjoy more than a trip through the woods or over the hills of Indiana, studying the flowers or other works of nature. I live about one and a fourth miles from Shoals. This is not a very large town, about 1,200 inhabitants, but it is very beautifully situated. White river divides the town into East and West Shoals. I would like to exchange letters with all the boys and girls. —Mildred Briscoe, Shoals, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—My brother has taken UP-TO-DATE for some years, and would not do without it. I would like for the Cadets to pay me a visit—I do not mean all at one time. We live 5 miles from Newton, our county seat, and 3 miles from Starrtown, our nearest place to attend church. There are four churches there, the state high school, and one small store. We have had but two light snows this winter, and the good old summer time will soon be here. I love flowers. We had a few pansies in the garden that bloomed all winter. We have almost any kind of outdoor flowers you can think of. My ambition is to be a good cook and housekeeper. I think all girls should learn to cook and do their own sewing. Cards and letters will be welcome. —Lizzie Hass, Newton, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—We have taken UP-TO-DATE for a long time. It was given to my father as a Christmas present by a friend, and we all enjoy it very much. We do not own a farm. My father works by the month cultivating a farm owned by a widow lady. Our principal crops are corn, oats, wheat, beans and hay. I always lived in town until four years ago, but I like the country best. I am not going to school, but am giving my time to music, of which I am very fond. But I have three brothers and a sister that go to school, and a sister that is not old enough to go. I am the oldest of the family, and will soon be 17. I would enjoy exchanging letters, cards and photos with the Cadets.—Jessie Van Aman, Ionia, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 16, and live in Maryland. My father died when I was only 8 years old, and my mother and I have been living with my brother. I have two brothers and one sister. We live on a farm of 200 acres three miles from town. My brother has been taking UP-TO-DATE for three years, and likes it very much. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls, and will gladly answer all I receive.—Alta White, Deer Park, Md.

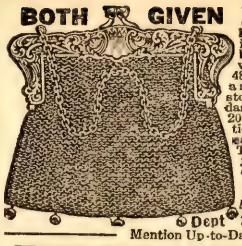
DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 18, and live on a farm of 140 acres. Our principal crops are grain, vegetables and fruit. Father takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading it very much. I am studying architectural drawing and designing, and like it very much. I think it is interesting to correspond with boys and grls from other parts of the country, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Charles Hall, Palmyra, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Pennsylvania farmer boy, 19 years old, and I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE very much. I am the only boy at home. We have 125 acres, 55 of which are timber and pasture land. We have oil on our farm, and I pump the wells. I would like to receive letters, cards and photos from other boys and girls, and will try to answer all.—Charlie Allaman, Sheppensville, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Mississippi girl 16 years of age, and have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for a number of years. I think it ought to be in every Mississippi home. I live with my father and two brothers on a farm of 124 acres, and I go to Sunday school and church. Our principal crops are corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, oats, sugar cane and almost all kinds of vegetables. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Lila Fortinberry, Osyka, Miss.

Sometimes those whose letters fail to appear in the paper write us to ask why. The reason is that there are more letters than we can possibly make room for. That the letters do not appear is neither our fault nor the writers'; it is simply lack of room.

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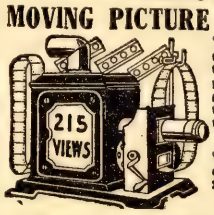


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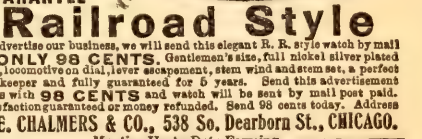
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A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

True, somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle replied
That maybe it couldn't, but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin
On his face—if he worried, he hid it;
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

—o—

Oh, for more of the spirit expressed in the above poem in the farmers today!

—o—

The condition of many of the farmers today, and in every day, is nothing short of crimes of omission and commission by our government and institutions.

—o—

The individual farmer *is* helpless. But everybody knows that if they could speak and work as one man they could correct all the ills that affect their own business and be the grandest power for good for all of the people that was ever known.

—o—

The individual farmer often cries out in the wilderness of uncertainties like this man:

Editor Up-to-Date Farming—We are having a hard time. We had to write to our Governor on the fifth of February about our troubles. The other people are treating us brutally. They are holding our cotton and will not give us anything to eat for our wives and children and they are hungry and nearly naked. We made a good crop of cotton in 1914 but notwithstanding this, we cannot get the wherewithal to live on. Can't you send us the names of some companies who will help us until we can make and gather the 1915 crop?

——, a Subscriber, Clarkedale, Ark.

—o—

If a company or corporation would make and maintain a condition that its dependent employees would be in the condition of these cotton growers at Clarkesdale, Ark., some government department would be after it at once and a law or laws would be enacted to correct this trouble in the future.

—o—

So why does our government permit such a condition to obtain in any part of the country? We are all dependents on the government. We all support the government, and every American, we claim, has a right to protection and advice from the government, so that, when he does his duty and produces the things that make wealth for the country, he should be sure of at least a decent living and the wherewithal to be respectably clothed.

—o—

Do we hear somebody say that the government is powerless? That it cannot assume to see that its citizens are protected from commercial vultures and exploiters of their products? That it cannot provide that when a crop is produced, that the world must have or suffer unthinkable hardships, that the government with all its power cannot devise some plan that that crop can be protected a little while for the interest of its citizen who made it, and saved from the exploiters who gather it up to hold against the time of actual demand which is bound to come?

—o—

To confess to this is to confess that our government is impotent and no government for the people at all. If the government cannot or will not help its people under such conditions then such people should not pay taxes and support the machinery of the government. If it was a crime for England to tax the colonies when they did not have representation in the English parliament, then isn't it a crime to tax citizens who, after they have done their work, find that the government permits a condition to continue that robs them of their wages?

—o—

Now in all of this we have no thought of selecting farmers as seeking or entitled to government paternalism. Neither are we going to argue that the government should, or needs to do more for farmers to insure them their reward for work done, than it is doing for other classes or doing for farmers now. We have always contended that farmers should attend to their own business, and neither seek that the government or any class of people should do it for them.

—o—

The federal government is now spending tens of millions of dollars for farmers and state governments are spending as much or more. The government has caused institutions to be established in every state ostensibly in the interest of agriculture and it is now engaged in the movement to put an expert adviser of farmers in every county in the country. All of these things are in the interest of good crops.

—o—

Our government officials have boasted much about the great demonstration work begun in the cotton growing states several years ago and dinned accounts of the alleged blessing to the southern farmers into the ears of producers all over the country until similar work is being done now all through the North, East and West. But if the demonstration work was such a great blessing why do we hear the cry in 1915 to come and save us from our success in producing?—"We have made good crops in 1914, but our wives and children are hungry and nearly naked."

—o—

Tens of millions of dollars were thus spent in demonstrating how to grow more cotton, and are being spent now in the North to show how to grow more corn and wheat and oats and potatoes and live stock and apples and other crops, when the government officials know that the very success of the schemes, if indeed they really hope the money spent will have any appreciable effect on the size of the crops, must prove a curse to the farmers while present marketing conditions continue.

—o—

We say the south cannot point to a dollar's worth of real advance toward more permanent prosperity for all the tens of millions of dollars expended by the government and other agencies in the interest of its agriculture. And nothing can be more certain than that the increasing expenditure of money to help the farmers in the North will be as impotent when favorable seasons come and big crops are produced and the war is over and normal conditions prevail.

—o—

So what can be done? We have said that farmers should not ask the government to do their business for them and that "the government should not and need not do more for farmers, to insure them their reward for work done, than it is doing for them now."

—o—

The money it is spending for them now, or part of it, should be used in a different way. If the government would have ordered Professor Knapp, when it sent him South about fifteen years ago, to spend one dollar in teaching and organizing the cotton growers for marketing while he spent one dollar for teaching them how to produce more the cry of distress that we hear from that section today would not be heard, but all would be peace, plenty and prosperity for farmers, merchants, manufacturers and all, with the exceptions of the speculators and gamblers who would now be in some useful vocation.

—o—

What the farmers need, and what we would welcome for them, is the strong backing of the government and all the present agencies, active in the agricultural field, to devote part of their effort to bringing the farmers into a sound co-operative organization for marketing. And such work is every bit as legitimate as the efforts to teach them how to produce larger crops. And when in such an organization the whole problem of supply and price will easily be solved. For instance, who will contend that there is any scarcity of money to finance all the cotton that the growers have dumped at from 5 to 8 cents a pound? The government officials must admit that it is being financed and held until the real demand of consumption will be ready to take it.

—o—

The point is, if the growers will put themselves in the right kind of an organized condition, and this is what every agency that pretends to be friendly to farmers should join in doing, the same money that now is available for the speculators would be available for the producers through their own organization. And then the man who produced the cotton could get financial help while holding his cotton in storage, and its full value when finally sold to the real consumer.

—o—

This would not be paternalism, or at least no more paternalistic than it is to maintain the many institutions and agents to show farmers how to produce better. But such activities would not have the sanction of the people who live to exploit the farmers. And there comes the rub. We challenge any federal government official, or any state agricultural college or experiment station official to show a reason why it is not just as legitimate and just as necessary, from the real agricultural viewpoint, to help the farmers to get in a condition to market right as it is to teach them and help them to produce more. And if the moneys appropriated by the federal and state governments is to be expended where they will do the farmers the most good, then we defy them to show why the more promising field is not the marketing side of agriculture.

—o—

Then why do they refuse to let a dollar, out of the millions of dollars, be spent to prepare farmers to do their own marketing—to do their own business? Because the people who have set themselves up in business just beyond the farmers and in the market places would be displeased. And our high-lights in the agricultural work (off of farms), those who are supposed to hold up the beacon lights to warn farmers of their dangers, have become *ignes fatui* to lure them on their destruction. The cotton growers cry, "We have made good crops in 1914, but we cannot get the wherewithal to live on" and "can't you send us the names of some companies who will help us until we can make and gather the 1915 crop?"

—o—

The greatest good a government can do for its people is to help them to help themselves. The great trouble in the present crisis is to bring our government and its agencies to realize that it ought to help the farmers, the greatest class of our people, in a way that they can keep to themselves enough of the wealth they create rather than to help that small class that lives only to exploit what somebody else produces, and goad farmers on so this class can increase its opportunities for gratifying its greed.

—o—

While we would have the governments thus help farmers and if only a small part of the money appropriated in one year would be expended thus there would no longer be an unsolved marketing problem, yet we cannot hope for much from that direction. So we say to the farmers, organize yourselves and federate present organizations and prepare to store the surplus of the 1915 crops, as your own, until the demand comes. You can get cash advances on them just the same as others can. Just as sure as you do this, a price can be set on every 1915 crop by the growers of it, and that will be the market price and it will sell at that price.

—o—

And others see these things through the same eyes as we do. In a letter from organizer Sam. J. Hampton, Edwards, Mont., was this:

I have received some letters from subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming which show that there is an awakened interest. A little more agitation and the whole state will be ripe for federation. I know of several big farmers' meetings to be held in Montana soon, but the principal speakers will be college professors. This largely kills the prospect of organization. My experience has been that the activities of the colleges and farmers' institutes are no help to solve the real problems of farmers. These college professors have no conception of the great principles of marketing you have been teaching. Or, rather, I should say, they are not in sympathy with the program of marketing by farmers. The marketing problem can only be solved by a straight out plan such as you have taught.

—o—

And this from O. B. Raymond, Plain View, Texas:

I see by my tag that I have been reading Up-to-Date for one year and I now enclose the needful for another year. I want to say, apropos of your talks, that my gorge has often risen at the unnecessary solicitiousness of Tom, Dick and Harry over the welfare of the farmer. It strikes me that the aforesaid T. D. and H. consider the farmer an ignoramus. To my way of thinking T. D. and H's solicitude for us farmers is rank hypocrisy. Their purpose is to keep the farmers mind following their bent so as to make him easy to exploit. And they have largely succeeded. I hope the time has come when the farmers will tear themselves loose from their leading strings and establish their own business on their own initiative. Then will farmers have true independence and freedom. I think your plan of federating is the one through which we can handle our own affairs without the doubtful help of T. D. and H. When all farmers realize that they are men amongst men, they will cease to say, "We can't" but they will say, "We will."

—o—

There are faults in our government and amongst ourselves which should cause us to hang our heads in shame. If they are to be corrected the people must do it. There are rulers who forget the families on the farms when they go down to Washington, or up to the state capital. It is possible for farmers to displace them. We can change all of these things as soon as we

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—o—

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Gleaned from the Bulletins

CANNED TOMATO INDUSTRY IN ITALY is the title of a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It says that Italy exports to United States about 20,000,000 pounds of canned tomatoes and tomato sauce annually, and that the Italian tomatoes are so much superior to the American that they have practically pushed the latter out of the English market. The by-products, such as skins and seeds, Italy uses for stock feed and in the manufacture of crude oils suitable for soap making and for lamps. The report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents a copy.

BREEDS OF BEEF CATTLE is a bulletin which presents the distinguishing characteristics of the several breeds of beef and dual-purpose cattle. The information is of interest to cattle raisers desirous of securing the breed best suited to a particular locality or to certain conditions. It may be obtained free of charge from the Editor-in-Chief of the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ICE HOUSES AND THE USE OF ICE ON THE DAIRY FARM discusses the use of ice on the dairy farm for the keeping of milk and cream in the best marketable condition. It is applicable to dairy sections where natural ice is obtainable. Plans and specifications for ice houses are given. It may be obtained free of charge from the Editor-in-Chief of the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE GRASSHOPPER PROBLEM AND ALFALFA CULTURE describes the species of grasshoppers that work special injury to the alfalfa fields and suggests methods for their destruction. It may be obtained free of charge from the Editor-in-Chief of the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CENSUS OF BIRDS IN THE UNITED STATES is a bulletin just completed by the government biologists. Its purpose is to discover how many birds per acre exist in this country, and what protection the birds need in order to increase. The bird most abundantly found, according to the census, is the robin, with the English sparrow second. The bulletin may be obtained free of charge from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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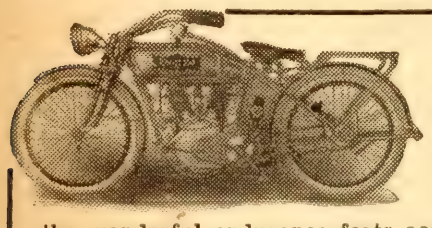
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Indiana Farm Bargain. 81 acres of the finest black corn or wheat-growing land in Indiana. Located four miles west of Leesburg, Kosciusko County, eighty rods from pike. Fair house, ordinary barn, splendid well. Elevation enough for natural drainage. No trades. Deal through owner. Price to close estate, $115 an acre. Farms on either side can't be bought at $200 an acre. E. H. Holdermann, Box 335, Wabash, Indiana.

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92 Acre Farm, located north of Riverhead, Long Island County Seat. 45 acres clear, balance in large timber. 720 feet frontage on Long Island Sound. Also other farms. REEVE & BARTLETT, Greenport, Long Island.

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Will pay reliable ma or woman $12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

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Eggs S. C. Rhode Island Reds, good laying strain; 15 eggs for $1.50. Kurwin Thoman, R. D. No. 2, York, Pa.

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Selected Cow Peas for Planting. Buy now before prices advance. A. J. Roney & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Young Man, would you accept a tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 979, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

Alfalfa Hay—Colorado-Irrigated. Best for all stock. Practically same analysis as bran. Get prices delivered. Cherokee Commission Co., Bristol, Colo.

Cess-Pools and septic tanks, for sewage disposal. Build them yourself. Plans and specifications $1. Address Architect, Box 171, Sound Beach, Conn.

100 Envelopes. Your name and address printed on the corner, 30 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Honey Pure extracted honey, extra fine quality and flavor. Write for price. The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

"Immortality Certain," Swedenberg's "Heaven and Hell, 400 pages, 15c, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis.

Big prices for Lincoln pennies. Elegant catalog, 10c. Independent Coin Brokers, 62, Olney, Illinois.

Choice Fruit in glass cans. Write for particulars. D. H. Richie, Shelby, Mich.

Coal for All

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Field

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I have been a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for ten years. Prior to becoming a subscriber, my father was a subscriber and every issue I read with earnest enthusiasm. I did this because UP-TO-DATE FARMING gave direct light on the most vital problem of farming—the marketing of our produce.

Should I attempt to tell what department in the paper I like best, I would select the department that contains the clear-cut, truthful statements of the editor showing us in such plain characters the speculating gang and how they are in control of the institutions that have been established over our country, ostensibly in the interests of farmers, and how we may easily overpower the machinations of this class of people, if we only would. This feature in the paper appeals to me more forcibly than any others.

My message is, keep on with this grand work by the noble staff of editors. Tell us again and again, in ringing words of truth, how to market, when to market and where to market, and help us to rise from the ranks of dictated slaves to those of freemen. Then we, ourselves, will say what the produce that we create shall sell for. For years we have followed slavishly, as far as our business is concerned, now let us rise and demand a just recognition. The tide has turned, so let us press forward so that hereafter the world will always pay a fair price for our products.

In conclusion, I will say, may our dear UP-TO-DATE be found at every farmer's gate, with a fulfilling mission to state.

S. ROWLES, Spring Mills, Va.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING as long as I can remember, and both my father and I read every issue very carefully. We like the system of marketing you advocate and we are governed by the advice the paper contains. For instance, when we saw in our paper the advice not to sell the 1914 crop of wheat, we and a few of our neighbors took the advice and we have the wheat yet. We could sell it now at 40 cents per bushel more than when UP-TO-DATE FARMING said "Hold it." I know of one wheat raiser near here who sold his wheat on the market soon after harvest, while if he had it now, he could realize $2,500 more at the present market price. I would like to see UP-TO-DATE FARMING go into every farm home. Continue to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the future what it has been in the past. Then I feel that the farmers will in turn show their appreciation by doing all in their power to increase its circulation and to bring about the organization that it has blazed the way for.

ROSS BUCHANAN, Morganfield, Ky.

Editor UP-TO-DATE:

I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a number of years, and have been educated through the columns of this worthy farm paper to a great extent. It has always been a welcome in my family to receive the good news, and the firm foundation of controlled marketing. If we could only get the producing and the laboring classes all organized under one national head, regardless of what organization or society they may belong; to be governed as how to sell and when to sell, and be linked together from the national on down to the local business, by inaugurating a new system, to sell direct to the foreign countries through each state's central warehouse and selling agencies. This would give us the most practical course to deliver any commodity or produce in any quantity that may be desired, direct from the local warehouses through the central warehouse system, to any foreign or home market. I am not smart enough and cannot give the time to work out this great problem. The commercial world and banking element is well organized, but only for their own benefit, and it's against our interest generally as a producing class.

These things are easy to see but hard to mend in our present condition. It will take the federation of all societies and organizations on the part of the laborer and producers of this country. Furthermore, we must do all these things and stay within the limits of the laws of this great country. In short, I have been giving you only a few dots of my views. We must co-operate with all the enterprises that are a necessity to distribute as well as any other factor to transport the production or necessaries of life; as this must come through a national bureau of information, from one year to another, and here, right here, the statistical report of our government would come direct to benefit the farmer through a national organization of organizations. I conclude for fear of getting my article too long.

C. W. JUNKER, Olney, Tex.

A Good Sorghum Crop

Last spring one of my neighbors planted seven-eighths of an acre to sorghum cane. Breaking and harrowing the ground early in the season, he planted the seed by hand in May. He plowed and heed it twice. The cost was as follows: Cost of breaking, $2; planting and seed, $1; cultivating, $3; cutting and stripping, $4; wood, $2; grinding, $3; toll for mill, $35; rent for land, $5; total, $55.

He produced 280 gallons of sorghum, worth on the local market $140; 25 bushels of seed, $25, and fodder worth $10, making a total of $175, and leaving a net profit of $120, or about $136 an acre. This was on low, sandy land, near a creek. It had been in cultivation for 50 years and now seems better than ever.

N. P. G., Kentucky.

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case, in which the duplicate gears run, holds two or three times as much oil as is required by the mill for a year of constant running, days, nights and Sundays. From the gear case the oil flows through every bearing in a continual stream. It goes out through the thrust washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to be used over and over again. No oil is wasted. This mill needs oiling but once a year. **Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.**

The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps in oil.

The old Aermotor was known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new Aermotor with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than the old Aermotor.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The Auto-oiled Aermotor, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable.



Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof. There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when he wheel is furled. A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furled in 30 years of service. A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. The Auto-oiled Aermotor makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to another with practically no wear and no cost. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

If interested, write **Aermotor Co.,** 1146 So. Campbell Avenue, Chicago. Write right now.

Cut this ad out and show it to your dealer

A pull of 30 lbs. on this wire furls the mill.

GRAPE VINES Given Away

The 1910 census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.



We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



We give six choice vines, strong and with good roots, as a premium for a year's subscription at 50 cents, and 10 cents extra—60 cents in all.

If you will send a club of 4 subscribers for one year each—$2.00—we will send you 24 vines, or six to each subscriber.

The varieties are:

Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors—black, red and white.

All vines will be sent at proper time to set them, charges paid. Good condition guaranteed.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Auto Notes

H. M. McDermid of Indianapolis, who blazed the way for the Chicago-to-Florida highway, in the Empire Pathfinder car, has reported that he waded through several hundred miles of Tennessee and Georgia clay mud, climbed the Cumberland mountains, crossed the deep sands of Florida, and arrived in St. Petersburg, Florida, without having made a single adjustment to his car or in any way damaged his Goodyear tires. The trip was made under the auspices of the Hoosier Motor Club.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company has inaugurated a plan by which it is expected to make all Paige dealers and representatives throughout the world thoroughly proficient as salesmen and business men. The plan includes a grand prize competition, several valuable prizes in gold having been put up by the company.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is planning to locate a 150-ton tire applying press in each of their branches for the purpose of putting on the new pressed-on type of tires which the company has brought out for use on trucks. This new tire eliminates bands, bolts, nuts and every kind of fastening.

The Willys-Overland Company is operating its big Toledo factory 24 hours a day with a full force of 8,600 men. The Overland sales department reports a heavy gain in the number of orders over last year, the unfilled orders on February 6 having been 26 per cent. more than those on hand at the same time last year.

No one need be surprised to observe an increase in the number of motor trucks purchased for farm use, says George F. Whitsett, of the International Harvester Company. As the kinds of materials marketed change, the means of marketing will differ. The more farmers who become engaged in specialized farming of any sort, the more farmer owners of motor trucks will there become. What is more, motor truck delivery holds as its grows. More than 90 per cent. of all who take up motor truck delivery keep it up and never go back to the ways of their forefathers. The motor truck builds up the very businesses which demand it, and therefore becomes a self-perpetuating species.

The Ford Automobile Company, in line with many of its other novel ideas, is now running a "contest" which, if successful, will not only benefit the company's agents and the company itself, but also the purchasers of Ford cars. An effort is being made to sell 300,000 Ford cars during the period from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915. If the effort is successful, each purchaser of a Ford car during that period will benefit to the extent of a $40 rebate on his purchase price. So great has been the success of the salesmen up to the present time that all are now absolutely confident that the 300,000 mark will be passed previous to August 1st.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SURE CROP SEEDS

Hardy Northern Grown, Vigorous Croppers, DIRECT from the GROWER to the SOWER. Save the Middleman's Profit.

SPECIAL OFFER ONLY 10c
A Dollar's Worth for a Dime

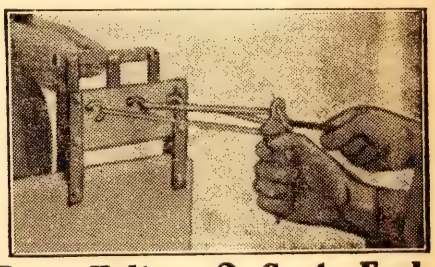
To get acquainted we offer you OUR BIG GEM COLLECTION of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, comprising one big package each of Giant Aster, Mignonette, Dianthus Pinks, Zinnia, Candytuft, Cosmos, California Poppy, Early Red Onion, Early Summer Cabbage, Rosy Gem Radish, Early Curled Lettuce, Purple Top Turnip, Perfection Tomato, Golden Heart Celery, and Long Standing Spinach.

15 SEPARATE PACKAGES

To cover postage & receive SEND 10c TO-DAY above Big Bargain postpaid together with Our Big Illustrated 1915 Seed and Plant Guide.

CONDON BROS., Seedsmen
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Rope Halters 2 Cents Each

Make Them Yourself From Binder Twine

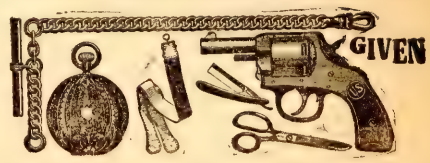
You can make your own rope halters with an Ideal rope machine. They will cost you only 2 cents apiece and will be fully as good as any you can buy.

The Ideal Rope Machine Costs Only $1.00

You get the agency with every order if you want it. The machine is guaranteed to last a life time. Write for circular or send $1.00 for machine and agency.

E. O. BERG MFG. CO.,
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FREE—$8.00 WORTH OF PRESENTS with each of our Ladies' or Gents' Genuine American $15 watches, all for $5.95, subject to your examination; we will give absolutely free a $5 highly polished steel 7-shot Revolver, one $2 old-fashioned guaranteed Cutler Razor and a $1 finest quality horsehide, double self-honing Barber Strop. Just send us your order and we will ship you the whole outfit C. O. D. Examine the goods carefully and if you are fully satisfied then pay the expressman $5.95 and the outfit is yours. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. Offer lasts only 30 days, so send order NOW. Address **CARROLL CUTLER & CO., Dept. 165, Chicago.**

Jim Hank Hoover's Letter to His Brother

DEAR BILL: It is evident from the drift of your last letter that you are beginning to see spots of light here and there, but also that you are a long way from catching the full glow of the light as a whole. However, Bill, I am wondering a heap as to just what it is that has caused you to see the light as far as you have. To tell the truth, when you city men begin to see, or pretend to see, a thing from the farmer's viewpoint, I begin to get suspicious, for I always have my doubts as to whose pocket you see being benefited by the transaction.

Now let's take a look at this thing as we have so far thrashed it out between us. You have at last admitted that you believe farmers' co-operative societies to be good things. But the thing that hits me, Bill, is the way you have admitted it, for you have suddenly become a little bit too enthusiastic. Consequently, having seen your eyes turn toward the money bucket on more occasions than this, I am able to spot that symptom in you, and to always put my finger on it when it appears. Bill, just now you have your eye on the money bucket and I can mighty easily see the reason.

In this particular case your enthusiasm seems to center around the use of the word "societies" instead of "society." You haven't discovered anything new there, Bill. We farmers can see as readily as you city men that if we allow you to once get the co-operative societies entering into competition with each other in your markets we shall be worse off than we were before the societies were organized. However, the co-operative movement has only started, and it will take time to get away from the methods of today and build up the system which will best serve our purpose. That system will be a single-headed federation which will combine all these minor organizations and put the farmers on a solid co-operative foundation. That will come eventually and the day of it is not so extremely far in the distant future, either.

The whole thing lines up a great deal like Shag Riley's pigs. Shag didn't raise pedigreed stock, nor even particularly good grade stock, his pigs having a strong leaning toward the razor-back variety. The trouble was, though, that he had a heap of difficulty in keeping such pigs as he did raise. He lived in a neighborhood where the co-operative system was employed to a certain degree. That is, the neighbors were strong in the belief that if one man raised stock or produce it was a good plan for his neighbors to co-operate in using it up for him. Consequently, Shag had more than a reasonably strong suspicion that most of the time one of his pigs was on Hen Jones' table, another in Jake Peters' smoke-house, and others scattered through the neighborhood at more or less regular intervals.

Shag stood that for some time, but at last he made a trip to the city and when he came back he had with him a curious looking stranger whom he didn't introduce to any of his neighbors. Nobody was able to find out what the stranger's line of business was, but it was noticed that Shag's pigs were being kept pretty close to the house and that the stranger seemed to spend most of his time hanging around them. As a matter of fact, the stranger was a vaudeville actor whose line was trained animals and whose specialty was trained pigs. He sure knew his business, too.

Well, after a few weeks the stranger went away and the pigs were turned into the big lot again. The first man to see them at close range was Hen Jones. Hen never told anybody just why he went to see them, seeming to want it understood that he had just dropped around to look them over and see if they had improved any since last being in the lot. Whatever Hen's idea might have been, he went into the lot with the pigs and got right close to them. They were spread around over considerable territory eating, just as they always had been and there didn't seem to be anything peculiar about them.

All that changed, though, when Hen got to within a few rods of them. Then an old boar off to one side raised his head and squealed, and in less than a couple of minutes those pigs were all bunched together and Hen was making wide tracks for the fence, with the pigs gaining on him at every jump. Well, he hadn't been so very far from the fence when the race started, so he managed to get away with most of his pants and all his coat except the tail, but he never went near those pigs again and it was noticed that none of the rest of the neighbors had any curiosity concerning them. Consequently, from that time forth Shag's pigs prospered and increased, as the saying goes.

You see, Bill, those pigs didn't stand any show when they were scattered around each one for himself, but it didn't take them long to clean things up when they had been trained to stick together and do business in a body.

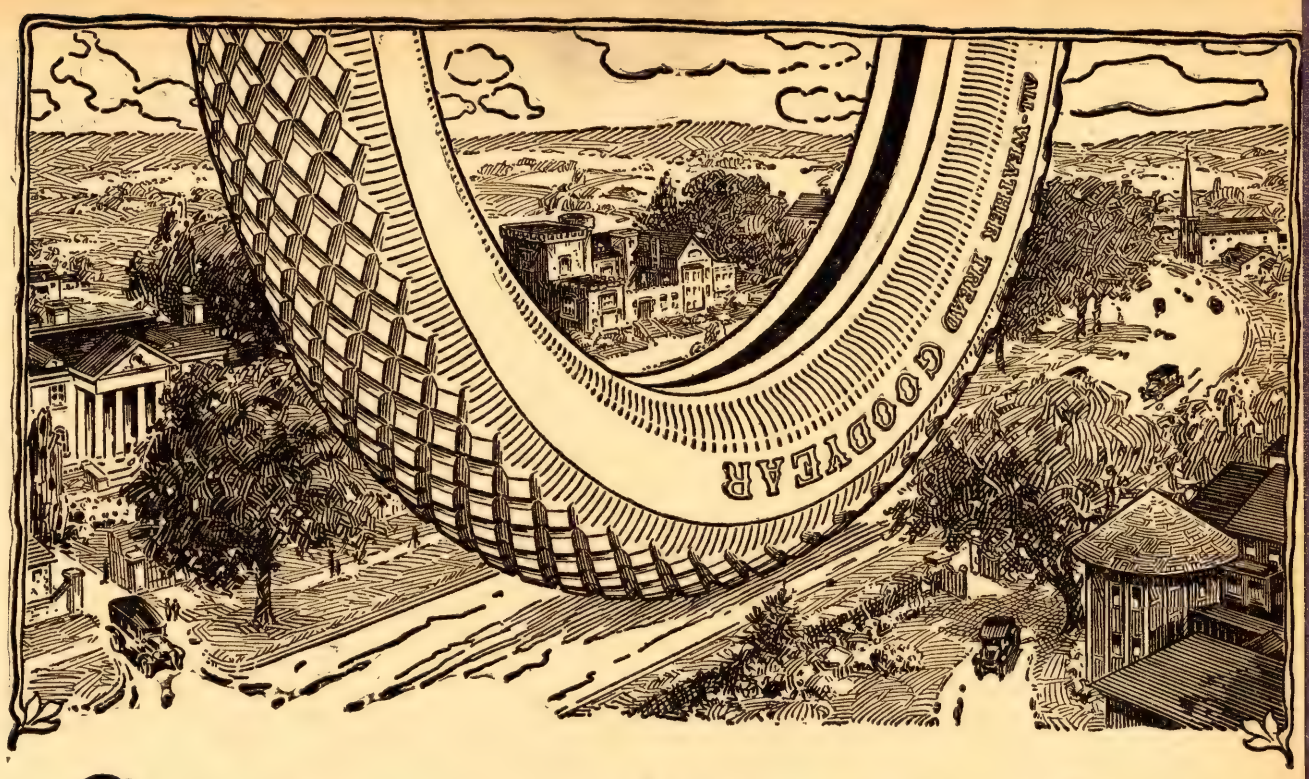
In the particular case we have been talking about, Bill, you city men are a good deal like Hen Jones. So long as the farmers' organizations are separated and working by themselves, you can keep your own tables pretty well supplied with pork. But you see, Bill, the farmers' organizations federation is coming fast, and it will stick when it comes. The farmer is just beginning to learn the importance of it, but when he gets it thoroughly under his hat you can make up your mind that he is not going to go back to the old divided co-operative system.

If you city men are wise, Bill, you'll stop taking advantage of the various little games whereby you can beat the farmer from time to time. Sooner or later the tables are going to turn and everything in this line will be the farmer. Then, if you fellows have shown some previous inclination to be decent, you are not so likely to find yourselves sitting up in the top of a very hard tree minus your pants and a part of your coat.

Your affectionate brother,
JIM HANK.

TO THE DAY of writing this, February 16, nearly two hundred of our friends, living all the way from Maine to Texas, said they wanted to take advantage of UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S offer to send them to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Some of these will be ready to start within a very short time; others will be starting nearly every week between April 1st and November 1st. So you will probably be able to become acquainted with and enjoy the company of other friends of UP-TO-DATE while taking in the sights of the great Exposition and of California's wonder places. When you are about ready to go, just write us and we may be able to tell you of others who will be starting at the same time on their trip across this great country of ours.

One of the most interesting side trips that you can take while visiting California is the Yosemite Valley trip. Here you can see the famous canyons and wonderful waterfalls. Fancy a cascade like Yosemite Falls in a sheer plunge of 1,600 feet, then 600 more and then again, 400! Here, too, you can see the famous Big Trees in Mariposa Grove. Some of these trees are big enough to admit of a coach and four-horse team being driven through an archway cut through their trunks.



Goodyears Average Best

That's Why They Dominate Every Road and Street

Some hundred makers now build tires. Yet Goodyear made about one-fourth of all tires used last year.

We sold 1,479,883—about one tire for every car in use. And for years these tires have far outsold any other tire that's made.

Now our prices are about the same as others, due to our matchless output. Our Fortified Tires, with their costly, exclusive features, were once the highest-priced.

Today there isn't a reason why every motorist can not have Goodyear tires. There are these reasons why he should:

These 5 Reasons

Our No-Rim-Cut feature —ours alone—combats rim-cutting in the best way known.

Countless blowouts are avoided by our "On-Air" cure.

This one exclusive process costs us $450,000 yearly.

We combat loose treads by forming in each tire hundreds of large rubber rivets.

For security against blowing off the rim and tube pinching, each tire base embodies six flat bands of 126 braided piano wires.

Our All-Weather Tread combats puncture by being tough and double-thick. It combats skidding like no other by its sharp-edged bulldog grips.

Those things mean sturdy, trouble-saving tires. Each is found in Goodyear tires alone. In these ways, at least, Goodyear Fortified Tires excel all other makes. Do you know one way in which others excel Goodyear?

We urge you to prove these tires. Once do so and you'll never give them up. Any dealer will supply you.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Makers of Goodyear "Tire-Saver" Accessories. Makers of Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and Other Types (2217)

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a $395 Saxon Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Saxon Car Given Away

Remember the Saxon Car will absolutely be given away in the grand contest we will tell you about In case of a tie a Saxon car will be given to each person so tied. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Enclose a dime in your letter and we will send you our fine magazine, People's Popular Monthly, 4 months. Address POPULAR CO., 410 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

AS OF FEBRUARY 20, Bradstreet's reviews general trade conditions as follows:

Improving slowly. Optimism still notable. Distinctive trade reports irregular. Weather and bad roads bar to spring activity. Better feeling and demand in Southwest. Industry gaining slowly. Textiles, automobiles, machinery and war orders active. Lumber, liquors and coal slow. Wheat exports heavy. Commodity prices irregular. Clearings larger. Securities markets irregular. War zones and blockades affect sentiment.

The weather has continued favorable for wheat and grass and indications appear to point to an early spring for early farm operations. Rarely has there been a winter with so few notes of crop damage. Winter wheat is now in about as strong a position as it can possibly be at the season, with the biggest acreage ever sown. Of course freezing and thawing in March may change the complexion over the Central and Northern belt. Also later droughts may mar the present fine prospects, but with the excellent start it has the chances are very flattering for a rousing crop. Pastures and prospective hay fields are greening up in the latitude of Indianapolis, while farther south they already give large promise of early, rich feed.

Since our last report new problems and complications have arisen amongst the warring nations and some of them affecting neutrals and their business. While the exports of our grain and cotton continue of good volume and top levels of prices are well maintained at this writing, we must not be surprised if exporting became more difficult and of less volume. This is because the two warring parties each will try to shut off the food supplies from its antagonists and thus add starvation to the other ravages of war. The situation is very delicate and a day may change the whole complexion as regards war prices of our commodities.

The wheat visible made a big decrease since our former report, over 7,000,000 bushels. Corn, on the contrary, increased nearly as much, 6,753,000 bushels. Oats and barley changed only slightly. The visible supply table, also the Canadian visible supply should be studied for other changes.

Wheat prices are higher than two weeks before and more than 60 cents a bushel higher than a year before. Corn, oats, cotton and potatoes are all lower than two weeks before. Beans are higher. Hay and broom corn are unchanged. Future prices all depend on the war and whether conditions permit exports of our crops or not.

Advice

WHEAT—Market gradually so the price will not be broken. CORN—Market gradually. Watch the visible supply and marketing should slacken until it is reduced. Such a large visible supply is a dangerous club in the hands of speculators. OATS—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—Hold or store it. COTTON—Hold it. BEANS—Market gradually. POTATOES—The price is sick. If potatoes are keeping well they ought to be held. If otherwise, sell, rather than let them undergo deterioration.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on February 13, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Feb. 13, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	60,365,000	—7,050,000	—1,854,000	—5,708,000	—11,362,000
CORN	44,239,000	X 6,753,000	—1,004,000	X 3,426,000	X 26,280,000
OATS	38,131,000	— 917,000	—2,151,000	X 10,348,000	X 23,982,000
BARLEY	6,629,000	— 913,000	—983,000	—552,000	X433,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 32,492,000 bushels. This is 1,858,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 18,517,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 5,925,000 bushels on the same date, which is 311,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and is 10,534,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash Grain closed on the leading markets on February 20th, two weeks before, and a year before, as follows:

	Feb. 20, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.59@1.62	1.53½@1.55	96⅜
St. Louis	1.57@1.58	1.51 @1.52¼	93½@95½
Kansas City	1.55	1.59	89 @90
Cincinnati	1.60@1.61		
New York			1.03½
CORN NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	*72½@72¾	*71@73½	63¾
St. Louis	76	78	66 @66½
Kansas City	73	77	67 @67½
Cincinnati	76@76½		
OATS NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	56¾@57½	58 @58½	41¾
St. Louis	58¼	58	40½@41
Kansas City	56½@57	57½@58	40¼
Cincinnati	59½@60		

* No. 4, white.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.55⅜; No. 1 Northern, $1.50⅞@1.54⅞. Two weeks before, $1.57 and $1.52@1.56½, respectively. A year before, 95⅝ and 93⅛@94⅝, respectively.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on February 20, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.60½; July, $1.31⅜. Two weeks before, $1.63½ and $1.39⅝, respectively.

CORN—May, 76⅜c; July, 78c. Two weeks before, 79¾c and 81⅝c, respectively.

OATS—May, 58¼; July, 54½c. Two weeks before, 51⅛c and 47⅛c respectively.

COTTON

New York, Feb. 20, 1915. Cash Cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 8.50c. Two weeks before, 8.65c.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Feb. 20, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	76	65	30
Tuesday	48	36	45
Wednesday	23	21	50
Thursday	25	15	35
Friday	20	26	36
Saturday	37	55	45
Total, 6 days	229	218	241

Market showed little change. Trade continued very dull, with the general run of stock selling at 35c to 40c. Very fancy Dusty Rurals bring slightly higher figures, but there is not more than one or two cars a day of a kind that can bring more than 40c a bushel. Receipts are more than ample for current needs.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car at 35c, 1 car at 38c, 2 cars at 40c, 1 car at 41c, 1 car very fancy Dustys at 45c.

Per bu.	Feb. 20	Two weeks before	A year before
Wisconsin white and Rurals	35@43c	40@48c	65@73c
Fancy Dusty Rurals a shade over.			
Minnesota, White and Russets	35@43c	40@48c	
Michigan, White	38@43c	40@48c	65@68c

NEW POTATOES—Red Bermudas sell very well. Some Floridas on the market, and while not large they appear to be genuine new. North Carolina white are dull.

	Feb. 20.	2 wks. before	Year before
Bbls. Bermuda, red	$8.00	$8.00	$6.50@7.00
No. 2	7.00	7.00	5.50@6.00
N. Carolina, White.	4.00		
Hamps., Florida, red	3.00@3.25		2.00@2.25

SWEET POTATOES—Were quoted as quiet and easy. Dealers as a rule quote a quiet, slow state of trade. Prices range as follows:

	Feb. 20	Two weeks before	A year before
Hampers, 50 lbs., Jersey	$1.35@1.40	$1.40@1.60	$1.00
Delaware	1.25@1.35	1.25@1.40	.75
Arkansas	1.25	.85@1.00	
Illinois, fair to good (40 lbs.)	1.00@1.15		
A few nice and well put up	1.25		
Ordinary and not straight packed.	.65@75	.75@1.00	
Yame	.50@75		

BEANS—Nothing important has been reported lately concerning this market. Stocks are only moderate to small. Pea beans as usual are the most conspicuous in the supply, but they are not plentiful. Firmness has been maintained.

Pea Beans, per bu.	Feb. 20	Two weeks before	A year before
Hand-picked, choice	$3.40@3.50	3.25@3.35	2.05@2.10
Common	3.15@3.25	3.00@3.10	1.75@2.00
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.20@2.90
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.00@3.50	2.00
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.35

HAY—Receipts, 1,084 tons. Timothy hay firm. Demand good and offerings only fair. Prairie hay steady for the better grades. Demand good. Low grades quiet.

	Feb. 20	Two weeks before	A year before
Choice Timothy	$17.50@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50
No. 2 Timothy	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	12.50@13.50
Kas., Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	11.00@16.00	9.00@15.00	10.00@14.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 7.00
STRAW—			
Rye Straw, quotable at	7.50@ 8.00	8.00@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.00
Oat Straw	6.50@ 7.00	7.50@ 8.00	7.00@ 7.50
Wheaet Straw	6.50@ 7.00	7.00@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—Rules quiet. No change to note. Supply ample for present demand.

Per ton,	Feb. 20	Two weeks before	A year before
Illinois corn	$80@120	80@120	120@160
Western	60@ 90	60@ 90	100@150
Damaged, less			

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week, Cases.	Last week, Cases.	Last year, Cases.
Monday	6,506	6,775	8,080
Tuesday	7,980	6,626	9,147
Wednesday	5,479	8,631	8,016
Thursday	7,623	5,933	8,745
Friday	4,072	7,291	7,704
Saturday	7,249	7,622	10,930
Total	38,909	41,878	52,622

Receipts April 1, 1914, to Feb. 20, 1915..3,114,571 cases
Receipts April 1, 1913, to Feb. 21, 1914..3,189,606 cases
Receipts April 1, 1912, to Feb. 22, 1913..3,027,718 cases
Receipts April 1, 1911, to Feb. 24, 1912..2,536,277 cases

An easier feeling existed and prices were 2c lower. Increased offerings and a falling off in the demand produced weakness. Consumption was checked some by the late upturn in prices, and retailers and jobbers were buying fewer eggs, with the certainty of prices going lower. The speculative buying seems to have spent itself, and there was no sustaining power from this source. The quality is good and as soon as prices reach a reasonable basis and become settled a large trade will again start up. What demand there is for fresh is altogether for the new-laid stock.

Chinese eggs were offered and slow sale. Were it not for the strong odor of flavor they are possessed of, they would sell better. This strong flavor makes them objectionable to buyers. No regular market price for them.

	Feb. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	24	26 @26¼	25 @25¼
Ordinary firsts	23	25 @25¼	24 @24½
Miscellaneous, cases returned	20½@23½	21½@25½	24 @24¾
Checks, sound	14 @15	14 @15	
Candled, higher.			
Dirties, good candled storage	16 @17	17 @18	22 @23
Dirties, fresh	20		

Refrigerator eggs continue weak and quotable at 12@17c. Scarcely any demand for them.

APPLES—Business has been fairly good in this line of late. Saturday it usually is quiet, and so it was today. Cooler stocks of both barrels and boxes remain liberal, and there are also some receipts. With the exception of such varieties as Jonathans, Grimes Golden and Pound Sweets, which are becoming reduced or exhausted, the supply is liberal enough to keep holders in the selling mood. In consequence apples remain obtainable at former prices.

Sweet Clover Seed direct from grower, price and circular how to grow it. "Free." John A. Sheehan, Falmouth, Ky., R. 4.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.10
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.96	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.52											
	1.27											

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

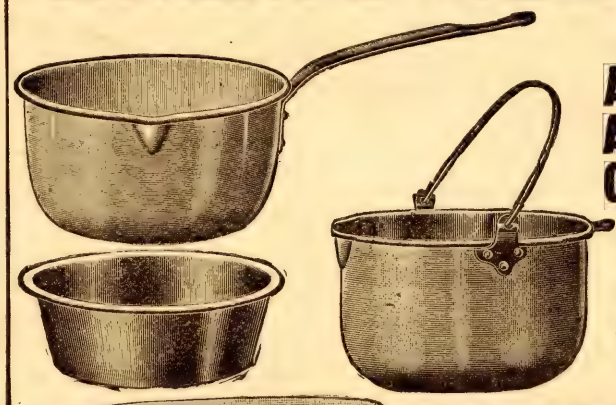
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	69											
	73											

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

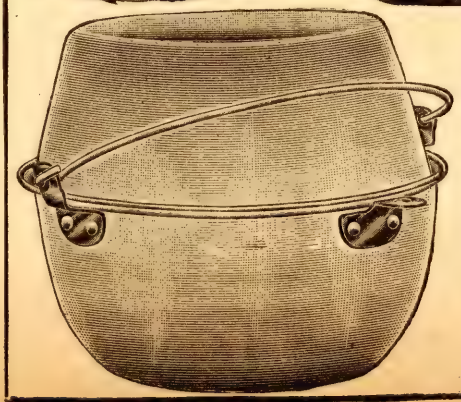
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	49											
	58											

ALUMINUM WARE FREE



A 4-PIECE ALUMINUM COOKING SET

CAN BE MADE FROM THE THREE PIECES OF HIGH-GRADE ALUMINUM WARE WHICH WE GIVE YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE



We are giving you this Set without cost, because we want to introduce to you our wonderful **Perfection Brew** and **Mal-ta-Brew Extracts.** These two extracts are a concentration of Malt and Hops, which when prepared according to simple directions we send with each can, produce a sparkling, foamy, nourishing but non-intoxicating malt and hops beverage.

Perfection Brew can be prepared similar to the celebrated

PILSENER AND MUENCHENER BEERS

Mal-ta-Brew is a sweeter drink that is especially liked by women and children.

Send us $1.00 for 1-65c can of **Perfection Brew** and 1-35c can of **Mal-ta-Brew** and we will send you with the Brew Extracts this fine quality, useful Aluminum Cooking Set. Just price such a set as this at a store and you will find it would cost you $2.50 or more, and we give it free.

If you want us to send it by Parcel Post, send 20c extra for postage. Send your order to

LUNDIN & CO., 465 E. Illinois Street Chicago, Illinois

I'll Send You This Big Can of CORONA WOOL FAT Post Paid



SIMPLY mail me the coupon below and I'll send you this big can of ***Corona Wool Fat***—the greatest preparation ever put on the market for Cracked and Split Hoofs, Contracted Feet, Corns, Grease Heel, Thrush, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Shoulders, Sore Teats on Cows, etc. I want to prove to you ***before you pay me a single cent,*** that here is a preparation you can't afford to be without. I want to send you, postpaid, this big can on

20 Days' Free Trial

I want to show you that you can keep your horse's hoofs in the finest condition—take out all foot soreness, cure all flesh wounds, etc. and do it quickly.

I want you to try this wonderful healing ointment at my risk—not yours. Try it on any case you have—apply part or all of it. At the end of 20 days if you are perfectly satisfied, send me only 50c for the big trial can. If you are not satisfied, tell me so and you won't owe me a penny.

CORONA WOOL FAT

The Wonderful Healing Ointment

is extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep and is the only remedy that will penetrate the shell of a horse's hoof—take out the soreness and grow new hoof. ***Corona Wool Fat*** does not burn, blister or cause suffering. It is a cooling, healing, penetrating ointment, quick in action, ***heals without leaving a scar.*** Read these letters—we have thousands more like them:

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Corona Wool Fat is the best thing I have ever used for hard and contracted feet of horses. I have used about all kinds.

Yours truly,
P. D. Jamison,
Bridgewater, Maine.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I like Corona Wool Fat. I think it is fine to heal sores and cuts, and can truly recommend it to any one needing a good healing salve.

Yours truly,
Dewitt Conrad,
23 State St., Fort Plain, N. Y.

Send No Money—Simply Mail Coupon

Fill out the coupon and mail it today. When you receive the ***Corona Wool Fat*** —try it—watch results—then if satisfied send me only 50c—if not satisfied, just write and tell me so and I'll charge you nothing. Write for the big trial can ***now.*** Remember, I send it ***postpaid.*** You risk nothing in testing it. ***Will keep your horses in working condition and put them in selling condition.*** I take all the risk—send today.

Corona Mfg. Co., C. G. Phillips, Manager **41 Corona Blk., Kenton, O.**

IT WILL CURE

Hard and Contracted Feet, Mud Fever, Split Hoofs, Corns, Grease Heel, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Cuts, Barb Wire Wounds, Sore Teats of Cows, Ulcer, etc.

Our Guarantee is on the Lid of Every Can.

I have sent out a million cans the past eight months, and now have more than that number of satisfied customers. You need it; I have it for you, and you can try it out on the "before you pay" plan. Now, all I ask is a fair, square trial on its merits. *C. G. Phillips.*

Proof!

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—I received the Corona Wool Fat all right and have tried it and it works just as you recommend and even better. My horse was sore in the front feet and she could hardly get out of the barn, and in two weeks time she improved so much that she was as limber as ever, and our blacksmith stated that he never saw anything as good as Corona Wool Fat.

Sincerely, T. J. Tishell,
North Rush, N. Y.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—Having been in the dairy business all my life and as all dairymen will agree it is a hard matter to keep their horses going sound. I with the help of the shoeing smith were kept at our wits end until a friend of mine told me of Corona. It certainly does the work. Every horse is going sound and when it comes to sore teats on cows you have certainly solved the problem. In fact, my stable and barn boys all swear by Corona and the best part of it is, it is just as good for a man as for a horse or cow. Wishing you the success that is due you, I remain, Yours very truly,

Robt. T. Armil, Prop.
Oakwood Dairy Farms, Davenport, Ia.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—I am very well pleased with Corona Wool Fat, and am enclosing you remittance for more of this wonderful product. It is great stuff. Yours truly,

Louis J. Dumont,
R. F. D. 1, Wolverine, Mich.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Corona Wool Fat is just the stuff for my bank mules feet as it keeps the bank water from cracking their feet and getting sore. Enclosed find remittance for $3 for which send me a ten pound pail. Yours truly,

W. F. Williams,
New Sharon, Iowa.


Cracked Hoofs Before and After Using Corona Wool Fat


Corona Heals Barb Wire Cuts Smoothly


Grease Heel Before and After Using Corona Wool Fat


For Collar Boils and Sore Shoulders


Galled Shoulder


A Bad Case of Scratches


Heals Inflamed Cows Udders

Fill Out the Coupon NOW

(6)

20 Day's Free Trial COUPON

CORONA MFG. CO., 41 Corona Block, Kenton, O.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the trial can of your Corona Wool Fat. It is understood that I am to use this for 20 days in accordance with directions, and if I am satisfied with the results I will send you 50 cents to pay for it. If it does not do as you claim I will owe you nothing.

Mention ailment you intend to use it on.....

Name.....

Address.....

Coun.....

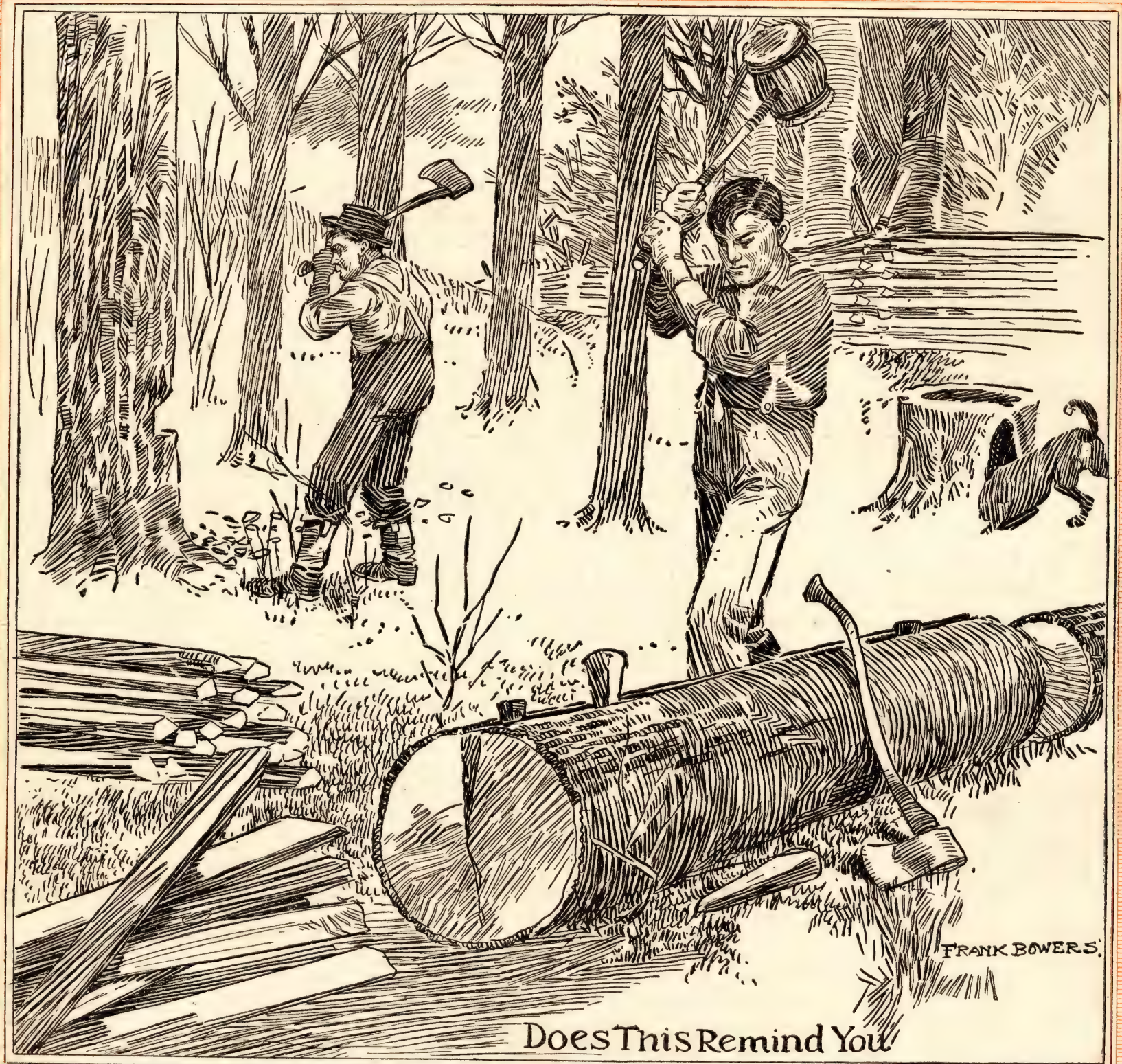
State.....

1,000,000 Farmers, Stockmen and Blacksmiths are using *Corona Wool Fat.* Don't experiment—make sure of a quick cure by using *Corona Wool Fat.* There is no other remedy or healing ointment that will do the work as well. C. G. PHILLIPS

Read pages 12-13-14

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year March Fifteenth 1915 Number 6



Does This Remind You

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

I Want 200 Sales Agents At $1,200 to $3,600 a Year

No Experience Required—You Can Start Right Now

TO INTRODUCE my **new Compress and Vacuum Washing Machine** to every home in the country I want 200 additional representatives to begin work at once in their home counties. I consider this machine the most brilliant inventive achievement of the age for the housewife—a labor saver—a time saver—a money saver—a constant helper and daily household necessity. It is selling faster than anything I have ever heard of—**going like wildfire.**

No experience is required in introducing this wonderful machine, because the washer itself is the best salesman in the world—**it sells itself right on the spot.** You do not need to stand and give a "spiel" or a lot of argument. Any housewife can see instantly what it will mean to her—can see why it works so wonderfully—can see why she must have it, and have it at once.

You risk nothing—you have nothing to lose—everything to gain. This opportunity is placed **free in your hands today.** You can secure free territory—drop everything else—take this marvelous little machine and go out and



Mr. T. L. Speakman
Gainesville, Ala.

Mr. Speakman is one of my agents who started this work without having had any experience at all in trying to sell anything. His wonderful success simply shows how easy this machine sells to every home. I have said it sells itself. Listen: Here's the proof from Speakman's own record. One day he just went from house to house and left a machine for each housewife to try—left the machine to tell its own story. He put out 36 machines. Then he went right around and collected the cash in every single instance. Every machine absolutely sold itself. Speakman's profit, $36.00. Now this same opportunity is open to you. He did not need experience. He did not have to do any talking at all. You can do as well as Speakman did. You can make this money yourself. Jusy get busy—NOW.

Make $21 Next Saturday

That's what Ralph Cappa, of Florida, did the first Saturday he worked. Another one of my money-making boys, L. M. Palmer, also of Alabama, had to take back but one out of the first 108 machines he put on trial—**profit $107.00.** Can you beat that kind of a seller? Do you want this money for yourself? **Do you want to make $3600.00 this year?** Well, here's your chance—the chance you have been waiting for—the chance to make big money—the chance to be independent, to be in business for yourself, to get your start—here's the main chance. **GET BUSY—START RIGHT NOW.**

Business Supplies Capital

Nothing stands in your way. You can do what others are doing every day. You can make this money. I am offering you this position free I can help you as I helped G. W. Hickman, of Ga., to make $10 the first afternoon. Frank Green made $45 first three days. Mrs. L. C. Marrick made $90 first three weeks, **in spare time only.** J. H. Goddard made **$18 in the first three hours.** No talking necessary. Just show the machine—any one can do that—you get the order right on the spot.



ONLY

$1.50

Selling Price

And every machine sold **on money-back guarantee.** A child can use it. Abolishes labor of wash day. Frees women from worry and fatigue. **Housewives discard $15 and $20 machines for it.** No competition. **Patented.** Infringers will be prosecuted. Avoid imitations. Get the **Wendell Vacuum and Compress Washer** only.

Abolishes Drudgery

Comes as a liberator for women on wash day. No loss of time to get ready—IT IS ALWAYS READY. No expense of operation. Nothing to clean up and put away after the wash is done. No repairs necessary. Never gets out of order. Can be used anywhere—in the bath room; in the kitchen; on the porch; out upon the lawn—ANYWHERE AND ANY TIME. Prominent Ohio editor, Hon. N. E. Holderman, says: "As it is an invention of practical and absolute merit, I wish you all the success in the world. IT EXCELLS ANYTHING OF THE KIND I HAVE EVER SEEN OR HEARD OF."

Works Like Magic

Mrs. Edward Poulson says: "Until I tried this machine, I NEVER DREAMED THAT A WASHING COULD BE GOTTEN OUT SO QUICKLY. I consider it one of those modern conveniences which the HOUSEWIFE CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT." That's the expression of every customer. Every sale makes a friend—and another sale. The business grows by leaps and bounds for you. Nothing to stand in the way. **Success is yours.** Make this the first year of your success in big business affairs. **I want hustlers**—men and women who want to make big money fast. **The opportunity is all about you.**

INVESTIGATE

Send for complete information **free** today. Learn all about this remarkable new invention that is exciting housewives and making agents rich. Learn for yourself. Earn for yourself. Learn how R. W. Kirschner, of Nebraska, **made $6 the first hour and a half.** Eugene Clement of New York, made **$7 his first hour and a half.** Wm. C. Fox of Oklahoma, made $14 first evening in two hours—wired big order for rush shipment. **He is only 14 years old,** goes to school and works in spare time evenings and Saturdays.

Every Home a Customer

The work of this invention is almost unbelievable—yet true. Listen to the words of Mrs. Thomas Jenkins: "I have been washing clothes for twenty-five years. I have owned all sorts of washers. I now have in my house a costly washer which I have put aside and NEVER USE SINCE BUYING THE WENDELL WASHER. The first day I used the Wendell I washed SIX TUBS OF CLOTHES IN JUST THIRTY-THREE MINUTES. One tub consisted of greasy aprons, and other colored clothes, among which was a wool dress skirt. These I examined at the end of five minutes, and to my surprise found them to be perfectly clean. Two tubs were of blankets, and I worked on each tub only three minutes." ***THERE IS NOT A POWER FAMILY MACHINE THAT WILL DO THIS AMOUNT OF WORK IN THREE TIMES THIRTY-THREE MINUTES.***

MAIL YOUR APPLICATION NOW—PROFITS START FIRST DAY

No waiting or guessing. The price of only $1.50 makes a sale at every house—**cash business at 200% profit to you.** Just follow instructions. Failure impossible. **Success assured..** I want agents, general agents, salesmen, managers. Send your application today. This money is waiting for workers. Put some of it in your own bank. I want 200 additional men and women at once. It is for **you** to decide. Do you or do you not want this position—this money?

No Charge for Territory—Send No Money Just send your name and address and give the name of your county. **Prepare for success.** Prepare for rush work and big profits. Prepare for big business accomplishment—**big achievement.** Get your county under contract. **To wait means to lose.** Write me a letter or a postal today. If you are honest and willing to work, I will give you the position.

Tested and Approved by the GoodHousekeeping Institute Conducted by the GoodHousekeeping Magazine

DON'T DELAY Attend to this at once. **You can't pick May apples in December—this opportunity is ready now. Are you?. Then get busy.** Sit right down now and write that letter or postal. **Do your part.** Do not let some one else get ahead of you. **Territory is going fast.** A day too late is sometimes as bad as a year too late. **This proposition means success to you—ACT.**
Address your application to

H. F. Wendell, Pres., Wendell Vacuum Washer Co., 791 Oak St., Leipsic, Ohio

Read the Great Offer on Pages 12-13-14. If the Date "Mar. 15" is on Your Paper

Your Subscription Expires

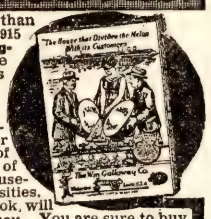
with this issue. Look at the first page of the paper or on the wrapper. We print here a facsimile of an address in which see "Mar. 15." If the date is an older one, then your subscription is in arrears. In both cases we hope you will renew now, and we have made an exceedingly attractive offer on the pages given in the head line above. Turn to these pages at once and you will not regret it. Then cut out the blank and send right in. You can't afford to do without UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and you will not get such an offer from us again for another year at least. This offer is good for new subscribers as well as for renewals.

JOHN S JOHNSON 44
AMANA IA
H5660 MCH 15

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

My 1915 Book Free
Here It Is-Read! Act!

My better than ever, bigger than ever, book of bargains for 1915 and price-reducing, sliding-scale schedules on gasoline engines and cream separators printed in four colors with special gasoline engine, manure spreader, cream separator, auto truck, elevator, carpet and rugs and vehicle color work; hundreds of illustrations of farm and household necessities. This great book, will save you money. You are sure to buy something within the next few weeks on which we can save you money. Get my prices and learn all about my 1915 price-reducing, sliding-scale schedule before you spend another dollar for anything for the farm or household. A postal addressed to me now will bring this big book to you by the next mail, postpaid.





Galloway's Sanitary Separator

This new Galloway Sanitary perfect skimming cream separator is made so good in our own factories that I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for 90-day free trial to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and will let the user be the judge. It's the most modern—the most sanitary—the most scientific—the cleanest skimmer—the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. I want you to know all about this wonderful separator that is sweeping the field before it. Investigate this before you buy.



$42.50 For 500 Lbs. Capacity

D-19.

More Power Less Money 6 H.P. $98.75

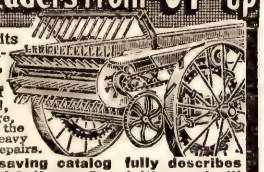
The New Galloway Masterpiece Big Six Horse Power Gasoline Engine at our new low price is positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. My 1915 sliding-scale, price-reducing schedule still further reduces the above price according to the number sold.

This new design, big 6 H.P. engine built from the highest quality of material, mechanically perfect in design, smooth, easy running and well balanced, absolutely supreme in power, design and simplicity; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeded, built for long, hard, continuous service; made in our own great factory by the thousands on automatic machinery, all the parts standardized alike, sold to you direct from factory.



Galloway Spreaders From $64.75 Up

Let me tell you about its special patented features; about its light, draft, its all steel gear and how it is built of heavy channel steel, trussed like a steel bridge, superior in every way to the new-fangled freaks of heavy draft that eat you up for repairs.



The above money-saving catalog fully describes the complete line of Galloway Specialties and will be mailed to you the day we receive your request.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO.
637 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LANDOLOGY A magazine giving the FACTS in regard to the land situation. 3 months' trial subscription FREE. If for a home or investment you are thinking of buying good farm land, simply write me a letter marking it "Personal" and say "Mail Landology and all particulars free."

Address: LLOYD M. SKINNER, Gen. Mgr.
Cadmore Land Co., 32 Hall Ave., Marinette, Wis.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

TWO hundred thousand makes a big company of people, more than any of us ever saw together in one crowd. Yet, more than that many are reading this paper at the very moment that you are reading it!

Why do so many people like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Because it is not like other papers. Whatever we think it is better that the people should know we tell it without asking leave of anybody, and we try to teach whatever is best for the country, no matter who teaches different. Besides, we mix in some amusements, do our best for the young people as well as the old, and make the paper in every way a welcome and useful home visitor. That is why so many people read it, and it is why so many new readers are being added every week.

There is another feature that people don't always think of, and that is our advertisements. We have lots of them, dont we? And they are all clean, and interesting, and honest — describing things that are useful and are a benefit wherever they are used, and that is everywhere. You know we guarantee their honesty.

We heard from a little town in one of our farming states not long ago, and the people were complaining bitterly of the way the buyers were mistreating them. They were sure they didn't get enough for their stuff, but they knew of no way to help themselves. We at once turned to our books, and as sure as you live we didn't have a subscriber at that postoffice. We immediately sent some sample copies, and subscriptions are already coming in from there. Those farmers are studying marketing now, and they'll find things different when they sell their next crop.

"Yes, Auntie, I am going to get married, and I wish you would tell me something about good housekeeping."

"Keep all the rooms clean and nice and everything in its place, and see to it that the meals are always ready at the expected time, and that everything is nicely cooked and pleasantly served.'

"Is there anything I can do outside?"

"Oh, yes, much can be done about a farm home to make the surroundings pretty. Keep the yard cleaned up, plant flowers and shrubs at suitable places, and each day try to do something to make the home more beautiful."

"I thank you, Auntie; and now I have one more question I want to ask you. Is there anything I can do to make sure that Jim will be a successful farmer?"

"Sure there is. Get him to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and then he will know how to get fair prices for his stuff as well as how to produce it."

"Willie, Jack Beely is the worst boy in this neighborhood, and I want you to keep as far from him at school as you possibly can."

"I do, mother, Jack is nearly always up at the head of the class and I am close to the foot."

"No night so dark but just beyond it lies
a dawn,
Nor day so sad and long, but evening
comes at last;
However great thy task, O toiler, still
hope on—
The waves will bring again the bread
upon them cast."

The farmer that thinks is the farmer that comes out ahead. There should be a reason for everything that is done, and that reason should be the guide to the completion of the job.

"Jim, you do things that I never think about, and yet they always seem to come out right."

"I wouldn't think about them either if I didn't read UP-TO-DATE."

There are many very useful advertisements in this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that we are sure will be a benefit to all who read them.

It is natural for us to want more subscribers. In the first place, it costs a great deal to make up and print this paper; in the second place, we are doing our best to benefit every reader and do good for the entire people. The more readers we have the greater the benefits, and the more general good we do. That is reasonable, isn't it?

In the wondrous star-sown night
In the first sweet warmth of Spring,
I lie awake and listen
To hear the glad earth sing.
And then I wander away
Through the mighty forest of Sleep,
To follow the fairy music
To the shore of an endless deep.

This season of the year brings poultry prominently before the farmers and his family. How important it is to have the best, and we cannot refrain from referring to our poultry advertisements.

We have one complaint of UP-TO-DATE that we rather regret. It is from a farming and organized marketing center where the people control the sale of their stuff. The preacher at a country church informs us that everybody reads the paper and talks about what is in it until he can hardly get them to listen to his text. But he admits the better pay they get enables them to pay him more promptly.

Farm Papers

By A. L. Wall of Georgia.

We are given much and shrewd advice
In all farm papers of today,
Of how to sow and how to reap,
And how to make our farming pay.
They urge the use of traction power,
With seventeen plows or more,
Or a riding cultivator
That will do the work of four.
But what we need, though, quite well known,
Is hardly ever named;
'Tis how to beat the middleman,
And keep what we have gained.

But there's a paper published
For the farmers of today,
Which gives this information
In the clearest kind of way.
It tells the soil tiller
How to sell without commission—
And save his honest profits—
In truth, that is its mission.
Go see the richest farmer
Who beats all within his state.
And you'll find a faithful reader
Of Good Farming Up-to-Date.

Insure Your Seed



Success with CLOVER, ALFALFA, Peas, Beans, Vetch and *all other Legumes.*

A "catch" — bigger yield — greatest feeding value—richer soil for succeeding crops.

Inoculate all Legumes with

THE IMPROVED GERMAN SOIL INOCULATOR NOBBE-HILTNER PROCESS

NITRAGIN

PURE CULTURE

THE SIMPLEST SAFEST AND SUREST SYSTEM OF SOIL INOCULATION FOR ALL LEGUMES

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

Inoculated ALFALFA Not Inoculated

For success with legumes you *must* have air nitrogen. Each can of "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture contains billions of germs, without which legumes cannot take up air nitrogen. Vitality and virulence of germs guaranteed for six months.



Packed in ventilated cans. Nothing to break or spill. Harmless, easy to use. An investment—*not* an expense. *Don't* buy imitations. *Look for the Armour oval label.*

See your seed dealer or write for free booklet

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS, Dept. 71
Chicago, Ill. Baltimore, Md. Atlanta, Ga.
Greensboro, N. C. Jacksonville, Fla. Nashville, Tenn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



GET MY BIG FREE BOOK OF Buggy Bargains

My big, new 180-page book is off the press and waiting for you. It tells you all about my straight-grain, second-growth hickory buggies with full wrought gears. Explains my direct selling. Shows why I can give you a better buggy for less money than anyone else.

BOHON'S "BLUE GRASS" BUGGIES

are built on honor and sold on trial. Try my buggy 30 days on your own roads and send it back if it is not right. They are backed by an

Unlimited Guarantee and $30,000 Bond

You get complete protection when you buy BOHON buggies. Write for the Big Free Book—TODAY.



D. T. BOHON
1449 Main St.
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming
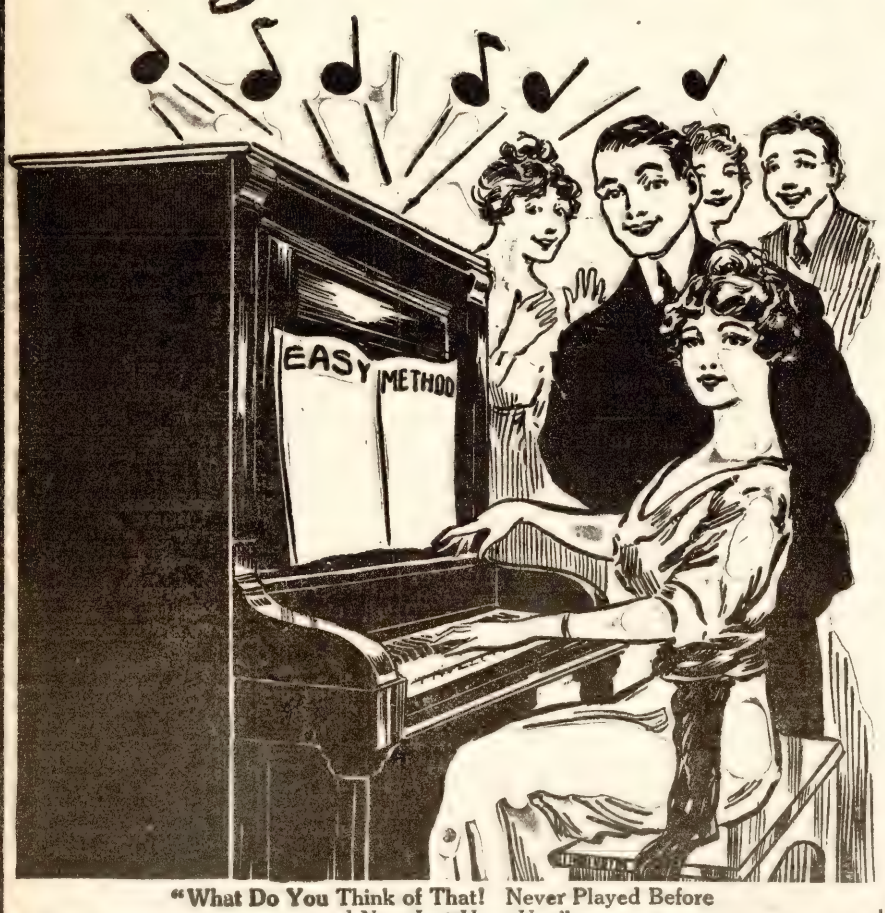
AMERICAN INGOT IRON
ARMCO
ROOFING

Defies time and weather; resists rust and lightning and is fire-proof. A new roof free if our roofing fails to give the satisfaction we guarantee. Our bond protects you. Saves you money every season and every year. *Make us prove it. Write today for Catalog and prices. It means money in your pocket.*

We also make Corn Cribs, Stock Tanks, Wire Fences. Crib and Tank or Fence Catalog Free.

THE AMERICAN IRON ROOFING CO.
Station 25 MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Learn to Play Piano or Organ in One Evening!



"What Do You Think of That! Never Played Before and Now Just Hear Her"

You Can Learn to Play Piano or Organ In One Evening at Home

Sent Absolutely FREE on a Seven-Day Trial to Prove It

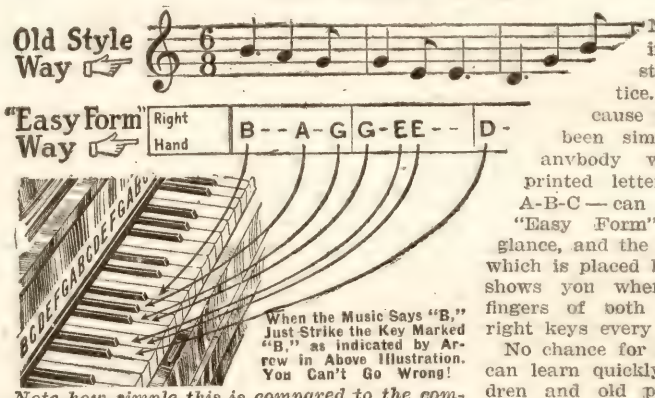
We Will Teach You to Play the Piano or Organ, and Will Not Ask You One Cent Until You Can Play.

In this hurrying, busy twentieth century, people cannot afford to take several hours a day for several years in learning to play. They demand something easier, a shorter, simpler way—and this "Easy Form" Music Method is the result. Any person of ordinary intelligence can now sit right down and play, without any lessons or practice or special training. Just read the simple directions, turn to the selection you most fancy in the big volume of music, and **PLAY** it.

Any Child Can Play at Once

The "Easy Form" way is simplicity itself. No puzzling marks to study out, no mystic symbols and Chinese-looking characters to confuse you. With this new method you don't have to know one note from another, yet in a single evening you can play your favorite music with all the fingers of both hands, and play it well. It's so simple that it might justly be called

Shorthand in Music



When the Music Says "B," Just Strike the Key Marked "B," as indicated by Arrow in Above Illustration. You Can't Go Wrong!

Note how simple this is compared to the complicated old-style music, where a beginner couldn't even find the right key.

No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters—C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the keyboard guide which is placed behind the keys shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time.

No chance for failure, anyone can learn quickly. Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours and amaze and delight their friends.

You don't have to take anybody's word for "Easy Form," either. We think the best way to prove it is to let you, **yourself**, be the judge. You can't doubt its value when you have learned to play by this method in a single evening.

Therefore, we have decided to show our faith in "Easy Form" by sending the complete system—full instructions—100 pieces of standard music (all the favorites) and keyboard guide—upon receipt of the coupon, without asking for a cent of money.

Thousands of Delighted Patrons

We have thousands of letters like the ones printed below, telling how quickly and easily people who didn't know one note from another learned to play by the "Easy Form" Music Method. It is so simple that there is no chance for mistake or failure—and the trial is absolutely FREE.

LEARNED 100 PIECES IN ONE WEEK

I have had "Easy Form" ONE WEEK and CAN PLAY ANY PIECE IN THE BOOK, CORRECTLY. I am very much pleased with it.
ELEANOR EVERETT, Box 612, LaGrange, N. C.

LEARNED ONE PIECE A DAY

I have learned eight pieces of music in seven days.
MISS LINNIE WALKER, Buckner, Arkansas.

LEARNED SIX PIECES IN ONE HOUR

I have practiced only about an hour and can play half a dozen pieces of "Easy Form" music. The instructions are very simple and I like it. Have tried the old way, but find this much easier.
FANNIE LEE RICH, Alma, Georgia.

MUCH EASIER THAN EXPECTED

I found your "Easy Form" just as you said. I think it is great and much EASIER THAN I THOUGHT. I do not doubt a firm when they will send their goods before they get their money.
E. R. BARNES, R. F. D. 2, San Marcos, Texas.

"EASY FORM" IN DISTRICT SCHOOL

I like the book and system very much. My little granddaughter, age 10 years old, plays for our district school. From the same book.
MRS. M. E. WADE, R. 2, Box 46, Boicourt, Kan.

MOST COMPLETE METHOD EVER KNOWN

I received "Easy Form" music and PLAYED SEVERAL OF THE PIECES RIGHT AWAY. It is the most comprehensive method I have seen. I enclose payment in full. D. GOLDBAUM, Box 22, Ensenada, L. C., Mexico.

BETTER THAN SEVEN YEARS OF LESSONS

Have had "Easy Form" four weeks and was out of town one week. I practice about fifteen minutes daily, and can play several pieces as good as my sister-in-law, who has taken lessons seven years.
MRS. ARTHUR I. VAN KLEEK, 1620 4th Ave., N. Mason City, Iowa.

SAYS "EASY FORM" IS WONDERFUL

I think "Easy Form" is wonderful. I am glad I have found a way to learn and not be bothered with a music teacher.
MRS. BENJ. FITCH, 538 S. Chicago St., Joliet, Illinois.

75 YEARS OLD—LEARNED IN THREE HOURS

If I could not use "Easy Form" method I would be ashamed to say so. It is very simple and easy to understand. I learned it in three hours. I am 75 years old, and never tried to play on the piano or organ, and did not know where middle C was until I got your easy method. Yes, anyone can learn to play by it.
REV. G. D. KING, Pastor Christian Church, Porterville, Cal.

SEND NO MONEY

We don't want your money until you have given "Easy Form" a trial and concluded that you want to buy it. Keep the system for seven days, test it, see how easy it is to play. Then if you can bear to part with it, return it in seven days and owe us nothing. If you want to keep it (as you will) it will only be necessary to send us $1.50 at once. The balance may be paid in small monthly payments until the total price of $6.50 is paid. Remember, you are the judge. If you don't want to buy the "Easy Form" system, after using it for seven days, you will not be at even a penny's expense. But don't delay. Send the coupon now—today—while this remarkable offer remains open.

Easy Method Music Co., 792 Clarkson Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

7-Day Trial

FREE

FREE TRIAL COUPON

Easy Method Music Co.
792 Clarkson Bldg., CHICAGO

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Short Talks With Busy People

Cotton in Powder Making In these times when the market for cotton and the price are not what they ought to be, it will be at least interesting to know what a tremendous part cotton plays in the prosecution of the present great war. It is claimed that nearly all the powder made in the world is manufactured from cotton, or rather from gun cotton, and gun cotton is a highly explosive compound prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon cotton. For making powder the cotton that is known commercially as linters is preferred. This is because it takes less work to make it fine and also because its commercial value is less. Linters are the part of the fibre that adheres to the seed after the ginning. This fibre and the fuzzy stuff on the seed is removed from the seed by a machine. The powder makers then take these fragments or linters and grind them up into extremely fine particles. They are then treated with the nitric and sulphuric acids, when they become what is commercially known as gun cotton. This is further treated with ether and alcohol. It is then powder. For practically every pound of linters (cotton) used, one pound of powder is made. The normal product of powder in the United States is ten million pounds a year. At the present time the mills are making at the rate of about fifteen million pounds a year. At this rate the consumption will be 30,000 bales of linter cotton.

The European consumption of cotton for making powder, it is claimed, is ten to twenty times as great as that of America or from 300,000 to 600,000 bales of cotton. Of course, if the linters are not sufficient, regular cotton will be used. We usually think of cotton being woven into material for clothing, sacks, ropes, thread, etc., but as a matter of fact, whenever a twelve-inch gun is fired, it consumes about 300 pounds of cotton. There are some battleships which one firing of all its guns, would consume from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of cotton, or 10 to 12 bales, in the powder that is burnt.

Reduced Acreage of Cotton Never was there such universal agitation for a decrease in the cotton acreage and consequently the cotton production, in the Southern states as has been carried on since the advent of the war, with its resultant drop in values from 12 cents to about 6 cents a pound. The alternative that is recommended is diversification of crops. From a government report by the Bureau of Crop Estimates it is stated that the acreage sown to winter oats last fall increased 102 per cent. In figures the fall sowing in 1913 was 1,872,000 acres, while in 1914 it was 3,775,000 acres. That is only one crop. As the price of cotton is still very low, and as farm plans are now being matured, it is reasonable to suppose that the acreage in spring oats will be proportionately increased. Also, there can be no question but what the acreage in corn will be enormously increased as well as in some other crops.

The acreage of cotton harvested in 1914 was 36,000,000 acres. This, with a good season, produced the largest crop of cotton, with one exception, the country ever grew. From present indications the acreage planted in 1915 will be from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres, and this will be the greatest reduction ever shown in one year.

With these estimates before the reader, he can begin to speculate some on the future. For instance, should the season not be auspicious and the yield per acre low, the crop of 1915 will be a very short one. Should the crop of 1915 be very short, and as we must conclude that the war will be over eventually, and not only the usual demand, but an extraordinary demand come for cotton, one thing that we can see clearly is that the people who obtained the 1914 growth at extremely low prices will reap enormous profits for holding it until the demand, which is bound to come, does come. We would like to see the growers of the cotton reap any advantage in the price that seems certain will be reaped at no very distant time in the future. We regret that the farm press has devoted so much of its space to agitating reduction of acreage of cotton and the increase of acreage of other crops, without apparently taking into serious account the possibilities of the war being over, and that the Southern growers may next season face an over-production of corn, oats, and wheat, and an under-production of their staple—cotton.

In this connection we may remark that the fad of "Buy a Bale" has gone to the discard and even the much-heralded loan of $135,000,000 has proved unavailing toward a solution of the problem, because of the restrictions thrown about the lending of the money, as in some issues past, we predicted would be the case.

Other People's Money The House recently adopted a bill in four minutes that appropriated $160,000,000 — $40,000,000 a minute! It seems easy to dispose of other people's money. Recently the Senate, without a dissenting vote, appropriated $103,000,000 for the army, and the House gave $6,000,000 to be expended on fortifications. These constitute only a very small portion of the appropriations, and we mention them because they pertain mainly to the army and military defenses, the strange craze people at peace have for war.



ADOPTED FROM BALTIMORE (MD.) AMERICAN

War Affecting Public Information That the war in European countries is seriously interfering with the general information of the reading people of those countries is evidenced by the report that in Germany alone no less than 864 papers have suspended publication since the war began. We do not know just what effect that may have in Germany, but the suspension of that many papers in so short a time in this country would create a mental or intellectual panic. And yet many of our professional statesmen seem hungry for the United States to get into war. "Let us have peace."

Farmers Contribute to the Better Prices Joseph Leiter, who a number of years ago failed in a tremendous effort to corner the wheat market, giving evidence recently in a New York investigation, said the reason of his failure was that he did not realize how much wheat the farmers were holding against such a scheme. He expressed the belief that the present price of wheat could be maintained indefinitely. The farmer holding his crops for a satisfactory price is the main factor after all, and if good prices like those of today could be kept up from year to year, the whole country would be better off. There can be no great prosperity in the United States, he declared, until adequate return is made to the farmer for his labor. And we may add, it is up to the farmer to see that he has such adequate return. Then the farmers will be prosperous, and so will everybody else.

Sheep on the Farm The retail clothiers' association of Missouri favors an increase of sheep on the farms, and steps are being taken to present the matter to the farmers and secure that result. Sheep can scarcely be otherwise than profitable on the average farm. For in addition to the ordinary profits so well understood by farmers, must be considered the usefulness of sheep in the destruction of weed growths and with that the killing and prevention of the increase of injurious insect pests whose home and breeding place is the grass and weeds in uncultivated fields, wood lots, inaccessible corners and strips down the sides of creeks and drains. Keeping these picked close as sheep do leaves the insect pests no breeding and wintering places and practically annihilates them.

Militarism in the Schools It is now proposed to teach militarism in the schools; that is, to make military tactics and drilling as soldiers a part of the educational course in the schools of the United States. The efficiency of our public schools has already been seriously impaired by foolish innovations made by high-up theorists, and the mere thought of making militarism a part of the course ought to be repulsive to a peace-loving people. The state superintendent of the public schools of Pennsylvania says to do a thing like that would be "organized insanity," and we agree with him. It is worse than folly to constantly add to the war spirit and to cultivate and increase its growth in the minds of the young. Rather let us see to it that our young people be given a practical, useful and elevating education.

EDITORIAL

Large Crops, Lower Prices, Probable

AS OUR READERS KNOW, this paper has not unqualifiedly recommended an extraordinary increase in acreage of crops, in anticipation of almost unlimited demands for them and high prices. We have recommended moderation. We have predicted that should the war come to an end, that prices of farm commodities in this country, that have been high on account of the war, would seek a low level. We have recently seen an illustration where the probability of soon opening up the water passage from the Mediterranean sea to the Black sea, and the releasing of Russian wheat resulted in a sheer drop of almost 26 cents a bushel. From this and other illustrations that have been numerous, farmers must conclude that there is nothing staple about the markets, and should this country raise enormous crops of wheat, corn and oats at the sacrifice of some other crops, there is a long chance that the handlers and consumers of the crops would be more benefited than would be the producers. We are pleased to see one magazine also sound a warning. We quote the following from the American Review of Reviews for March:

Viewing the immediate situation, therefore, whether in the United States, Canada, South America, Asia, or Europe, it is plain that the year 1915 is to witness the most exceptional efforts to produce the largest supplies of breadstuffs, vegetables and fruits—as well as poultry, swine and other kinds of food—that the world has ever known. War conditions and industrial paralysis, on the other hand, will reduce purchasing power—that is to say, will render the demand for food less effective in the commercial sense. Just how to reconcile these broad facts with the general prediction that very high prices are to be maintained has not yet been set forth.

The speculative and anxious character of the food market last month was simply due to fear as regards the possible closing of some of the larger avenues of commerce. England was obviously dependent upon keeping the seas open in order to obtain her future food supply; and preferred to pay high prices for grain now in sight in order to keep reserves on hand, rather than to let her stock run low with the idea of buying cheaply in the late summer and fall. As for Germany, while her need for food from the outside was less urgent, it was the dictate of common prudence to ship in as much wheat as possible, and to demand the right to obtain food at all times for her civilian population when brought in neutral ships. These conditions greatly stimulated export in January and February, and favored those speculative performances in the United States that kept the price of wheat abnormally high.

Railroads and Corruption

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, like the other boards and commissions of which the country now has a lamentable surplus, is still busy making "discoveries." We do not know whether any public good is done or not.

The latest is, that one of our prominent railroad systems has for many years been buying its way to supremacy; in other words, that its general management has been one of corruption and bribery; that large sums of money have been paid to secure legislative enactments, judicial and other official favors and rulings, etc. The report flatly declares that "the various payments made were to a large extent made to state officials and legislators of Tennessee, municipal officers of Nashville, politicians, lobbyists and attorneys." The payment of $20,000, it is declared, can be definitely traced to persons formerly or at present holding office, but the commission believes the total amount paid to such persons was much larger than that. In another case payments aggregating $82,596 were discovered, besides $23,274.41 for maintaining political and legislative agents and associations. For creating public sentiment in favor of the plans of the road, $59,322 was spent, $53,000 of that sum being used in a publicity campaign in a single state.

Railroads may sometimes indulge in corrupt practices to accomplish their purposes, but the thing which strikes us hardest in this case, as in all similar cases, is that public officials may be bought to serve interests entirely contrary to their official duties and oaths, and that whoever can or is willing to pay the most will get the service. The people of this country go to the polls and vote for men whom they are made to believe are superior to others, men whom they go distances to see and hear because of that superiority, and yet when the votes are cast and the offices are bestowed, the hands fullest of corrupt money get the service. That is a sad commentary on the United States and its governmental institutions. The railroads and other corporations are supposed to serve the public, for a price of course, and some of them may practice corruption and buy advantages they could not secure otherwise; but officials and public servants who accept the fees and bestow the favors are far worse than the purchasers, and are a much greater menace to honesty, liberty and good government.

But what effect will the work of the commission have? Will anything be done to prevent corruption? Will either the railroads or the public be benefited? Or will more money be spent to neutralize official action?

Primary Elections

PUBLIC sentiment strongly favors primary elections, and they are advocated by nearly all of our most prominent public men. Sentiment in regard to these elections must change. Primary elections are not public affairs at all; they are purely partisan. They are not to choose public officers but to decide who shall be the party candidates for the public offices. These candidates, after being chosen in the primaries, must then enter another campaign, and another election must be held to decide who of them shall go into office.

Recently in Chicago there was a very exciting primary, following a campaign that aroused the city to its fullest voting strength. Nearly 460,000 votes were cast. And the only thing decided was who should be the Democratic candidate for mayor of the city and who should be the Republican candidate, candidates for the lesser offices perhaps being also involved; but not a single officer of any kind was elected. It would take many figures to tell the cost of that Chicago primary, all of which had to be paid out of the public money, every taxpayer contributing his part.

The St. Louis papers tell us of a primary that was held at the same time for a like purpose in the city of East St. Louis, at which only ten votes were polled, and four of them were thrown out as being illegal. And yet that primary election cost the taxpayers of East St. Louis $1,700! Everything connected with it was purely a farce except the money it cost to hold it.

Primary elections have been and are being held all over the state and country. As we have said, they are not to elect officers, but to choose candidates for the political parties. Those who do not identify themselves with the political parties have no right to vote in them, but every taxpayer must help to pay the cost.

The political parties should have choice candidates, and their best men should be put before the people, and this is the argument usually put forth in favor of the primaries. The party fact is, however, that the surplus candidates must be cut out. The party that has only one candidate for an office is very likely to beat the party that has more than one. But this adjustment of candidates is a party question not a public one. The parties and not the public should choose their candidates and if expenses are incurred the parties and not the public should meet those expenses. Then when the general election, the election to choose officers, comes, it is proper for the public to pay the expense thereof. It is said, though, that primaries are held to avoid the corruption of party conventions. If party conventions cannot be held without corruption it is the fault of the parties, and the people should demand reorganization and a change of leaders rather than pay twice for choosing their officers. Yes, there will be a change of sentiment regarding primary elections.

Cost of Cotton Production

MESSRS. Thomson & McKinnon, of Indianapolis, bankers and brokers, have made an estimate of the approximate cost of producing cotton under varying conditions of fertilizing and yields per acre. The yields from which they draw their figures are: First, one bale per acre, an extremely full yield; second, one bale per five acres, an extremely poor yield; third, two-fifths of a bale per acre, which is about an average yield. In presenting their figures they say: "We believe the figures conservative, as they are based on averages throughout the cotton belt, and while the government estimate of the cost of production may show lower, we feel that their estimate is some years behind present conditions, when equipment, labor and food supplies are of more value. We believe in higher prices for cotton.

The estimated cost, as they have drawn it up, is as follows:

APPROXIMATE COST OF RAISING COTTON	If yield one bale per acre and no fertilizer used.	If yield one bale per acre and fertilizer at $6 per acre.	If yield one bale to five acres, no fertilizer.	If yield one bale to five acres with fertilizer.	If yield 2-5 bale per acre, no fertilizer.	If yield 2-5 bale per acre with fertilizer.
Rent, 15 acres at $4 per acre	$60.00	$60.00	$60.00	$60.00	$60.00	$60.00
Implements (depreciation) and seed	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Feed and depreciation (one mule)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Ginning and Bagging at $3.50	52.50	52.50	10.50	10.50	21.00	21.00
Hauling cotton and seed to market	15.00	15.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00
Fertilizer		90.00		90.00		90.00
Labor—120 days prep., planting and cultiv.	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Picking, at 75c per 100 lbs.	180.00	180.00	36.00	36.00	72.00	72.00
TOTAL COST OF CROP	492.50	582.50	294.50	384.50	344.00	434.00
Deduct value of seed at $15 per ton	112.50	112.50	22.50	22.50	45.00	45.00
Net cost of crop	380 00	490.00	272.00	362.00	299.00	389.00
Cost per bale	25.33	31.33	90.66	120.66	49.83	64.83
Cost per pound	.0506	.0626	.1813	.2413	.0996	.1296

Average Yield

Official Life and Honesty

IN A LECTURE to the academic class at Yale recently, Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, the president, is reported to have said that a man who goes into politics nowadays must starve his family or betray his country. His exact words are given as follows: "The man who makes politics a profession and has a wife and children will have the choice of doing that which is not quite right and staying in office and doing that which is right and getting out of office, or permitting his wife and children to starve." He is also said to have made this declaration: "No man under present conditions in the United States has a right to go into politics unless he is of independent means.

It is evident that Dr. Hadley does not refer to corruption in party politics, but to office-holding in the United States, for it all seems to be a question of staying in or getting out of office. Hence his conclusion is, and that is what he teaches the young people of his academic class, that a man cannot hold an office in this country and support a family unless he is already rich and can support his family independent of the revenue honestly derived from the office he holds.

It occurs to us that that is a strange lesson to be taught by the head of one of the greatest educational institutions of the country. Either the United States is so nigardly that its officers must be dishonest or fail to make a living or none but the already rich must accept or be given office.

We cannot believe that Dr. Hadley meant any such thing, for he must know that it is not true. Official salaries are determined by the officers themselves, not by each officer for himself, though in some cases even that is true—by a combination of those holding the same office as in the case of Congress and state legislatures—but those who have the power to fix the salaries very naturally know that if they do big things for others those others will not kick at big things done for themselves. The result is high official salaries in this country—many of them exorbitant, much higher than like labor and responsibility would command in private life. But Dr. Hadley's teaching, if he is correctly reported, is that official salaries are so low that to accept them is to starve or add to them dishonestly.

Such teaching is unfortunate as it justifies the law-makers in a constant increase in salaries. We concede that it is difficult to be a politician, a party leader, and be honest because partyism is inherently selfish, and scheme after scheme constitutes the steps that lead to the top, but American officials are well paid, and ought to be honest.



HAVE A PRICE AND SIT DOWN ON YOUR CROP THEN THE BUYER WILL BE OBLIGED TO COME TO YOU

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: $3.00 for the best articles $2.00 for the second, and $1.00 for the third best. All others, 50 cents each.

How We Do Without the Middleman

J. L. Wilson, Pauls Valley, Okla.
(Awarded First Prize of $3)

Our orchard and garden furnish a better quality of fruit and vegetables than we can buy from city merchants. Instead of wilted, half-dried vegetables, caused by being gathered two long before reaching the consumer, we have the fresh green ones direct from the garden to the table. The fruits brought in from the markets are often burned, overripe and beginning to decay, but coming immediately from the orchard they are fresh, pure and wholesome.

Growing in our garden now are rutabagas, turnips, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, mustard onions and radishes. Turning to our summer grown foods that have been prepared for winter use, we find peas, beans, lima beans, squashes, tomatoes, peaches, apples, berries, pears, jellies and preserves. The use of the little home canner made it possible to have such a variety of fruits and vegetables put away for winter use, thereby furnishing a continuous and ample supply the year around. On the general farm we raise cattle, hogs and poultry. For the cows we grow citrons, clover, vetches, velvet beans, soy beans and grasses. To pay us for this kindness they give us good milk and butter to be used in any way desired, fresh beef for the table and some for the market. They also furnish valuable fertilizer which cut down the guano bill. We raise more cows to make more manure to grow more corn to feed more cows. For the hogs we grow peanuts, chufus and Bermuda grass. They show their gratitude in the form of hams, sausage, pork, bacon and pure lard. Corn, sorghum, oats and hay are grown for mules; the chickens are fed from the variety of scraps from the table, barn, pigsty and cow stall, for which they seem very grateful, rendering thanks in the form of pure fresh eggs and soup and fry; also one occasionally to go in a pie. For bread, grits and hominy grain are grown. To satisfy the taste for sweet, syrup and sugar made from our own sugar cane. The price of food and feedstuff may soar, but we produce enough for home use and even more. Coffee, tobacco and booze we do not use. Our farm produces the wood that heats the room and cooks the food. The ashes are leached to make the soap that cleans the floor and washes the clothes, to make our living at home more nearly complete. By the aid of home-grown variety of food, we are raising four bright, plump, healthy boys, who furnish a never-ending source of pleasure and joys. We grow for them, walnuts, pecans, peanuts, water melons, popcorn. The two larger ones, 6 and 8 years, can drive a team, turn around the wagon in a lane, ride to town three miles, buy things and bring them home on a pony. Also we are ready at most all times for a romp with them in the meadow. With this abundance of home-grown supplies and the help of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, we may hold our cotton for better prices. Living at home is the best way for a poor man to get a start in life.

Successful Farming

J. H. Vaughan, Rio Vista, Tex.
(Awarded Second Prize of $2)

1. LARGE CROP YIELDS—Requisites: Give cultivated crops intensive fertilization and cultivation. Follow live stock farming. Save all the manure, solid and liquid, and apply to the land. Devote a large part of the land to grass, hay, clover, alfalfa or other legume crops. Do not plow the land too often. Use chemical fertilizers, lime and tile draining. *When these can be made to pay.*

2. FARM OF PROPER SIZE—The one horse farm as a rule does not pay as well as the two, three or five horse farm. The farm should be large enough and the farm system such as to furnish employment *the year around for the farm labor and teams.* This requires careful planning and the keeping of live stock. A full line of labor-saving machinery cannot be used profitably except on a good sized farm.

3. MORE AND BETTER LIVE STOCK. Obtain this by the use of well-bred bulls, careful breeding and selection, and by feeding balanced rations. Grow on the farm most of the feed for live stock (all used if possible), especially hay and other roughage.

4. DIVERSIFIED FARMING—Always have something to sell. Don't carry all your eggs in one basket. Raise money crops as well as live stock. Three or four important products are much better than one. One of these should be a cash crop and one a stock product. For instance, a combination of cotton, corn, hay and beef cattle, or other crops that are best suited to your state.

5. GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR OWN OR HIRED LABOR—Arrange to grow a large acreage of crops per man, thereby cutting down the expense of production and increasing profits. Plan your work ahead and work with your hired men. Have a list of rainy day jobs. Use odd times to put in farm improvements with your regular farm labor, to haul manure, clear thickets, build fences, dig cisterns, lay concrete floors, build barns, silos, etc. Avoid expensive and fancy buildings and equipment. Attend closely to detail. Make your products high class.

6. RUN THE FARM ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES. In buying supplies investigate the market and get the lowest *cash* price. When possible, buy in quantities, thereby getting better prices. Make your business clear interest on the investment and fair compensation for the work of yourself and members of your family.

How I Raised a Profitable Crop of Potatoes

S. A. Weaver, Rathdrum, Idaho.
(Awarded Third Prize of $1)

I have been a farmer for 40 years and a reader of UP-TO-DATE for some time. I am glad to say that I have received in returns from what I learned, many times the price I paid for subscription. If permitted to, I will contribute my mite to the cause of profitable crops by telling how I raised a profitable crop of potatoes:

This crop was raised in 1913, in Spokane Valley, Northern Idaho. The land was irrigated and had been properly prepared by sowing to clover two years before. It was plowed about 9 inches deep the fall before planting and double disked in the spring and harrowed until the soil was in fine condition for the seed. Planted May 10th and harrowed three times with spike-tooth before cultivating. Cultivated four times and irrigated twice between the last three cultivatings.

I will also state here this acre, by actual measurement, had been fertilized with stable manure before plowing up the sod.

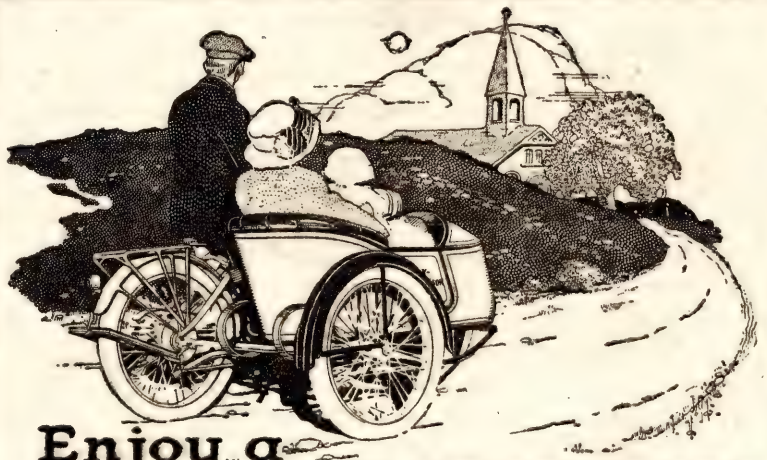
The seed was obtained from the Great Northern Seed Co., of Rockford, Ill., in the spring of 1912, and planted here one year before this crop was raised, and the variety was Carmen No. 3. The yield from the one acre was 280 sacks of 100 lbs. average each, or approximately 466 bushels of clean white potatoes. Most of them were sold for seed, the price averaging $1.25 per 100 lbs. Except what I used for cooking and seed, the amount sold was 250 sacks, and the price totaled $312.50.

These results I attribute chiefly to first properly preparing the land and then selecting good strong healthy seed for which this part of Spokane Valley is famous.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Enjoy a
HARLEY-DAVIDSON
and Sidecar this Summer

TAKE 'her' or the family for a refreshing ride to town or a distant neighbor's home after work in the evening. Carry the children to school or the cream to the creamery if you wish, but best of all, no matter how tired the team may be, you are free—free to go where you wish, alone or with the family.

The 1915 Harley-Davidson with detachable sidecar is the ideal conveyance for the farm. The operating expense and upkeep is very low, seldom exceeding $6.00 a month, inclusive of tires. The 11 H. P. motor (power guaranteed) together with a Three-Speed sliding gear transmission, give you sufficient power to climb hills twice a steep as you will find on any public highway anywhere. A rise of 4½ ft. in every 10 ft. does not bother the Harley-Davidson, even with a loaded sidecar attached.

Any Harley-Davidson dealer will be glad to explain the many superiorities and advantages of such an outfit to you. If you are any judge of machinery you will quickly see why the Harley-Davidson with sidecar will render you years of satisfactory service. Catalog describing in detail the various models will be gladly sent upon request.

More Dealers for 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson F .ctories enable us to add more dealers for 1915. If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

Harley-Davidson Motor Company, 1066 A Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Nearly Fourteen Years

"A Profitable Pea Planting Method"

We have the following from H. A. Crowe, Bells, Tenn., and print it for the further information of our readers:

My article under the above heading, which ran in Feb. 15 issue of this paper, has brought forth a number of inquiries for additional information. It seems that a number of people are going to try this method of planting peas in corn and I take pleasure in furnishing additional information that has been asked for.

The peas we plant are of the speckled variety of the cow-pea or whippoorwill pea as some call them. The amount to plant to the acre depends on the kind of soil that is to be planted. If the land is very rich plant a peck to the acre; on poor land plant about three pecks to four acres.

The planting must be done with a one-horse corn planter and it is not necessary that the peas be planted at the same time as the corn. We planted our corn about the first of May last year, and the peas about the first of June.

We used no fertilizer on either corn or peas, and not having a hog proof fence around the field, we never pastured them any, but picked them all from the vines.

If the peas are to be hogged off, the hogs should be turned on them as soon as the first peas begin to get dry. We have never put any hogs on peas, but our neighbor has a patch every year that he starts his hogs to fattening on and they do fine on them.

Again I will say that real rich land shouldn't be planted by this method, as if it is a wet year the peas will all go to vines and the yield of seed will not be much. On the other hand, if the season is a very dry one, the yield of seed on poorer land may not be as heavy as our yield the past year, but the past year was very dry here, the rain came late, but it made a large yield of peas for us.

An Egg Circle That Paid

EGGS AS a medium of exchange are a poor crop for the farmer to raise. Rarely does he get over twenty-five cents per dozen in trade for the eggs which he carries to the cross-roads store. And when the merchant's profit on the merchandise or groceries which the farmer takes home is deducted the eggs really bring only about twenty cents per dozen.

Recently up in Minnesota I was in touch with an egg-marketing circle composed of farmers and their wives who were making poultry products one of the most profitable crops marketed from the farms. One member of the circle or co-operative club took charge of shipping and marketing the eggs. Twice a week several cases of eggs were sent to a neighboring city where they were marketed with private families and with one large hotel. During the winter season as high as forty-five cents per dozen was paid for the eggs while the average price for the year was eight cents per dozen higher than the average price paid at the local stores in trade during the same period.

The custom was for the farmers to market eggs of uniform size and color which were not over eight days old at the time they were delivered to the consumer, each farmer dating the egg with an indelible stamp the day it was gathered. The nests were kept in a clean condition and the eggs subsequent to gathering were stored in a dry, cool place where there was no danger of deterioration. The eggs for the private trade, which was mostly small orders, were packed in cartons to hold one dozen. Any member of the circle that packed an egg that was bad was expelled and refused re-admission to the club.

In the spring of the year when young, dressed chickens were selling at a premium the circle would ship all the springers which it could spare, again marketing the poultry with the fancy trade, which paid bumper prices for superior goods. The success of this organization was owing to the fact that it marketed a dependable supply of standard, quality goods. An egg circle such as this one should be found in every farming community where hens are kept. It makes for direct dealing with the consuming public and it eliminates the middleman's profit. The co-operative marketing of eggs may be made a side line of the creamery or butter factory, particularly where cream gathering wagons are sent out over certain circuits two or three times a week. These wagons can also gather the eggs on these trips and the creamery manager can pack and ship the eggs to market. The co-operative marketing of eggs with special trade will pay in every locality where quality products are sought. The up-to-date egg circle is a first aid to better poultry husbandry and better methods of marketing farm produce. S. H. D., Virginia.

Buy it now

We farmers can bring back prosperity at once by buying our Spring needs now, instead of waiting.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

March Work on the Farm

Testing Seed Corn

BEFORE the spring rush begins every farmer ought to find time to test his seed corn. To be sure, we have had good crops grown from untested seed, but could we not have bettered our best yields had we taken the pains to test the seed. Like most other tasks the testing of seed corn is half finished when begun. There are many systems for it, but the following has proven very satisfactory to the writer.

Have a box four feet long by three feet wide and six inches deep for the purpose. Have holes bored through the sides two inches from the bottom and two and one-half inches apart. Through these holes stretch fine wire, both lengthwise and crossways, thus dividing the box into two and one-half inch squares. At one end of the box these rows of squares are numbered; along one side the squares in each row are numbered. When ready to test the corn get enough moist, rich dirt to fill the box even with the wire; next number the ears to be tested. For example, the first ear is marked ear one, row one; the next ear two, row one. When you have enough for the first row, the first ear in the second row is marked ear one, row two, and so on. When the ears are numbered take four or five grains from different parts of each ear and plant them in the square with the corresponding number. In this box about two hundred seventy-five ears can be tested at one time. After the kernels are in place, lay over the box a flap of muslin and cover with another piece of burlap and sprinkle well with water. Fill the box level with the top with moist sawdust and keep it damp through the test. In about five days, according to the temperature, the kernels of strong vitality will have vigorous sprouts an inch long and roots much longer. In selecting the ears to plant save no ears that do not produce as many strong healthy sprouts as you put in kernels of corn. This may mean quite a little extra work, but you will find that you will be well repaid for it.

Fanning Seed Grain

The spring grains will soon have to be seeded. Before that time arrives the farmer should have his seed thoroughly fanned and graded. This should be done during the dull season, but if it has been neglected, there is no time like the present for doing it. Nearly all seed is lacking in uniformity of size and contains a large amount of small kernels which may or may not be shriveled. As a rule these kernels will not produce nearly so vigorous plants as the larger and plumper grains. In other words a better stand is obtained when the seed grain has been fanned.

In addition to removing the small kernels, fanning also removes all foreign and weed seeds. There is hardly any grain, as it comes from the threshing machine, that is obsolutely clean, but by running it through the fanning mill both the small grains and the weed seeds are removed. Weeds disseminate rapidly enough without sowing their seeds with other grains. The elimination of weed seed will save the farmer endless trouble and work in the future. The farmer who has continually fanned his seed knows it pays and pays big. His land is kept cleaner, better yields are obtained, and this is directly due to the fanning mill, which every farmer should and can own.

Value of the Manure Spreader

The purchasing and using of a manure spreader on the farm is one of the best investments a farmer can make with his spare money. If he keeps more than two head of horses and eight head of cattle, it will pay him to borrow money for buying a spreader, since stable manure is the most valuable of all farm by-products. A spreader can be as quickly and as easily loaded as a common wagon, while the time required to unload is about one-fourth that of the unloading a wagon by hand. As the driver rests while the manure is being spread, he can load the spreader again quicker and easier than where he tires himself in unloading by hand. This saving in time and work enables one to do from two to three times more hauling, which reduces the cost accordingly. But the greatest profit in connection with the work of the spreader is that of economy in the use of the manure. Different pieces of ground require different quantities of manure. When applied in the old way, everything receives about the same amount, but not evenly distributed. The manure spreader has made it possible to put it on heavy or light, at the operator's will, and give fertility to the soil where he thinks it needs it. The manure spreader is as essential as any other indispensable farm implement. If you are not now the owner of a manure spreader, now is the time to think about getting one.

Getting Ready to Build

Perhaps you are planning to build a barn, a new house or some other building this spring. Whatever it is, you want to be as nearly ready when spring comes as you can. If there is a cellar to be dug, perhaps there will be a chance to get part or all of it done now. The stone for the wall can be drawn as well as sand and gravel. Timber and lumber can be hauled now at much less expense than to wait until the spring rush comes. All that can be done now will make so much less when the busy season opens. One of the first steps in preparing to build is to get a plan of what you want, either on paper or in your head, and you should figure out how much material is needed. If there is a woodlot, much of this material can be secured on the farm, especially is there is a sawmill within a reasonable distance; or if you are going to build a big barn it would be better to have some portable mill brought to the farm and set up for a time. In getting material be sure that you have enough. A few pieces more of lumber or an extra load of stone will not cost much and can always be used somewhere to a good advantage, while if you lack that much it may cost you considerable. Be sure you have ready the necessary nails, hardware and other fixtures.

Estimating Value of Fertilizers

Users of commercial fertilizers should learn to base values upon the actual amount of plant food contained in the fertilizer and not upon the price of the goods per ton. One brand may be cheaper at $40 per ton than another at $20, because it furnishes the fertilizer at a less cost per pound. When farmers begin to judge values by the actual amount of fertility a dollar will buy, regardless of how much weight of carrier goes with it, they will have solved the first step of economical fertilizer buying. In examining a fertilizer tag, first get the guaranteed analysis of the three elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, multiply the percentage of each by two thousand to get the amount furnished in a ton, and then multiply the amounts furnished by the basic prices for which they may be purchased. Add these together, allow a few dollars for the expense of mixing, freight, commission, etc., and the sum will be the approximate value of the fertilizer, or the cost for which one could mix himself. For example, if the tag reads one per cent. nitrogen, 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 5 per cent. potash, it would be:

1% of 2,000; 20 lbs. N. @ 20c... $4.00
10% of 2,000; 200 lbs. P.A. @ 4½ 9.00
5% of 2,000; 100 lbs. Pot. @ 5c.. 5.00

$18.00

As a basis for figuring the above, the cost when bought in nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and the muriate of potash may be taken. At $60 a ton, nitrate of soda containing 15 per cent. of nitrogen will give 300 pounds to the ton at a net cost of 20 cents a pound for the nitrogen; at $45 a ton muriate of potash containing 48 per cent. of potash will give 960 pounds of actual potash at a net cost of about 4½ cents a pound for the potash, and at $13 a ton for acid phosphate containing 14 per cent. of phosphoric acid the net cost of 280 pounds contained in a ton would be about the same as potash. The same method may be applied to the analysis of any brand and the approximate value estimated with a fair degree of accuracy. A few minutes figuring soon will impress one with the fact that as a general rule the high-grade goods costing $35 or more a ton are more economical than brands costing $20 or less. A dollar buys more actual plant food material even though it buys less fertilizer itself. Then the same item for mixing cheap goods is the same as that for high-grade, the freight on a ton of it from the place of manufacture is the same, and it costs more to handle it.

Good Tools Essential

Good tools for farm work are not only convenient, but they are absolutely necessary for accomplishing the best results in the system of present-day farming. With good tools, good work can be done; without them nothing of importance is possible. The man who has hay to harvest can cut it with the scythe and place it under shelter with his hands and a hand-cart. In this way he can store enough hay in one season for a horse or a cow, but he cannot in this way put up enough feed for a dozen or half a hundred animals. With the modern mower and horse-rake for field work, and a hay-fork, track and rope in the barn for unloading, he can harvest more hay in a day than he could in a week by the old method. Good tools, first of all, are a time-saver and a money-maker. With them things can be done neatly, cheaply and quickly. Poor tools are better than no tools at all, but good tools are so far ahead of poor tools that one cannot be made to believe the difference until he has used both. Take, for instance, the old-fashioned one-horse double-shovel plow and the modern two-horse cultivator. With the latter a man and a team can cultivate twice as much corn in a day as he can with the former, and do the work much better. With $15 or $20 more in the cost of the tool the farmer during the busy season can save the wages and board of a hired man. This would mean for four or five years' life of the tool a saving of from $100 to $150 in hired help, which is equal to four or five times the cost of the tool. The good hand-saw, axe, cream separator, plow, mowing machine, or manure spreader will pay for itself, or its extra cost over poor grades of poor tools, ten to a hundred times over.

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World-

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and

Other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

G. W. Aird
216 Traction Terminal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent.

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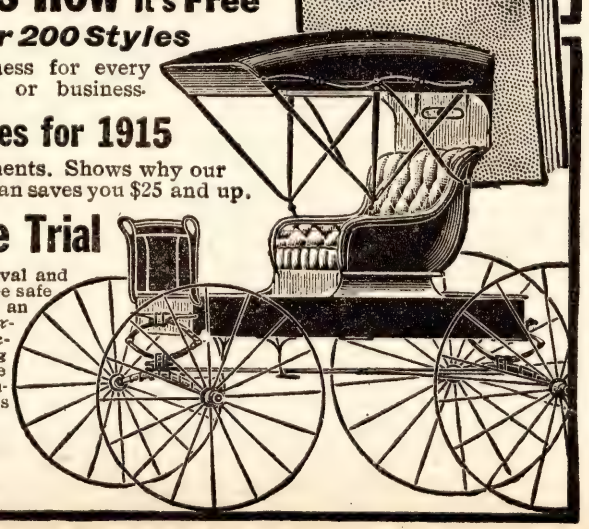
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Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana



Farm Notes

It is a sage saying, "Well begun is half done." This applies to the corn crop. Plowing the ground and prepartaion of the soil should not be put off until the time approaches for planting, but should be done just as early as possible. Then continue to prepare the soil until planting time arrives.

Everything as regards the soil may be perfectly proper for a good crop of corn, but if a good stand is not secured, the maximum yield cannot result.

Some farmers think that they can plant the seed on illy prepared soil and prepare the soil later in cultivating the crops. This is one of the greatest mistakes that a farmer can make.

Ten thousand corn plants evenly distributed over an acre is just about right. Tests have proven that such a stand will give the maximum yield.

A few years ago sweet clover was generally considered a bad weed. Now, it is coming into its own and by many farmers is highly prized for pasture, hay and for building up the soil. Sweet clover, like alfalfa, roots deep and draws fertility from the sub-soil as well as from the air, storing it where it is available for other crops.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends that all potato growers treat their seed potatoes with sulphur. This can be done in the following way: Before cutting, soak the potatoes for two hours in a solution of one pint of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water. Then allow them to dry quickly by spreading out and exposing to the air, then cut the potatoes and dust them thoroughly with flour of sulphur. This treatment is effective against common scab, as well as the powdery scab.

One of the most successful corn growers in Indiana, and a man who has of late years been very successful in winning prizes at corn contests, was plowing his corn ground on February 27. He considers early plowing a great factor in his success in raising prize crops of corn.

It is stated that Texas has more tenant farmers than any other state in the Union, which is not so extraordinary, considering how much larger Texas is than any other state. However, the statement continues, and says that about 60 per cent. of the tenant farmers move every year, and further, only 8,000 of the 220,000 tenant farmers in Texas have not moved during the past ten years. And further the statement says that the land and buildings on the tenant farms of Texas are worth only one-half as much as those on the farms operated by owners.

Jesse Simpson of Illinois, in a recent address, said that farmers could easily get one cent more for grain by properly grading it before it is taken to market.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that fourteen crops grown in the United States in 1914 occupied 300,782,000 acres or 92 per cent. of the nation's cultivated area, and that the combined farm value of these crops was $4,946,000,000.

Apropos of the "Try-a-Bag" propaganda, referring to fertilizer, we have been shown a letter from an attache of an Experiment Station, from which we make this extract: "The farmer does not have time to experiment for himself, neither is he properly equipped to do so. He pays someone else to do that, and should be willing to accept their conclusions."

We are surprised that any person connected with an agricultural institution would write such a letter. It savors very much of the thought that the party is afraid that he might lose his job if the farmers would do a little independent work. It is perfectly practical for a farmer to test fertilizers on his own farm and in no other way can he arrive at a sound conclusion regarding his own farm and his own soil. Every farmer has a grain drill. If the grain drill has not got a fertilizer attachment, let him first go over a patch of ground and sow the fertilizer from the grain box, then follow and sow the grain. This will permit him to test the fertilizer on the resultant crop. Also, it will be considerable satisfaction to notice the difference in the growth, until harvest time comes.

Farmers and merchants often meet in joint conference usually at the invitation of the organized merchants. This is very good, but what we would like better would be to see the farmers organized and they invite the merchants to meet with them.

The manure spreader has been called the "life preserver of the soil."

It used to be that the manure was hauled out of the barnyard once a year. Some farmers practiced hauling it twice a year, in the spring and in the fall, or part of it in the spring and all that remained in the fall. The modern thought is, however, that manure-hauling time is all of the time. We subscribe to this and we know that manure will do more good on the land from the day that it is made than it will do lying in the barnyard. Idle manure in the barnyard is like idle money. Manure spread on the land is like money placed at interest. A manure spreader, for its quick and equal distribution, is one of the most valuable farm machines ever made.

William Galloway, of Waterloo, Iowa, says, "A good well-built low-down manure-spreader, if reasonably well cared for, should last from ten to fifteen years. When it comes to a money-making farm implement, there is nothing on the farm that pays a bigger return on the investment, or that will continue to pay year after year a bigger profit than a good, strong, modern manure spreader."

Peter J. Lux of Shelby county, Indiana, is one of Indiana's most successful corn growers. In a recent interview he gave the following points that it would be well for all corn growers to keep in mind:

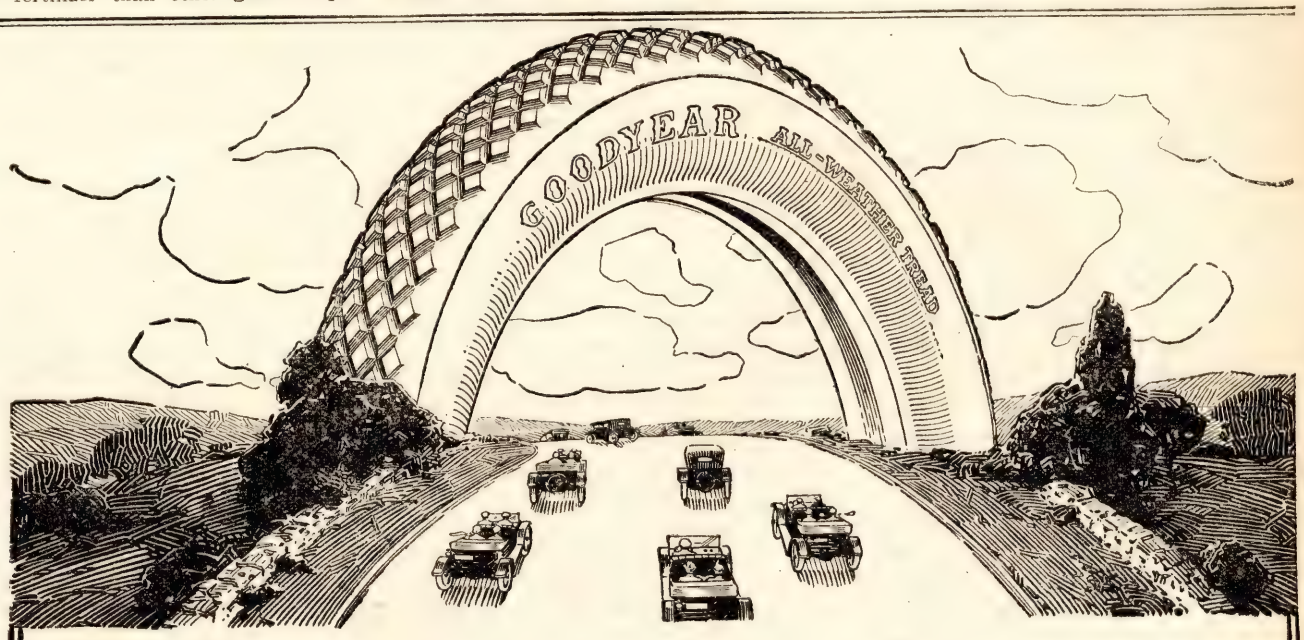
"The tassel is the sire of corn and the silk is the dam of corn. The scheme of propagation is by the pollen falling or blowing from the tassel to the silk which protrudes from the end of the ear. Corn will pollenize for 80 rods, or 1,320 feet. Knowing this, and in order to keep my corn pure, I furnish my seed corn to my neighbors. To prevent yellow and white corn from mixing, they should not be raised closed than 2 to 2½ miles apart. I produce 93 bushels to the acre on this place and have never had yields of less than 72 bushels to the acre, while the average yield in Indiana last year was 37½ bushels to the acre. After having good seed, then the next secret of success is "fertilizer" or plant food. In my opinion corn needs more fertilizer than other grain crops. I further believe that it requires more plant food to make the cob than to make the kernels and without a good cob you cannot have a good ear and good grain. I plow as early as possible. I either plow my corn ground myself or have it done by a high-grade man. I mark my rows three and a half feet apart and take pride in having them straight. Before planting I pass all of my seed corn over a screen so that there is no kernel below a standard size. It requires about ten ears of my choice selected corn to plant an acre, or one grain every 18 inches. I said plow early. That means I will plow in December if I can or in January if I can. If I cannot, then just as early as I can. I plow ten inches deep. Then I double disk both ways and harrow. I like to begin planting on the first day of May and dislike to plant later than the 10th of May. After planting I roll the ground and harrow with a spike-tooth harrow, roll again and follow this with the first plowing, with a riding cultivator, and roll again for the last time. I work in my corn until it is too tall for the two-hrose riding cultivator, then cultivate with a single row cultivator until the corn begins to tassel. After that I never do any more work in the corn, except to break out the barren stalks. My rotation is wheat, clover and corn.

One of the things that I consider is of the greatest importance and which is usually neglected, is to go into the field when the corn is six or eight inches high and sow over the field the grain from about four ears, of the same variety, to twenty acres. This is then covered in cultivating the ground. This sowing of corn insures pollenization of the whole field longer than from the planting that was all done at one time. And here is one thing that most farmers do that I do not do. I never pull the suckers off of my corn.

Many successful clover growers sow seed at two different times. The first time real early in the season and the second time in April. The theory is that one or the other sowing may miss and the other one "catch."

A dispatch from Petrograd, Russia, is to the effect that the government has suppressed the operations of middle men in that country. This means that henceforth commodities will move directly from the producer to the consumer. It is said the penalty for the infringement of this regulation is three months' imprisonment and a heavy fine.

Word comes from San Antonio, Texas



The Road to Tire Content

Join the 400,000 Who Take It

This spring we urge you, for your own sake, to find out the advantage of Goodyear Fortified Tires.

You know they must have an advantage. They have long outsold any other tire. Last year about one-fourth of all tires sold for pleasure cars were Goodyears. Yet we have a hundred rivals.

You know that a tire which dominates like that must be a super-tire.

In five ways Goodyear Fortified Tires conspicuously excel. On these five features—each exclusive to Goodyear—we spend millions of dollars. And we do it for your protection.

One way combats rim-cutting. It has probably saved the ruin of a million tires.

One saves needless blowouts. That one feature—our "On-Air" cure—costs us $450,000 yearly.

One, by a patent method, combats loose treads. One makes the tire secure. And one is our All-Weather tread. That is tough and double-thick, to resist both wear and puncture. And the sharp-edged grips give the utmost in anti-skids.

All these trouble-saving features belong to Goodyear tires alone.

Big Price Reductions

On February 1st we reduced our prices for the third time in two years. The three reductions total 45 per cent. Now our mammoth output enables us to give you the greatest value ever known in tires.

Goodyears are handy to you. We have stocks everywhere. And any dealer who hasn't stock can get them for you quickly.

This season get their protection. Get their savings in trouble and upkeep. Know what tire contentment is.

They can't avoid all mishaps, but they will save you many a trouble, many a dollar. They are doing that now for some 400,000 motorists. Let them do it for you.

After one season with Goodyears, you will never go back to a skimped tire. And never to a tire that lacks Goodyear protections. Be fair to yourself and prove that.

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THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and Other Types

that the gospel of greater production trains that we used to hear so much about are being superseded by the "Feed Yourself Special." This is a special train run in the interest of diversification of crops in Texas to the end that the farmers may raise enough variety of crops to feed themselves, instead of raising practically all cotton.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, according to a dispatch from Washington, says that Lancaster County, Pa., is the richest and most productive county in the United States. Standing next is McLean County, Illinois, and third Los Angeles County, California. The wealth of Lancaster County, from an agricultural standpoint, was placed at $20,767,146, McLean County, Illinois, $18,000,000, and Los Angeles County, Cal., nearly 18,000,000. The report further refers to the surprising productiveness of Lancaster County, Pa., and says that the wheat crop of that county was worth $3,000,000; corn valued at $2,500,000; hay, $2,000,000, while it grows nearly every other kind of crop, including tobacco, which is hardly excelled in value by any other county in the country.

In the crop rotation, oats is one of the crops that could most easily be dispensed with and at the least loss. In fact, if cow peas, soy beans and more corn and clover were grown, the money returns would probably be large. Oats, if a good crop, usually sells at 30 cents or under up to 40 cents a bushel, which is not very profitable.

Joseph Leiter, the noted wheat operator of fifteen years ago, in testifying at the state inquiry into the increased cost of bread at New York City, said: "The farmers today cannot obtain the proper return on their work, on the old basis of wheat prices, because farm labor has increased in price and the hours of work have been shortened. The average farmer raised 300 acres of wheat twenty years ago, while today he devotes only 100 acres to wheat." Mr. Leiter also said that 75 per cent. of the elevators are owned either by the big wheat operators or the railroads, while 25 per cent. are owned by independent or small operators and farmers' co-operative societies. Also that the United States has controlled the wheat prices of the world since September 1, 1914, and will continue to do so until another crop is raised.

It is estimated that Russia has 125,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye ready to market just as soon as the Dardanelles forts which guard the water passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean are conquered.

One of the factors that will operate in reducing the acreage of cotton is the fact that it is going to be more difficult to get merchants and bankers to advance money against the cotton crop this year than formerly. This, on account of the low price of cotton.

If there is a field that has failed to "catch" with clover, consider planting it in cow peas and soy beans, for summer feed or hay and also for putting the soil in good condition for the next crop. These two come nearest to a crop of clover.

The Department of Agriculture has sounded a warning against buying Maine seed potatoes except they are in "certified" sacks. This means that a label is placed on each sack or container of Maine seed potatoes by a Federal inspector when it is found free from powdery scab. Maine potatoes are shipped to many parts of the country for seed. A lack of taking proper precautions would very likely spread this potato disease to many sections. Likewise the department warns against using table potatoes for planting.

To make fertilizers or plant food in the soil available, there must be sufficient moisture to make them first soluble so that the plants can feed on them through the roots. In a dry season applied fertilizers may not show any appreciable results. But the following season, if sufficient moisture, the results will be realized.

"The Motorcycle on the Farm"

What the railroad has done in developing the country and promoting progress, the motorcycle is doing for the community, for it not only provides a rapid means of communication between neighbors, and between outlying districts and business centers, but it gives what the railroad cannot furnish—and that is, a means of transportation that is instantly available whenever needed. A motorcycle is cheaper to maintain, requires less care, and is ready for use with less preparation than in the case of a horse.

Also for pleasure, the possibilities of a motorcycle are well known. Many excursions and tours that are easily possible with the motorcycle that could not be thought of if a horse had to be used; the cooling dash on a warm day; the social call of an evening—all may be everyday experiences with a motorcycle. But the question that is fast growing in importance is the practical value of the motorcycle, and people are fast learning that this quick and handy little vehicle has a practical side which is well worth considering. In town or out, the motorcycle has been found most useful for quick service, and on errands and in emergencies, it has, on many occasions, performed a single service that went a long way towards paying its original cost.

This actual instance is quoted: A large farm owner had just commenced his threshing when the machine broke. He was over twenty miles from the nearest point where supplies could be obtained. A man with a horse would have required a full day. Any farmer knows the value of time under these circumstances. The son of the farmer owned a motorcycle, and immediately started for town to secure the needed part. Inside of two hours he had returned, the repairs were made, and the thresher was at work again.

Like other machines, motorcycles are getting better each year. Greater efficiency that ever before is the aim of the manufacturers. For the first time there is the cradle spring like those on an automobile, absorbing the jars. Also there are foot-boards, which afford a natural and easy leg position that is particularly appreciated. The double brake control also affords complete mastery of the machine without removing the feet from the boards. Among the refinements are an easier riding saddle, longer wheelbase, larger tires, heavier rims and wider mud-guards. The motorcycle can be one of the greatest boons ever placed in the farmer's reach, and he is rapidly coming to realize its advantage.

Motor Notes

Hand Book of Autos for 1915

There are more than 200 passenger cars and trucks listed in the Twelfth Annual Handbook just issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, New York. The book is now the standard authority on the products of American automobile manufacturers, giving illustrations and specifications of the principal makes of motor cars of this country. That comparison by buyers may be easy and accurate, all cars are shown with uniform list of details of construction. Copies may be secured from the offices of the N. A. C. C., upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

In view of the large number of auto trucks coming in use in the agricultural sections, the following advice about the treatment of solid tires by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is timely and valuable. The company says:

"Much is said about the care necessary to obtain good service from pneumatic tires. But there isn't much said about the care of solid tires. In fact one hears rather how truck tires don't need any watching. That probably accounts for a good deal of the tire trouble truck owners experience. It is true that compared to pneumatic tires, solids need little care, but what care they do need is absolutely essential to full mileage.

"By far the most important precaution is to see that your tires are not overloaded. And here is the reason: Everybody realizes that rubber, if stretched too far will break. Very few people realize that rubber if compressed too tightly will break also. That is just what happens when too great a load is imposed on a truck tire. The tire is crushed between two unyielding surfaces, the road and the steel base of the tire. If the load is too great, the compression becomes too much and the molecular structure of the rubber is broken down.

"The best tire advice that we can give a truck owner, then, is—equip your truck with tires adequate to carry the load you want to put on them—then give your driver hard and fast instructions that to that point he shall load the truck and no farther."

It is probable that the heaviest trans-continental touring in the history of the automobile will take place this year. This is on account of the Expositions in California. One manufacturer of automobiles reports that over two thousand letters have been received by it from automobile owners in various parts of the United States, asking for information about a trans-continental trip. In conversation with the rep-

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case, in which the duplicate gears run, holds two or three times as much oil as is required by the mill for a year of constant running, days, nights and Sundays. From the gear case the oil flows through every bearing in a continual stream. It goes out through the thrust washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to be used over and over again. No oil is wasted. This mill needs oiling but once a year. **Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.**

The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The old Aermotor was known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new Aermotor with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than the old Aermotor.

DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL
Oil Annually
EVERY BEARING FLOODED WITH OIL

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The Auto-oiled Aermotor, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable.

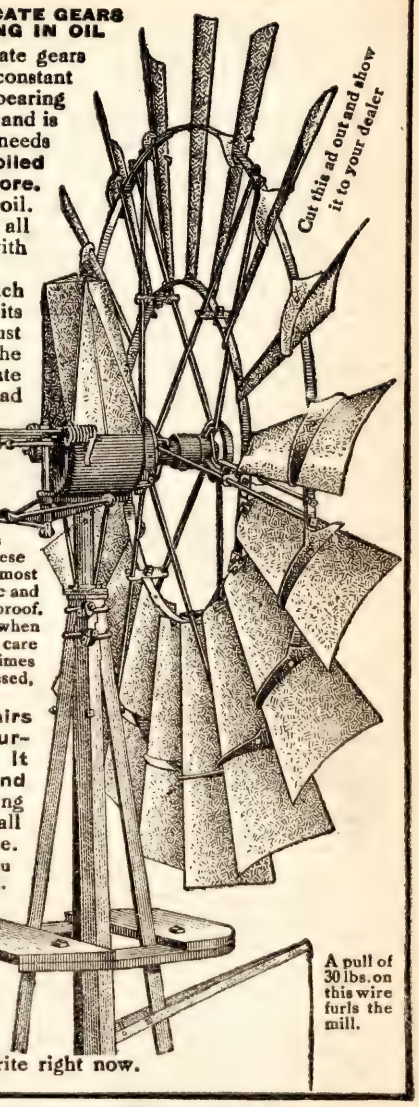
Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof. There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furled. A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furled in 30 years of service. A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. The Auto-oiled Aermotor makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to another with practically no wear and no cost. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

If interested, write **Aermotor Co.**, 1146 So. Campbell Avenue, Chicago. Write right now.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

EVERY STUMP HOLDS A DOLLAR

The ground covered by an average stump and its roots will grow 25c. to 50c. worth of food crops per year. A hundred-stump acre will produce $50 worth of food per year after clearing. Why leave these dollars buried under stumps and pay taxes on stump land when the whole world offers big prices for American farm products?

DU PONT **Red Cross Stumping Powder**

Will get them out in cold and wet weather, when you have plenty of time. Clear land early and crop it this year. This explosive is low freezing, hence works well while snow is on the ground. It takes less Stumping Powder in wet weather than in dry. Turn the cold wet days of March and April into cash.

Order Red Cross quickly from any hardware dealer or

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Chicago Office: McCormick Bldg.
Duluth Office: Fidelity Bldg.

1915

How Many Dollars Are Buried In Your Farm?

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SAVE THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL AND GET THE BIG RUN

The Red River Special outfit will do it. It uses the correct principle in taking the grain out of the straw.

It ***Beats it out*** just as you would do by hand with a pitch-fork.

Other machines depend upon the grain dropping out.

It saves the farmer's grain and is less liable to break down. It runs steadily and does its good work when conditions will not permit others to do so. It threshes fast and does the very best of work in all particulars, so that the farmer prefers it.

It is the most profitable outfit for the thresherman to buy. It enables him to do more work—better work, and gets him the good jobs. It wears well and lasts longest.

BUY A

RED RIVER SPECIAL

Outfit and Save the Farmer's Thresh Bill

Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
(2) **BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**
Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Pay Me 5% Profit I'll Make You A Split Hickory Buggy

Get This Offer

IT marks a new departure in low prices on the highest grade vehicles that can be made. Remember that these buggies are made from selected second growth hickory, split, not sawed, and they are the niftiest, classiest buggies that roll over the road. ***Get the Big Book***

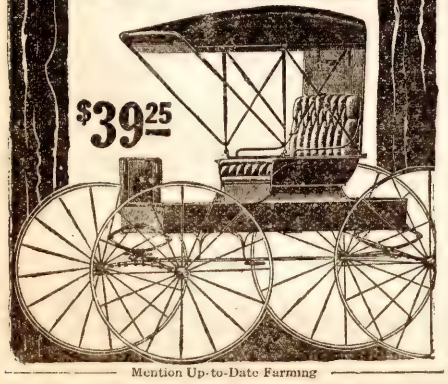
Read Phelps' big story to buggy users this year. Let me tell you how I have worked out a manufacturing and sales plan that will save you more money than ever.

30 Days' Road Test Free
Two Years' Guarantee

All explained in the book, where I tell you my new money saving story.

Write for the Book Now

It contains 150 new and beautiful styles and 200 illustrations. Also I'll send you at the same time my 70 page Harness Catalog free. Address
H. C. Phelps, President
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 94 Columbus, Ohio



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LIME For the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free.
Soil Lime manufactured by
OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., Huntington, Ind.

resentative of one of the leading automobile factories in Indianapolis recently, he predicted that the 1915 season would be the best one yet for the automobile industry. He said:

"Despite a general decrying of business conditions, mostly attributable to the European war, the 1915 motor car season is proving far and away the best the industry has experienced. Every indication points to a big shortage of cars before the season is over. The tremendous crops throughout the country last fall are making themselves felt in the motor car industry and the record demand for cars comes from every section, particularly the demand from farmers. It may be that it will not be a question of selling automobiles and motor trucks but one of building enough to supply the demand."

The Ford Motor Company, makers of the popular Ford cars, has a profit-sharing plan with its employees. The plan was in operation one year on January 12, 1915. The profits for the year, for the company, was about $10,000,000. The distribution of the profits is in charge of what is called the sociological department of the company. Its annual report shows some amazing results. For instance, it shows that of the huge army of employees, 90 per cent. of them, or about 11,700, participate in the distribution of profits. Naturally the question will come up, what does this plan do in the way of bringing about better living conditions, more thriftiness among the people, more sobriety, more efficiency, or greater contentment? A conclusion can be arrived at by considering the following, which is a part of the department's report:

"Today each Ford profit-sharer is investing in his home or depositing in his bank, an average of $18.76 a month. The gain per man in bank deposits is 130½ per cent.; in life insurance, 86 per cent.; in homes owned, 87½ per cent. Clearly, this isn't merely profit-sharing. It is making Americans and making men. The Ford sociological department has reports from the police departments and police courts of Detroit, and the village of Highland Park, also from the pastors and priests of adjacent churches to prove the precise decrease—and in most cases entire elimination—of drunkenness and the crimes of alcohol.

"In further development of this tremendous Ford work of making Americans there are now a score or more of regular school classes held each afternoon and evening in the Ford factory. Here some 3,000 foreign-born employees—no less than fifty-one distinct nationalities are represented in this great melting-pot—are taught English."

The Wyllis-Overland Company, manufacturers of the Overland automobile, have issued a new book, the title of which is "Why Do You Stay at Home?" This book is beautifully illustrated and it is issued to deal directly with the average farmer's need for more rest and relaxation—for an occasional change of scene and frequently mingling with his fellow men, as well as not forgetting the utility side of the farmer's business.

A few years ago a trip from many farms to the cities meant tedious hours riding in an uncomfortable buggy and often behind a tired horse. Today, as the book shows, and as many farmers need no proof, the farmer's family can step into the motor car and in an almost incredible time are down at the town or city, the trip giving pleasure and relaxation, contrasted with what was formerly an unpleasant necessity. To many farmers the motor car which was a few years ago considered a luxury, has become a necessity, and without which many farm families would think that they were seriously handicapped. If we were to disregard entirely the commercial side of the automobile with the farmer, it must be conceded that it has become a necessary factor in the social features and welfare of a great proportion of our rural people.

The book is issued for free distribution and can be obtained by writing to the company at Toledo, Ohio.

NEWS NOTES About the California Trip

STILL the coupons roll in! From North Dakota to Texas, and from Maine to California itself, come requests for particulars of our plan for a Free Trip to the Big Exposition. They all want to go! And a lot of them are going, too! During the last two months, how busy the workers have been! Calling up their friends by phone, writing letters to their distant relatives, going to town on Saturday and button-holing their acquaintances and also strangers, and to all of them telling the story of their campaign for the splendid trip to California and asking for subscriptions to one or all of the valuable publications included in our proposition. From now on, with the weather fine and warm, and the roads good for traveling by buggy, motorcycle or bicycle, the subscriptions will roll in faster than ever. So, get busy and join the crowd of young men and young women who will be traveling the country roads this Spring gathering in the subscriptions, and later on in the Summer, will be wending their way westward toward the Golden Gate, traveling in luxurious Pullman trains and enjoying the wonderful scenes of the Rockies and the great West.

And speaking of Maine, let us tell you of a worker from Aroostook County, Maine. That county is away up in the extreme Northeast corner of the United States, about 3,900 miles from 'Frisco. It will require about 7,800 miles for this man to make the round trip. Did that discourage him? No, indeed, he just got busy, and his first subscription order earned him 1,650 miles of his trip. He got these subscriptions, too, in about two weeks' time, and he says he's got a lot of others coming in soon. He is planning to take his wife along, and we expect he will try ot earn some mileage for her, too. Now, what this man can do, you can do, so get busy!

Our Big Stone City, S. Dakota, worker is still piling up the mileage, also Wm. Bolling of Kentucky, and Claude Gladstone of Virginia. We mention these because they have been especially active during the past month, sending in good subscription orders. As one of them writes, "I just talk the papers right in to them."

A number of girls are working for the free trip. Among those who are forging ahead are Miss Lily Fields of Texas and Miss Mary Hicks of Kentucky. Good luck to these energetic young ladies!

Robbing the Soil

MANURE represents fertility, which has been drawn from the soil by crops, and which must be returned to it if productiveness is to be maintained. It not only adds to the store of plant food in the soil by returning a large per cent. of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash removed by the crops, but it also renders the native plant food of the soil more available. It adds humus to the soil, improves the physical condition, makes it warmer, and enables it to receive and retain more moisture.

No substitute at present known is capable of completely filling the place of farm manure. Notwithstanding its great value, there is probably no material on the farm in which so great and needless waste occurs. It is a common sight in almost any section to see stables and feed lots situated upon the bank of a stream or ditch, where the most valuable portion of the manure will pass into the stream.

There is no soil so fertile that its producing power cannot be eventually decreased by continued cropping which takes away fertility and retains nothing. It must be understood that every crop, whatever it may be, removes from the soil plant food which must be returned in some manner.

Some of the benefits of manure are: 1. Increases the supply of humus. 2 Adds plant food. 3. Makes the plant food in the soil more available. 4. Makes the soil warm. 5. Enables the soil to receive and retain more water and give it up gradually to the growing crops. 6. Improves soil ventilation. 7. Aids in development of bacteria. 8. Helps to prevent washing.

On many farms it appears as though well-laid plans had been carried out for wasting stable manures, as they are carelessly thrown out where they are washed into streams or the fine particles leached away or burned by self-generated heat and robbed of a large portion of their nitrogen.

Enormous Waste of Manure

The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the number of cattle in the United States on January 1, 1910, at 70,000,000; sheep, 57,216,000; swine, 47,782,000. If we assume that ten sheep or hogs are equivalent to one cow or steer in manure production, we shall have a total of over 80,000,000 cattle. If these are yarded four months each winter, there should be a total manure production during that period of 150,000,000 tons, having a crop-producing value of at least $200,000,000, above all cost of handling. It is a very conservative estimate to place the waste of this manure under the present system of handling at 25 per cent., or $50,000,000 annually. Quite possibly the loss equals twice that amount.

How manure is lost:

1. By weathering. 2. By leaching. 3. By heating. 4. By rotting. 5. By piling in heaps in the field and letting it stand.

How to save manure:

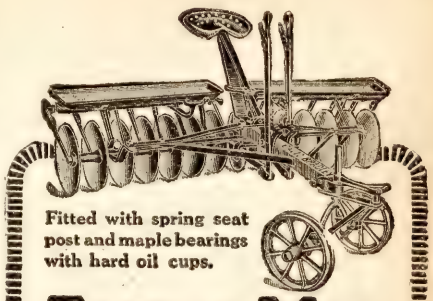
1. Spread when fresh, with a manure spreader. 2. If you cannot spread it soon after it is produced, store it in a pit or manure shed. 3. Don't pile in heaps in the field.

Professor Thorne, of Ohio, says:

"Of all the ways in which manure is handled, piling it in heaps in the field is the most wasteful. It is worse than leaving it under the barn eaves and letting it leach out there, because the labor of hauling it to the field is wasted. The over-growth of lodged and half-filled grain over such spots ought to be sufficient to convince any man of the mistake of such a method; yet there are thousands of farmers who are still piling manure in the field."

Value of Liquid Manure

A great portion of the fertilizing value of the manure is found in the liquid portion. The full effect of neither the solid nor the liquid portion can be obtained except when used in connection with the other. If the liquid is permitted to flow away, or become leached out by rain and separated from the solid portion, whether in yard or field, it carries with it the plant food. The only right way to handle manure is to collect the liquid by abundant absorbents, such as straw, get it promptly to the field, spread it there at once.



Fitted with spring seat post and maple bearings with hard oil cups.

Easy on Man and Team

THE David Bradley Disc Harrow possesses every good point a reliable harrow should have, many of them exclusive Bradley features. Built to last and save wear and tear on man and team. 27 styles and sizes. Prices $15.95 and up. Get acquainted with this excellent implement today. Send for our special Disc Harrow Offer. It will interest you.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

ONE FIRST COST THEN NO MORE



That's what it means to pump water with the world's strongest windmill, the long-lived, double geared, powerful

SAMSON

"Let the wind pump your water for nothing"

STOVER MFG. CO.
300 Samson Ave., Freeport, Ill.
Also Stover and Ideal Feedmills—Alfalfa Comminuters and Grinders—Pump Jacks—Ensilage Cutters. ***Send for Catalogues.***

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

PULL OUT THE STUMPS!

The HERCULES



All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller pulls an acre of stumps a day—increases the value of your land 100%. Makes room for *money* crops. Guaranteed for 3 years against breakage from any cause. Send name for fine free book, 30 days free trial offer and special low-price proposition.
HERCULES MFG. CO.
960-23rd Street
Centerville, Ia., U. S. A.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THE BOKOP HARROW

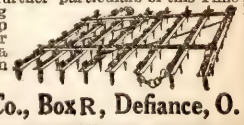


THIS IS THE TOOTH THAT DOES THE BUSINESS

It actually cuts. Makes a finer cut than any other Harrow, and Pull the Wide, Upper Face gives Cultivator Action. For Slanting Cut, Either Way hitch to the other end.

PULVERIZES PERFECTLY

The kind of Harrow you have always wanted. SELF ADJUSTING—NO LEVERS—ALL STEEL Simple—Strong—Everlasting. Can't get out of order. WRITE NOW for further particulars of this Time and Money Saving Harrow. If no Bokop Harrows now in your township we have a special proposition FOR YOU.



The Welding Co., Box R, Defiance, O.

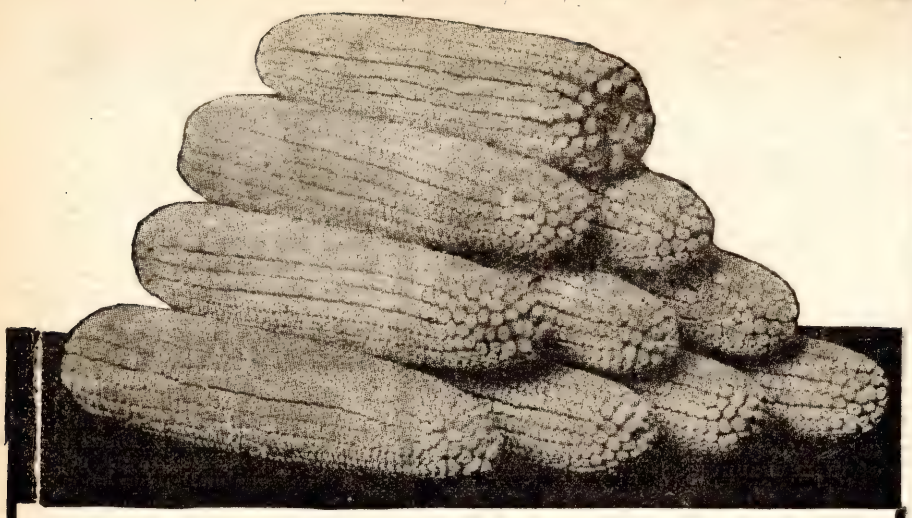
Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Send for free book anyhow.

Try-a-bag of

fertilizer. Our brands increase yield, improve quality and hasten maturity. $2 to $4 an acre will show you. Also ask for carload inducement and terms to agents.

The Am. Agr. Chem. Co.
Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit.



Your Seed Corn

MR. FARMER: You can start where corn breeders have brought this corn after 19 years of systematic breeding. To breed up your corn to equal this would require years of painstaking care and cost more than $1,000.00 to get a bushel. For a nominal price you can buy seed of this corn to plant your crop and you can depend on a big increased yield over any other seed you can plant. This corn might be called THE ALL PREMIUM CORN, because it has almost invariably been awarded the highest prizes wherever exhibited. This corn was bred like cattle and horse and hog breeders breed the fine stock, that any farmer can get today.

MR. CORN GROWER: The cheapest way and the best way for you to quickly get that improvement in quality and yield of your corn that you are thinking about is to buy Farmers Interest of us this year. An increase of 10 to 25 bushels per acre in your crop can be depended on if you plant this corn. Send for reports from others who are doing it right along with Farmers Interest. *REMEMBER, THE EASIEST WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR CROP IS TO LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO THE BREEDING.*

No other corn has such a record for premiums won. No other corn has such a record for drought resistance and good yields. *Reports from growers all over the corn belt and premiums won* prove Farmers Interest Corn ahead of all others. You should send for our corn circular before you lay this paper aside.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind. Established 1880 In the Center of the Corn Belt

Read a Few Letters

Will Make No Mistake

I have been raising Farmers Interest for a number of years. It is an enormous yielder and a great drought resister on account of its rooting very deep. Farmers who plant F. I. will make no mistake.—J. N., Bond County, Ill.

Twice as Much

Farmers Interest yields about twice as much as other corn does.—C. W. R., Lawrence Co., Ohio.

100 to 120 Bushels Per Acre

Farmers Interest Corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C., Johnson County, Ind.

Farmers Interest is O. K.

The Farmers Interest Corn is O. K., and you may use my name if it will influence others in this state to plant this variety.—P. O., Ark.

We Have Hundreds of Reports from all Over the Corn Belt

Beats All

Farmers Interest beats all other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Claiborne County, Tenn.

Like Arms of Giants

I visited my brother in Kansas, and saw his field of F. I. Corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T., Knox County, Ind.

Doubled the Yield

I am well pleased with the Farmers Interest Corn. It more than doubled in yielding any other variety I planted. It is the best all-around corn I ever planted. It stood the drought better than any other kind.—S. J. C., Yell County, Ark.

CAUTION

If you have not examined the corn you saved for seed, and tested it for germination you better do it before planting time comes. The freezes of the latter part of last November and in December, before corn was thoroughly dry, destroyed or weakened the vitality of a surprisingly large lot of corn. The corn still looks all right, but comparatively little will germinate, or start a strong sprout. We never knew a condition quite so bad. Every ear of our corn has been inspected again before shelling, by an expert.

Send For FREE CATALOG

Roses for All

Our Rose Subscription Offer is Always Very Popular

Everybody loves roses. They are easy to grow. These are free bloomers every month of the growing season. Nothing can equal or take the place of roses about the home. Roses will make your home a pleasanter place to live.



We Want to Give You These 6 Roses

Robin Hood

For intense and dazzling color there is no other rose to compare with this splendid kind. It is a grand grower, producing a vigorous shapely bush and an abundance of delightful fresh green foliage. The flowers are a glorious rosy-scarlet that is at once soft, bright and lasting.

Melody

The greatest of all yellow roses for the home planter. It grows to perfection in any ordinary garden soil and from early spring until late fall it produces great numbers of lovely flowers which are immense in size, elegant, full and double, on stiff, erect stems, giving it a regal appearance.

Radiance

Radiance is the crowning masterpiece and hailed by flower-lovers everywhere as one of the greatest rose creations. Flowers of immense size are produced in great masses; color is a beautiful blending of carmine rose shades with opal and coppery reflections, extremely brilliant in effect.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

The finest white rose. Strong, rapid grower and an abundant bloomer. Flowers extra large of a rich creamy white, slightly lemon-tinted near the center. A most royal rose.

Bessie Brown

This magnificent rose has unsurpassed beauty of a totally distinct character, bearing large, full, deep and double flowers on strong, erect stems. The color is almost pure white, at times flushed with soft pink.

Red Dorothy Perkins (Climber)

A perpetual source of wonder. Perfectly hardy, its growth is rapid and vigorous, producing dark, glossy foliage which resists unseasonable weather and attacks of disease and insects which cause the foliage of some other climbers to rust and look shabby. The bloom is produced in great clusters; the color being deep, intense scarlet-crimson, which retains its vivid brilliancy as long as the flower lasts.

Our Offer A collection of these six fine hardy roses sent for one new or renewal subscription, at 50c.

By arrangement with the nursery the rose bushes will be sent at the right time for planting in your locality, no matter where you live. Don't delay until our supply is gone. Order now.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Yours FREE

Send a club of five for the price of four ($2.00), thereby getting your subscription and rose collection free.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Publishing Co.

J. A. Everitt, Editor

John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND. POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

INDIANAPOLIS *INDIANA*

WHY WE ARE MAKING A FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS

TO THE READER:

On the three following pages are listed and described improved varieties of vegetables, corn, grass, potatoes and flowers that ought to be on the farms of every one of our readers. On page 15 are three offers, of which you may take your choice. Please read it all over very carefully.

Our purpose in making this Free Seed Distribution is to greatly increase the circulation of Up-to-Date Farming, and to improve the crops of our subscribers. We do not charge for the seeds. THEY ARE FREE. But they are sent only in connection with new or renewal subscriptions, as per the offers made.

Please remember that we are not sending "sample" packets of seeds. They are regular size packets like sent out from the leading seed houses. Many of these seeds, if they would be bought from the seed houses, would cost as much as 15¢ to 20¢ a packet. They are IMPROVED varieties, and as such, if they could be bought elsewhere, would command high prices.

Please consider what our offer really means: The Model Market Potato will produce three to eight bushels from the seed we send, and we will tell you how to plant to get them. The Sudan Grass seed will plant one-sixth of an acre and should yield 200 lbs. of seed worth 15¢ to 50¢ a lb. The field corn will plant one-twentieth of an acre. The garden seeds—14 kinds—are just what you need to plant your garden, and each one is a GEM. These seeds will save buying others at a greater cost than a year's subscription. Besides, you will reap benefits in many future crops because of the NEW BLOOD introduced.

We guarantee entire satisfaction. If you are not well pleased with the collection you may return it at our expense, and your full remittance will be refunded. On this extraordinary offer we hope to renew many present subscribers and increase our circulation and extend the paper's influence into the homes of thousands of new readers.

Please read this offer and before you forget it send in the blank on page 15, with your subscription. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. If your time is now paid in advance, we will extend the expiration date.

We have a collection for each person who receives this copy of Up-to-Date Farming and we make you THREE OFFERS. Choose the one you prefer and it will be satisfactory to us.

Yours truly,

Up-to-Date Farming

Up-to-Date Farming's

1915 FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION

This is a distribution of choice vegetables, flower and farm seeds and seed potatoes by UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The purpose of it is to improve the garden and field crops of our readers and to advertise UP-TO-DATE FARMING and increase its circulation.

The seed distribution was announced in our January 15th issue, and again in the February 15th number. Over 12,000 subscribers applied for it from the first announcement and probably as many will apply from the second call. So wonderful has been the call for the collection that we concluded that nearly every subscriber would like to have them, so we are now spreading the offer before all of our subscribers, in this number. This will save the trouble of preliminary correspondence and the delay that would result, because in some parts of the country the time has arrived for planting some of the varieties.

So you may appreciate just what our offer is and the value of the articles comprising the distribution, individually and collectively, we print, following, illustrations and brief descriptions and follow it with our offer to every subscriber. We started out to make this distribution of improved seeds the most valuable one ever sent out in one collection and the greatest reward offered by any publisher for a small favor sought. Don't you think we have done it?

EQUITY PUBLISHING CO.
Publishers of Up-to-Date Farming



FLOWERS—Garden Treasures

There are a great many varieties of Flower Seeds in the Garden Treasures—enough for quite a large flower garden. By sowing the seeds thinly in boxes in the house or in a hot-bed the plants can be transplanted to the open ground and produce an extremely showy effect, or they can be sown where they are to grow and get the effect of a wild garden. If sown this way the large seeds and the small seeds should be sown separate, as they require different depths of covering. A bed sown to this flower seed will show something new coming in bloom nearly every day. Some of the seeds are annuals, others are biennials and perennials. Some will bloom the second year and some will bloom for many years from one seeding and very little care.

BEET
Crimson Globe

A variety that is remarkable for its fine shape, smooth skin, which is dark red, fine, crimson flesh, and the tops are also dark red or crimson. If we were asked which is the best garden beet we would unqualifiedly say, Crimson Globe. It is a second early variety, grows medium size, and never large and coarse. The tops are small, which permits close planting. Quality very fine, being sweet and tender, for the table. We predict that any garden that is treated to this variety will have them regularly for several years.





LETTUCE
Way-a-Head

Plant the Way-a-Head Lettuce, and all of your neighbors will say they never saw any variety so fine, and when it comes on the table you will say your garden never produced better lettuce. Every plant is nearly all head with few loose leaves. Most attractive in appearance, tender, crisp and sweet. It comes very early and stands summer heat remarkably well. We recommend it particularly for early summer use.



CUCUMBER
Early Fortune

A new cucumber of the popular white spine class. It grows long and slim, which makes it fine for slicing although the small cucumbers are just right for pickles. Color is an attractive deep green which it retains longer than other cucumbers. Its white flesh is very crisp or brittle. Early Fortune is one of the earliest but it is hardly excelled as a late variety, both for home garden and trucking. It carries exceptionally well in long-distance shipping. A valuable feature of this cucumber is the strong growth of vine which enables it to withstand droughts and blight and make uniformly good crops.

CELERY—Columbia

This new variety is a rapid grower, and the quickest to blanch and be ready for use. Because of its quick blanching properties it comes in use much earlier than others. The stalks are large, nearly round, solid, very handsome and of the finest quality and flavor. The foliage is light green with a tinge of yellow. Grows medium height and stocky. The Columbia Celery cannot be recommended too highly for home use or market.

CABBAGE—World Beater

Grows enormous, solid heads. Single specimens have been grown to weigh 25 to 30 pounds. Pure white flesh and, notwithstanding the great size attained, it is not coarse, but is fine grain and crisp. We say, unhesitatingly, that the World-Beater Cabbage is the largest and finest late cabbage in the country. Every person who makes kraut should not fail to grow this variety. Also, for putting in the cellar for winter no variety is better. While the head grows very large, the plant is not spreading, but compact. This permits it to be planted close together, and adapts it to the kitchen garden.



SQUASH—Long Cream

This is a variety of Marrow Squash. Vines running, fruit long, smooth, creamy white skin. The flesh is very tender and should be cooked like squash or egg plant, when it is very palatable and by some esteemed a vegetable delicacy. It is very productive. The marrows should be more generally grown.

☞ *Our seed of this particular variety is in very limited supply, and we will doubtless need to substitute another variety of squash before the season is over.*



WATER MELON
Carolina Bradford

A very large long melon. Dark green rind with slightly lighter shades. Flesh very red, juicy, melting, luscious, sweet flavor and solid to the center. The melons grow large and are very heavy. Good specimens have grown over 2 feet long and weighed 75 pounds. For home use or market they are not surpassed, the rind is thin but tough enough for long distance shipping. They always bring top prices which frequently means $50 to $75 a car load more than the average mel-



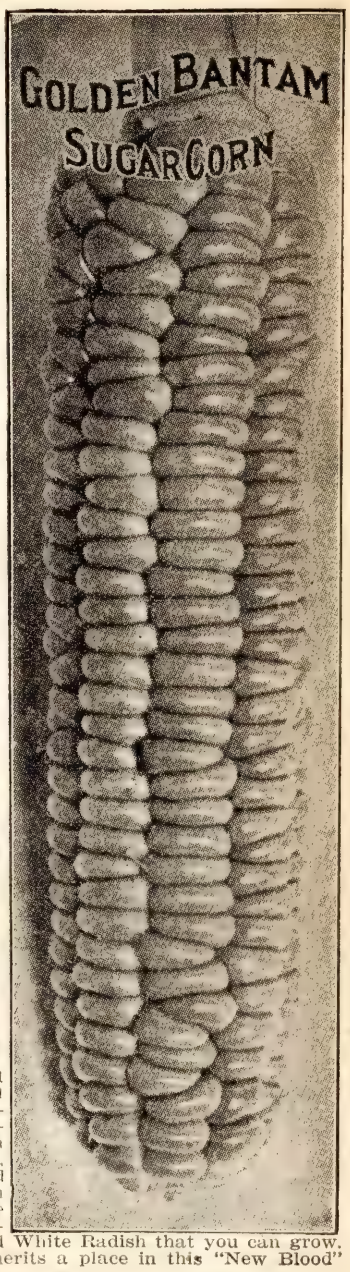
TOMATO—Logan's Giant

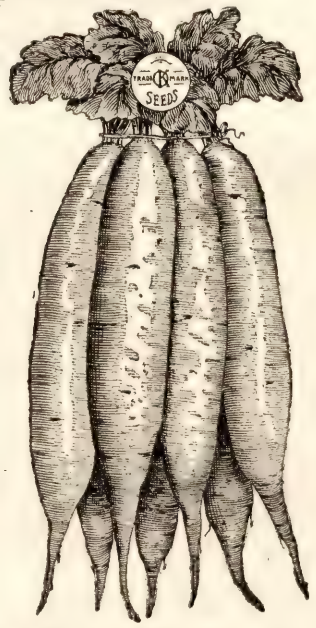
Others offer prizes for big yields and big specimens of tomatoes, but Logan's Giant is victorious for all good properties every time. In points of size, appearance, quality and yield, it is not surpassed. They frequently grow to weigh 3 pounds each and are not like some others, principally water and seeds, but solid balls of delicious pulp. The Logan's Giant frequently sells at 15 cents each, when others bring only 35 to 50 cents a bushel. If vines are trained on supports they will grow 10 feet. Here is what some growers wrote:

"Two giants weighed 36 ounces each and are the finest I ever ate." "I picked 16 pounds from one vine at one picking." "I paid $3.00 a bushel for Logan's Giant tomato to sell in my store. Other varieties were not ripe then." "I never raised or saw such fine tomatoes before in my life." "Mr. Wade of Blooming Valley brought to this office a cluster of eight Logan's Giant tomatoes that weighed ten pounds."—Farmer. "Logan's Giant is the best I ever saw. Twelve weighed 23¾ pounds. Single plants bore 30 pounds of fruit. I sold single tomatoes for 10 cents each. They ripened with the earliest."

SWEET CORN
Improved Golden Bantam

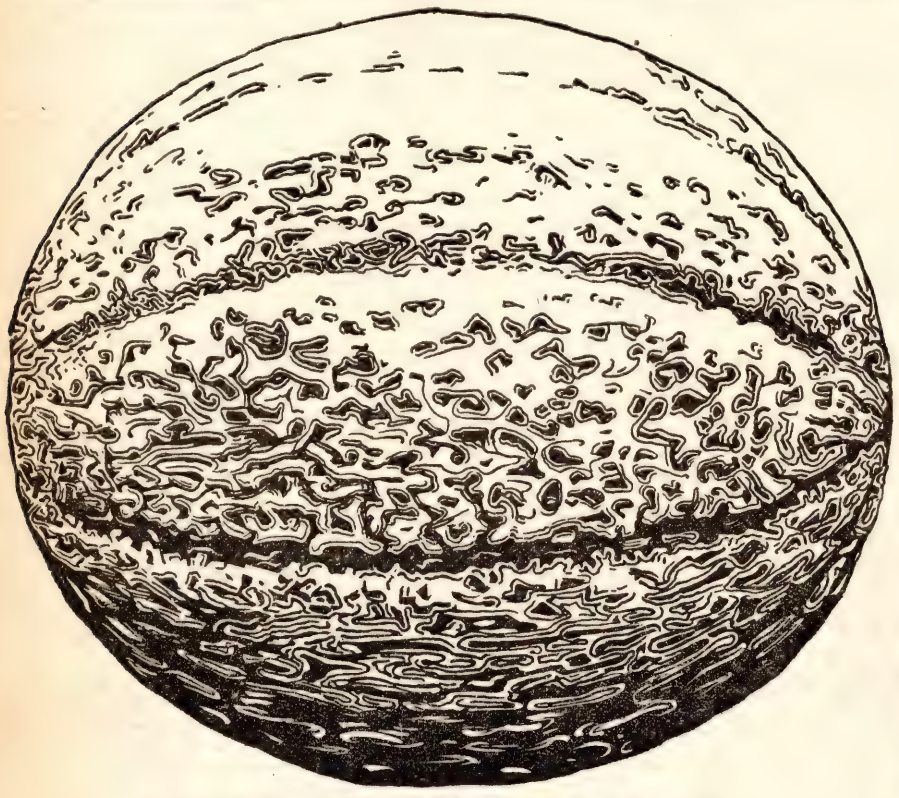
This new sweet corn is a gem for the small garden and is also the best for an early market crop. It grows very dwarf and should be planted one and one-half times as thick as ordinary varieties when it will produce nearly or quite equal to late and large varieties. It comes so early that two crops can be grown on the same ground. It is medium early. Ears small but exceedingly meaty. It is one variety that each bite makes a mouthful. Unsurpassed for sweetness and splendid flavor. If you have not been growing the Golden Bantam you have been missing a real garden luxury. It succeeds well under nearly all conditions, and in many kitchen gardens it is the only kind planted, being planted in succession.





RADISH—White Icicle

This is not strictly a new variety, but it has such great merit that we doubt whether it will be superseded in the esteem of careful and discriminating gardeners for some years yet. This is a clear white radish with transparent, white flesh. Grows rapidly, is long and shapely with small top. Continues in good condition a long time from one planting. We recommend it as the handsomest, tenderest, crispest, finest flavored White Radish that you can grow. It is just such a variety as we think merits a place in this "New Blood" collection of seeds.



MUSK MELON—Gold Lined

This new musk melon is the result of selection and breeding, using the Rocky Ford as the base. In shape it is very slightly oval. It has no ribs, but is heavily netted over the entire surface. The flesh is green, fine grain and deliciously sweet, with a gold margin next to the seed cavity, from which it was named. Gold Lined has a very distinct appearance, either whole or cut. Whether grown for home use or market, it is unexcelled for uniform shape and size, and its attractiveness and superior eating qualities.

Onion—Spanish Denia

A new, large-growing variety of the Prizetaker type, but grows larger and more round in shape. The skin is a beautiful straw color. The flesh is white, mild flavor, and is unequaled for eating uncooked. A splendid keeper in fall and through the winter. This onion is the most attractive and showy variety of all. For exhibition it cannot be beaten in size of bulbs and handsome appearance. To get the largest onions, sow in house or hot-bed and transplant; or may be sown in outdoor bed and transplanted, or where the onions are to grow. Grow it for home use and to sell.

PUMPKIN—Yellow Mammoth

This is the largest of the whole pumpkin family. It grows to immense size, and is so solid as to attain to immense weights. Single specimens have weighed 240 pounds and measured 5 to 6 feet in circumference. Besides these qualities, which recommend it as a novelty, its flesh is not coarse, but it makes excellent pies. The skin and flesh are yellow. When cooked it makes beautiful yellow pumpkin pies. If you want to grow the largest pumpkins you ever grew, plant this seed. Besides it is one of the best to put away for winter use. There is no other variety in its class when exhibiting at fairs for the prize for the largest pumpkin. If very large specimens are wanted plant with an abundance of manure under the hill, remove all but one plant, and then allow not more than two to set on a vine.

"Success to Up-to-Date"

Dear Editor—I send along a dollar for UP-TO-DATE for three years. Every old scrap of agricultural publication we pick up to read urges us to raise more, even double our crops, but never a hint at what we are to get for our products. It makes me tired. As it is there are many crops sold at an actual loss to the farmer, but we have grown so accustomed to it that some of us really seem to like it, for we do nothing to remedy matters. Success to UP-TO-DATE.—P. L. Riegel, Rochester, Minn.



POTATO
Model Market



This new potato is of the well known and formerly highly esteemed Burbank and Prince Albert types. This is its first year of introduction and we predict it will become one of the standard varieties when its good qualities are known. In season it is medium late. It is a strong grower of vine, sets tubers numerously, which it brings to good market and large size. Shape as shown in illustration, flattened on sides. The skin is white, flesh white, solid and never hollow. For cooking, Model Market is simply "fine."

The more you get acquainted with the Model Market potato the better you will like it. As seed of this variety will sell at high prices for some years to come, those who get this free start can quickly see that this new potato will be worth more to them than we are asking for a years' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The seed we will send you will produce 3 to 8 bushels, if grown according to instructions we send with each lot. Remember, Model Market is distinct and new and now first introduced.



FIELD CORN
Ten-to-One White Dent

This peculiar name was given to this corn because an average, well grown ear has ten ounces of corn to one ounce of cob. This corn is an extra early variety and the largest eared corn we know of. Because of its quick growth and early maturity it is the best for planting for early feed and the best for late planting and replanting. Also it is hardly excelled as a general cropper where yield is the prime consideration. It will outyield in CORN most late and more rank-growing kinds. Particularly is this the case on soil that is not very rich in plant food, otherwise known as thin soil. The ear is long, grains deep, dented, but very solid and never chaffy. The shape of the grain and relative size of the grains and cob can be measured by looking at the illustration made from a photograph. The corn is pure white on a white cob. There is no better variety of corn for feeding whole or broken, to cattle. It is suited for latitude of the southern part of Michigan and South.

GRASS—Sudan

This has been called "The Agricultural Sensation of the Age." It was introduced into this country a few years ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a variety of the sorghums, but it differs from the other varieties in that Sudan grass makes a very superior quality of hay that is eagerly eaten by horses, mules, cattle and sheep. For stock it is claimed to be as nourishing as timothy and clover hay. It has been grown with remarkable success in many parts of the country. While it is peculiarly valuable to the parts of the country subject to severe droughts and excessively hot temperatures, yet it has succeeded in so many other places that it is highly important that each farmer test it for himself. Our free packet will permit this. And, as we send enough to sow quite a plot of ground, seed can be saved from it for future sowings, if desired

While the Sudan grass is peculiarly valuable in the dry sections of the country, yet the more rain it has the faster it grows and the greater the yield. It's this way: The yield of hay in a very dry season or section will be from one to two tons per acre, while with good rainfall the yield runs up to 4 or 5 tons an acre. Like Alfalfa, it can be cut two or three times in a season.

Sudan grass should not be planted until the ground becomes warm and then it can be planted any time up to about 80 days before frost is expected. It is an annual, so there is no danger of it occupying the ground after the first year. Two to 5 pounds will plant an acre in drills, but if sown broadcast, 10 to 25 pounds are usually sown.



EXPERIMENT STATION REPORTS ON SUDAN GRASS

NEBRASKA—In many parts of the state it will, no doubt, take a definite and valuable place among forage crops.—W. P. Snyder, Supt.

ARKANSAS—Two crops were cut for hay this year (1913), averaging almost 2 tons per cutting per acre. In the central and southern part of the state four cuttings were made, netting almost 6 tons per acre. The seed when drilled was in rows 3 feet apart and 3 to 5 lbs. of seed sown per acre. When broadcasted 25 to 30 lbs. of seed was used.—Martin Nelson, Director.

COLORADO—Have grown it 2 years under irrigation. It yielded nearly 2,000 lbs. of seed per acre. Under dry farming it made 2½ tons of hay an acre. It was fed as green forage each morning to milch cows with excellent results. As an annual forage or hay crop, no other plant can hope to surpass it in Colorado.—Philo K. Blinn, Specialist.

MONTANA—Under irrigation the yield was 4.35 tons per acre. It grew more than 6 feet high and made hay of good quality. This experiment station is at an altitude of 4,800 feet. It is also destined to be one of the leading dry-land forage crops for this section. We regard it as the most promising forage or hay crop ever introduced into this state.—Alfred Atkinson, Professor of Agronomy.

TENNESSEE—We have grown Sudan grass three years. We consider it well suited to our conditions and are recommending it in place of German millet. We recommend 24 lbs. of seed for broadcasting, one-half this or less if in drills, and especially if grown for seed.—C. A. Mooers, Agronomist.

LOUISIANA—We have grown it for 3 years. On extra good land 2 or 3 tons is favorable a third cutting may be made.—W. R. Dodson, Director.

Our 1915 Free Seed Distribution is now before you, and we make you three propositions, any one of which you may embrace:

Proposition No. 1: Send us 50 cents for your own subscription one year and 10 cents extra toward the postage and we will send you the entire collection of 17 varieties of NEW BLOOD seeds postpaid. If you are a subscriber now your time will be extended a year.

Proposition No. 2: Or get two of your neighbors to subscribe for a year at 50 cents each. Send the $1.00 collected with the names and we will send you the paper a year, also the entire collection of 17 varieties of NEW BLOOD seeds postpaid. If you are a subscriber now your time will be extended a year.

Proposition No. 3: Or, if you find it will be easier to get the subscribers by giving them seeds, too, you may make up a club of four (4) at 50 cents each—$2.00—and 10 cents each extra for postage on the seeds—40 cents—total, $2.40. Then each of the four will receive the paper one year, also each one will receive the entire free seed distribution of 17 varieties.



MAIL THE BELOW ACCEPTANCE BLANK TODAY

As the number of collections of seeds that we can distribute is limited, we hope you will send your order before you lay this aside. As to the wisdom of such a course there cannot be any doubt remaining after you have read the descriptions. There are individual articles in the collection that, within a year, you can sell the product from the seed at several times the cost of subscription. We have in mind particularly the potato, field corn and grass seed. All of these will be worth fancy prices for a few years. But we will make the paper itself the best investment you ever made.

ACCEPTANCE BLANK

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. 3, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—I accept your proposition No..... (Write 1, 2 or 3) and enclose $..... in payment for the same. (If you send a club, write names on another sheet. WRITE PERFECTLY PLAIN—Print the letters, if necessary. Always say "new" or "renewal" as the subscriber may be.)

My Name ..... Are you a new or renewal sub?.....

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(Additional subscribers, if any, attach more paper.)

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Seasonable Work for March

Spring Pigs

THE TIME is approaching when it will be necessary to look after not only the brood sows that are expected to farrow early, but the little pigs that come along when the weather is chilly and disagreeable. A little forethought and preparation may mean the saving of a large number of pigs that will represent considerable value. Some two weeks before the pigs are expected to arrive, it is well to fix the pen in which the sow is to be when farrowing time comes. It is a good plan to have them accustomed to the place, and get quieted down, as if they were at home. The place should be dry and warm. No wet and dirty straw should be allowed to accumulate in the nest, but breath of the sow will warm it, and all will go as well as in June. If the inclosure is large, stand something around her to make it small, so that it can be warm. Sometimes pigs begin to arrive before we expect them, or are ready, and then we have to devise some plan to save them. Take a barrel and put into it a little finely cut straw or clover hay, just enough to cover the bottom an inch or two. Then take a jug and fill it with very warm water, and set in the barrel, after you have put it in a handy place near or in the farrowing pen. As fast as the pigs arrive put them in the barrel, with the jug setting in the middle of the bottom, and cover the top of the barrel, if necessary, to keep the pigs warm. Allow the pigs to remain until they are dry, when they can be put with the mother to get their milk. By taking pains to make them warm and comfortable all will go along well. Sometimes when pigs are farrowed in a cold place one will crawl away from the mother and the nest, and will become chilled. Even if they do not show much, if any, signs of life, do not give them up. Put some water in a pail just as hot as you can bear your hands, and hold the little pig in it, keeping the ears and nose out. Hold him there until he warms up and revives, after which rub him dry and keep in a warm place until he is strong enough to go back to the mother.

It is always best to give the sow some laxative food a little while before she farrows to prevent the fevered condition that causes her to eat pigs. Some wheat bran, or a little linseed oil meal, in the feed will be a good remedy to use as a preventive. Also give a little salt in the feed regularly. If she has been neglected and is constipated and dives at the pigs, take them away at once and throw her a hcunk of salt pork to appease her, for the time being, and give ten to fifteen drops of tincture of aconite in a laxative sloppy food, every few hours, until she becomes quiet, when the pigs can be returned with safety.

As soon as the pigs are old enough to begin to look around a little, see that they have some exercise, and keep the nest dry. By the time they are nearly three weeks old, and begin to look for something to eat, put a little trough where they can get it, and scald some middlings. Put in one or two tablespoonfuls of low grade molasses, thin with some new, sweet milk. They will soon learn to eat this, and it should be given them twice a day. After a few days they can be given sour milk, instead of sweet. The feed will be valuable to start the pigs to growing, and is a good preventive of the thumps, an ailment that takes a large number of pigs each year.



Modern telephony has been brought to such a degree of perfection that a person in New York City can talk to another in San Francisco and less than one second of time be consumed by the sound in traveling.

Treatment of Garget

At this time of the year when cows are being highly fed on high protein grain much trouble will arise with garget. The causes of the trouble are legion, but probably careless milking is responsible for the greater number of cases. I have had an opportunity to try all the varieties of remedies, all good and effective, but I find the remedy that is the surest and easiest to apply is one that suits the farmer best. This consists of rubbing the bag faithfully as many as six or eight times a day with camphorated oil. Do this at the earliest possible time, and do not lose any time. Don't feed much of any grain until the case is pretty well cured. The main and only thing to strive for is to keep the milk from the affected quarter. To that end strip out the udder, every drop, every time the oil is applied. If a watery serum forms instead of milk the quarter is lost for the season and perhaps forever. The milk secreting power of the gland is lost. A cow is more likely to have trouble of this kind after once having it, so unusual care is necessary to keep her right. Unless a valuable animal, the best plan is to turn her into beef. So far as my experience goes, cows never die of this disease, but certain complications might cause a fatal termination. For simple caked bag after calving there is nothing equal to melted tallow. Smear the whole bag with a very thick coating, and the improvement will be immediate. The inflammation passes off quickly through this cool medium. There is probably no one trouble that upsets the farmer's plans so completely as these udder difficulties.

The Cow's Ration

If your feeding ration has not been satisfactory now is a good time to make a change, and better balance the cow's ration. Figuring a balanced ration for dairy cows has had so many terrors that the average farmer hardly cares to make a trial of the computation. For a long time it was thought that we must have a ratio of 1:5.5 with almost no variation. More recently it has been found that any ration from 1:4.5 to 1:6.5 or possibly a little wider range might be allowed. This means one pound of protein to four, five or six or more pounds of carbohydrates. Since any good ration has in its roughage a fair amount of protein, this may as well be assigned



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NO OTHER MACHINE OR implement used on the farm receives anywhere near such constant use, nor is there any other farm machine or equipment with which quality of work means so much and first cost means so little.

IF THE SEPARATOR RUNS hard, gets out of order or isn't easy to wash, it's a constant bother, and it only takes a very little loss of cream at each separation, when multiplied 730 times, to run into a good deal of money, very soon more than the original cost of the machine. But no matter how small the loss, it is too big a handicap for any cow owner to try to work with.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, the men who know most about cream separators, the creamerymen, long ago came to the conclusion that the De Laval was the only machine they could afford to use. That's why 98% of the cream separators used in creameries and milk plants the world over are De Lavals.

NO MATTER WHERE YOU go you will find the biggest and best dairymen almost invariably are De Laval users. Experience has taught them that it is the best and most economical cream separator.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO experiment with cream separators any more because the men who are best able to judge as to the merits of the cream separator have already done that for you, and the result of their conclusion is evidenced by the practically exclusive use of the De Laval in creameries and milk plants and the fact that over 1,750,000 farm and dairy size De Lavals—more than all other makes combined—are in daily use.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and arrange for payment of same as is most convenient. If you don't know the local De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as given below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

to keeping up the animal body, and we can figure on the grain for milk production. If we assign .05 pounds of protein to one of milk, or one pound of protein to twenty of milk, we shall be far wrong in our calculations.

There is still another way to ascertain a balance ration. The method is brought out by Prof. Wing of Cornell. The plan is to divide feeds into three groups, as follows: low protein, high protein and medium protein. The low protein group includes the grains and corn meal and hominy chop. The high protein class, such feeds as dry distillery grains, gluten, buckwheat middlings free from hulls, cottonseed meal and oilmeal. In the medium group we have malt sprouts, dry brewers grains, wheat bran and the other wheat feeds. It will be seen that the class called high protein has an analysis of from 30 to 40 per cent. protein. The medium group runs from about 15 per cent. in the case of wheat feeds to nearly 25 per cent. in the brewery products, the average being about 20 per cent. The grains have in the neighborhood of ten per cent. of protein. It may do to make a mixture of four different kinds of feeds, but one of six or eight kinds is generally considered better. At least three plants ought to be included in a ration. It is bad practice to use all heavy feeds in making a mixture. With fair regard to these features, we may proceed to make up a ration by using two kinds from the high protein group and one from each of the others. Or it might do to take two from the medium class and one from each of the others. Since a larger number of kinds is advisable it might be even better to take three from the high-class and two from each others. It will be wise to keep the prices well in mind when making the selection. Suppose we make a test of this. Let us make a table after the following manner:

—Low Protein—

Hominy—1 lb. and corn, oats, buckwheat, rye, etc.—1 lb.

—High Protein—

Distillery grains—2 lbs.; gluten, buckwheat middlings, cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal—1 lb.

—Medium Protein—

Malt Sprouts and dry brewers grains—1 lb.; wheat bran and wheat middlings, etc.—1 lb.

The above makes a mixture of 7 pounds and is sufficient for a cow that gives from 25 to 28 pounds of milk. If a cow gives 40 pounds of milk she may need twelve pounds of such a mixture. In case one is not feeding silage it would not be out of place to substitute a pound of oil meal for the gluten. That would make the ration cost a little more, but it would be much better for the cow. If the gluten costs nearly as much as the distillery grains I should use a little more of the latter and omit the former.

By placing the table or one similar before him, one can, by taking into account the price of feeds and the other factors of feeding problems, make up a ration without any serious trouble. It will be noticed that all mixed feeds, molasses mixtures and proprietary feeds are omitted from the tables. This is intentional, for such feeds are not as satisfactory as the other feeds.

Feeding Young Calves

During the month of March there will be borne into the world many calves. They must have proper feeding and care to make good cows. The calves may be started on new milk until two or three weeks old, when they may be put on skim milk. But then they need something other than the skim milk in order to replace the fat which has been taken from the milk. Cooked flax seed or linseed oil meal makes one of the very best substitutes. It should be cooked into a thick gruel and mixed in the milk, in quantities according to the age of the calf. Besides give them to eat dry, ground corn and oats. In raising skim-milk calves, dilute the whole milk for about a week after calving, replacing whole milk with skim milk at the rate of an additional quart each week so that at six weeks they should be on skim milk without any whole milk. Good strong calves fed as directed will make good producing cows. Of course they must be given plenty of exercise, well bedded, good sunlight and kept free from lice.

The Farm Separator

If you do not have a separator you should get one this spring. There are some excellent reasons why every farmer should own and operate a separator. There is little or no loss of skim milk, which of course, is very valuable for feeding most all farm animals. There is less danger of introducing diseases in the milk, like tuberculosis if the milk is skimmed at home and the milk produced upon the farm is fed. Time is saved in not having to haul whole milk to the factory. Less bulky products have to be cared for upon the farm. There is also a wider market for cream and milk in most localities.

Calfmeal and Feeding

THE INDIANA Experiment Station is at present experimenting with a calfmeal system of feeding which appears to be giving excellent results. The meal is made up of equal parts, by weight, of linseed meal, red dog flour, hominy feed and bloodmeal. Red dog flour is a low-grade of feeding flour standing midway between baking flour and middlings. It may be secured from the Bay State Mill Company of Winona, Minn., the Sleepy Eye Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., the Acme-Evans Milling Company of Indianapolis and some of the other large milling companies. Bloodmeal may be secured from almost any of the large abattoirs, such as Armour and Swift at Chicago and Kingan & Co., Indianapolis.

The calf is allowed to remain with the cow for four-and-a-half to five days, when it is placed on bucket feeding, being given eight or ten pounds of whole milk. When seven days old, one or two ounces of the above calf-

Best Way to Save Alfalfa Hay

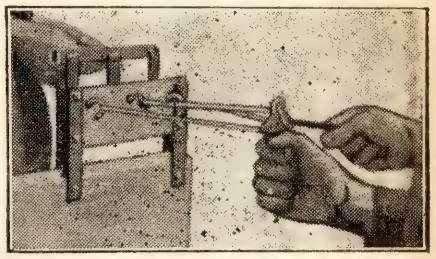


Clover and Cow Pea Hay

No more spoiling from rain or hot sun when you use the Ewing Hay Truck. Big saving in handling. Write for free booklet.

OWENSBORO WAGON CO., Inc., Dept. 903, Owensboro, Ky.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Rope Halters 2 Cents Each

Make Them Yourself From Binder Twine

You can make your own rope halters with an Ideal rope machine. They will cost you only 2 cents apiece and will be fully as good as any you can buy.

The Ideal Rope Machine Costs Only $1.00

You get the agency with every order if you want it. The machine is guaranteed to last a life time. Write for circular or send $1.00 for machine and agency.

E. O. BERG MFG. CO.,
Dept. B, Madison, Minnesota

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

This Wonderful Machine Has Actually Revolutionized Butter Making on the Farm

Capacity For All Farm Purposes



Saves Half the Work—Makes More and Better Butter

Instead of the old, tiresome way of churning an hour or more to make the butter come, you can take the **same amount** of cream you are now churning, put it in a Fayway and get **more** and **better** butter in half the time it is possible for you to get in any other way under the most favorable conditions. It does away entirely with the muss and drudgery because the Fayway is the easiest running buttermaker ever invented.

Now these are **facts—not** extravagant claims. Thousands of farmers are getting these results with the Fayway right along. Read what John Andrews, owner and editor of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, has to say about this great buttermaking machine; also what a few owners write us about the wonderful success they are having with it.

Absolutely Sanitary—Easy to Keep Sweet and Clean

The Fayway TRADE MARK Butter Separator

Will Last A Lifetime—Nothing to Get Out of Order

Not a churn, but a scientific, practical machine that works on an entirely different principle from any churn ever made.

All churns **beat or whip** the butter fat out of the cream. This **breaks** the fat globules and makes greasy, salvy butter that spoils quickly. The "Fayway" has a center hollow shaft through which a strong current of air is forced, blowing all the butter fat upward where it quickly forms into golden, pea shaped granules, ready to be worked. Absolutely free from impurities of any kind, the butter is washed and worked in half the time "churned butter" requires. And, oh, such butter! Firm and waxy in texture, of superior grain and beautiful golden color, you'll say it's the finest you ever saw or tasted! No wonder that, packed in Fayway 1 lb. cartons, it brings 5c to 10c more per pound than ordinary dairy butter. **It's worth it!**

What John Andrews Thinks of The Fayway

The Fayway is a new kind of a butter separator that came out with what looked like extravagant claims. We did not care to advertise it to our readers until these claims were established to our satisfaction. We sent a man to Cincinnati and unbeknown to the manufacturers, he spent a half day in a dairy where the Fayway Butter Separator was being used. Our man saw it do all and more than was claimed for it, and came back enthusiastic. The manufacturers of the Fayway have confidence enough in their machine to stand back of it with the strongest kind of a guarantee. We made an investigation that satisfies us that it is a good thing.

Makes Best Butter In Town

When I first tried to make butter, I worked for hours, and then had inferior butter. I tried many churns, and heeded all advice, but after a year I was still making poor butter and wasting a lot of cream. By chance I saw the Fayway advertised, and I wrote for one. Since then my troubles have ceased and although I have lived on a farm less than 3 years, I now have the reputation of making the best dairy butter in town, and the credit is all due to the Fayway.

The Fayway Co. has absolutely lived up to their agreement and by following their advice, I have recovered at least 20 per cent more butter from my cream and marketed it at top price.

MRS. J. W. McCLOY, Eden, N. Y.

Butter in Exactly 5 Minutes

After heating our cream to 60 we proceeded to churn; it took me exactly five minutes to make the butter. Heretofore we have taken from seven to eight hours to churn the same amount of cream. Our cows are all strippers, and it is a hard matter to make butter with the old style churn. My wife is delighted with the Fayway, and no more proof is required. You had given me thirty days in which to try it, but this simple trial is sufficient.

CHARLES U. STROUD, Mora, New Mexico.

Demand For Fayway Butter Larger Than I Can Supply

The Fayway Butter Separator certainly does make fine butter; no hard work with ladle after it comes together. I work it just 2 minutes and it is as fine as silk. Have tested the butter in a varying temperature and after 3 weeks it was as good as the day it was churned. Already my demand for Fayway Butter is larger than I can supply.

MRS. FRED KOHLER, Hamilton, Ohio.

This Fayway Butter Brings 7½¢ More Per Pound

We have raised the price on our butter from 30 to 37 1-2c per lb., or better still our customers have raised it for us since we are using your machine.

J. H. BOELTE, News Ferry, Va.

30 Days Free Trial

If you were absolutely convinced of the truth of everything we have here told you about the Fayway, you'd buy one in a minute. But it sounds almost too good to be true, so perhaps you are not to blame if you are a little bit skeptical. Why not, then, let us convince you by sending you a Fayway for a 30 days free trial. You'll be under no obligations to keep or pay for the machine if you are **not** convinced that every word we say is true or if for any reason at all you don't wish to keep it. The 30 days trial is ABSOLUTELY FREE.

$1,000 Bank Guarantee Bond

We have deposited $1,000 with a Cincinnati Bank as a guarantee that we will faithfully perform our every promise to anyone sending for the Fayway for a free trial. You can't possibly lose a penny by taking advantage of this liberal free trial offer because you risk absolutely nothing.

Don't overlook the fact that we also furnish every purchaser of a Fayway with Cartons, Parchment Wrapping Paper and a 1-lb. Butter Mold—all free. With this Fayway buttermaking outfit you can have a complete creamery right on your farm—a creamery that the women folks can tend to because the little work involved is so easy and pleasant. Yes, and put up in these attractive, sanitary, dust and moisture proof cartons your Fayway butter can hold its own with the best creamery butter in the land either in the store or with private trade—and command the same fancy prices. Any number of Fayway owners tell us they actually get

5c to 10c More Per Pound than they were ever able to get for their best churned butter. The extra profits from the same amount of cream you are now churning will quickly pay for a Fayway many times.

Complete Course in Buttermaking Free
Shows how to build up a big, profitable butter business. You need this course, no matter how much you know about buttermaking.

Mail Coupon Now! For free facts and proof. Send now—you're losing money every day you delay.

THE FAYWAY CO., 505 John St., Cincinnati, O.



FREE CARTONS, Parchment Paper and Butter Mold

CARTON made from heavy, solid manila board, paraffined both sides—highest quality board ever used in a butter carton. Quicker and easier to fill than any other—no long open seams to admit air. Holds shape till destroyed. Keeps butter fresh, clean and sweet.

PARCHMENT WRAPPING PAPER. Your name and address printed on each sheet—a big advertisement for your butter. These wrappers act as protection and keep all impurities and odors away from the butter.

BUTTER MOLD. Made of hardwood maple. Molds butter into prints that fit regulation 1 lb. carton.

All of above furnished FREE to every purchaser of a Fayway Butter Separator.

The Fayway Co., 505 John St., Cincinnati, O.
Send facts about 30 Days' Free Trial Offer, and Free Course in Buttermaking, also proof and legal guarantee.

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TOWN.....

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Is Your Time Worth 10 Dollars PER HOUR

We can make it worth that much to you! Just devote an hour to mixing your own medicated salt. We'll guarantee a saving of $7.75 on every 300 pounds you use. Experienced stockmen prefer

COOPER'S Medico KEEPS STOCK HEALTHY

as the ideal concentrated worm medicine. Easily mixed, cheaper than others, guaranteed more effective. Good for all kinds of stock as a worm destroyer and tonic. Backed by 70 years' experience and numerous satisfied users.

Booklet "Worm Destruction" FREE

Tells all about Worm Losses and how they may be stopped by using "Medico." Learn why we guarantee it to do the work. Investigate its merits by writing for free booklet TODAY.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
Box A-1, 152 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Get these 3 Books FREE

"Silo Profits," "The Watch-tower of Prosperity" and our 1915 Catalog are the world's standard books on silos and silage. They show why you ought to have an

INDIANA SILO

because it is the best preserver of ensilage, costs least in the long run, is easiest to erect and pays for itself out of what it saves in feed bills. Lasts a lifetime without repairs.

Write for these books today. They will not cost you one cent. Address nearest office.

THE INDIANA SILO CO., 648 Union Bldg., Anderson, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo. 648 Exchange Bldg. Des Moines, Ia. 648 Indiana Bldg. Fort Worth, Tex. 648 Live Stock Ex. Bldg.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



International Harvester Cream Separators

THOUSANDS of farmers now own **International** cream separators. They separate the milk at milking time when it separates best. Once or twice a week they have only the cream to take to the creamery and the fresh, warm skim milk builds up fat, healthy pigs and calves. They save slow and wasteful skimming by hand and save many creamery trips.

International Harvester cream separators—**Lily, Primrose or Dairymaid,** give you longest wear and best service. Experts design International Harvester separators. They build them strong, perfectly adjusted, and easy to operate. Note for example the low supply can, the high skim milk spout, the strong sanitary open-base frame, and such interior perfections as the tool steel spindles, the bronze bushings, the spiral gears, etc.

If you will write us we will send you illustrated catalogues telling all about International Harvester separators. If you do not know who sells them we will tell you where they may be seen.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

meal is placed in the milk, the amount being increased day by day until, when six weeks old, the calf is receiving 18 or 20 ounces of calfmeal a day.

The meal is mixed with water, the proportion being one part of meal to seven parts of water. As the mixture of meal and water is added to the whole milk, the latter is reduced, the calf being placed on a straight ration of meal and water when six weeks of age. The amount is gradually increased after that period until, when six months old, 24 to 26 ounces of meal is being fed a day. The meal is mixed with water at blood temperature and fed immediately.

In addition to the milk substitute, a grain ration made up of ground corn and oats, equal parts by weight, is fed after ten days of age; also a fine quality of alfalfa hay. Water and salt are kept before the calf at all times and the usual precautions taken concerning housing and sanitation. In cases of scours the ration is reduced one-half and, if conditions do not improve within 12 hours, the following treatment is given: 1 ounce of bismuth subnitrate; ½ ounce of salol, and 3 ounces of bicarbonate soda. Dose: One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

In raising calves on calfmeal, it seems necessary to supply some of the protein from animal substance, as it is well known that animal protein is more easily assimilated than vegetable protein. It is for this reason that a rather large per cent. of bloodmeal was found to be necessary. There is also on the market prepared calfmeal.

Diversified Feeding

Probably W. P. Firke has set a new crop rotation plan and surpassed every other scheme of rotation in farming. Mr. Firke's farm is called "A Feeding Farm." He rotates on geese, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. For instance, he has fed and shipped over 26,000 geese during the winter. The geese are bought up in the autumn in ordinary condition and placed in his large feeding barns and fattened. Now that the geese have been marketed, he has put in the feeding barns 100 head of fine cattle. The cattle he puts on full feed of silage, cotton meal, shelled corn, corn fodder and straw. Mr. Firke expects to feed the cattle 100 days and add three pounds of flesh daily to each animal. With his feed of cottonseed meal, softened grain, silage, fodder and straw he expects to make a half bushel of feed give as much gain in beef as a full bushel fed under the old method. He also has 1,200 head of sheep that will soon be placed on full feed. Also, 100 head of hogs. The sheep will be fed same as the cattle, except there is green rye growing on the farm on which they will also be turned. He is also feeding a carload of horses.

Mr. Firke has acquired a reputation as a "goose king." His methods of feeding are being studied by farmers' institutions and individuals.



The reader is asked to turn to pages 12, 13 and 14 of this issue, and read about this new potato, and how to get a good start of seed free. Up-to-Date Farming will send enough seed to ... 3 to 8 bushels, when planted according to directions. This is a new potato, named by us and first distributed this year. It will be catalogued by some seedsmen next year and priced at $5.00 a bushel.

The Same Milkers for Cows

It is well to always have the same person milk a cow, as it takes more or less time to learn to milk each cow properly, and when the milkers are frequently changing about, the difference between their methods is apparent to the cow and is likely to fret her. She will give down her milk readily when the same milker milks her each time. Some cows will not give down their milk at all to a strange milker. Care in regard to having the same milkers always milk the individual cows is certain to be beneficial.

Live Stock and Dairy Notes

There are many laws to protect wild animals from hunters, but there is no law in any state, that we are aware of, to protect prospective dairy and beef calves from butchers.

Farmers and dairy men who will prepare a silo and feed silage to their stock for the first time this year will first know the value of a green feed in winter time.

Sweet clover pasture is not nearly as dangerous to cause bloat as alfalfa and red clover.

Unless the culling process has been thorough, in every dairy will be found strong milkers, some medium milkers and some "boarders."

Pure-bred cows should have pure-bred attention.—*Clemson College.*

Just a reminder. The last quart of milk given by a cow is the richest. Moral: Milk the cow clean every time.

Dehorning a cow does not check her milk flow, therefore we may conclude that it is not the painful operation that some people consider it.

The farmer can get the very highest price for hay and grain by selling it as milk, cream or butter; besides the loss of farm fertility is then at a minimum.

Keep individual records with each cow in your herd whether a dairy herd or merely having a farm herd.

Know your cow is as important as 'Know thyself." All cows that a test places below the profitable standard should be fattened and slaughtered.

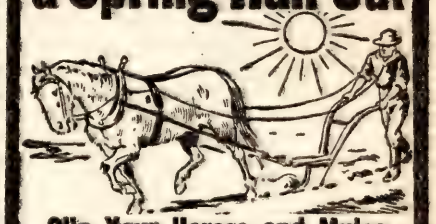
A cow that gives her own weight in milk every three weeks for a whole year is certainly some wonderful cow. This was the performance of the Guernsey cow, Murne Cowan, 19597, owned by O. C. Barber, of Akron, Ohio. The report says that the first test began three months after freshening and in one year she gave 16,729.31 pounds of milk, or 845.41 pounds of butter fat. This was her first test as a six-year-old. Another test was made which was completed February 19, 1915. It was 24,008 pounds of milk equal to 1,098.18 pounds of butter fat. This test, it is stated, placed her at the head of all competitors. The former record was 22,761 pounds of milk.

The attention of our readers is called to an offer by the publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to supply subscribers with blooming gladioli bulbs by the pound at a nominal price. Also we call particular attention to the distribution of new and improved varieties of garden and farm seeds, and of a new variety of seed potatoes that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is making this Spring. These are also free to subscribers. Read on pages 12, 13 and 14.

While thinking about swatting the fly, why not swat many of the worthless dogs that are in nearly every neighborhood.

Six County Agents from six counties in Iowa recently met at the Iowa State College and they placed on themselves an estimate of their worth. It was one-half million dollars to the farming interests of the six counties. It is not always wise to buy a person according to his own estimate of his worth.

Give Your Horses a Spring Hair Cut



Clip Your Horses and Mules Before the Spring Work Begins

They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better — get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Insist on having

The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine



It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are cut from solid steel bar, enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head. Get one from your dealer, or send to us $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and shipping charges back if you are not more than satisfied.

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224 ONTARIO STREET Chicago, Ills.
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.



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$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL



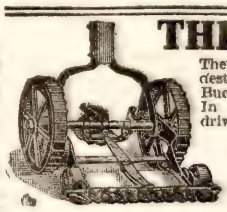
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
BOX 3149 Bainbridge, N. Y.



THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Something New

Only $1.50 and you'll wonder how you did without it.



We absolutely guarantee this Cow Hobble will prevent you cow from kicking, switching her tail or doing you harm from her being frightened.

A child can milk the meanest cow with it. It takes only two seconds to put it on. Anyone can break in a new cow with it absolutely without fear, or harm to the cow. Remember, your gentle cow should also be shackeled because her tent might be sore, or she be frightened, and your milk split.

If after one week you are not absolutely satisfied, return it at our expense and receive your money.

Delivered anywhere in the U.S., Canada or Mexico, for $1.50.

This is something you have never seen before, and something that everyone who owns a cow should have. Agents Wanted

The Connell Shackle Company
225 Grant Street Hoquiam, Wash.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Flying Swede Binder Twine 6¾c per lb.

Ask for our interesting catalogue and net cash prices on Flying Swede Implements, Vehicles and Wagons.

O'Neil Implement Company
Marseilles, Illinois

OH I SEE



OLDS' Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1

"Best Oat For Rich Soils."
"Best Oat In The World."
Statements made at Wis. Experiment Station.

Average yield reported by 166 members Wis. Ex. Assn., 52.8 bushels per acre, 80% more than oat yield for United States.

OLDS' 96-PAGE ENLARGED CATALOG
fully describes. Big list splendid oats, barley, corn, potatoes, clovers, alfalfa, garden seeds, flower seeds, etc. Write today. Free Samples.

L. L. OLDS SEED COMPANY
Drawer 45 Madison, Wis.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

20 Packets Seeds-10c

We want every reader to test our superior "HARRIS SEEDS THAT HUSTLE." Send 10c now—before you forget—for this mammoth collection. We send you 20 separate packets, finest varieties—one each—of Beets, Chard, Cabbage, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Cress, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Turnip; also packet each of finest poppies and cosmos; also Children's Botanical Garden, a collection of flower seeds. With this collection we will send rebate check for 10c and our big free catalogue of world's finest seeds.

HARRIS BROS. SEED CO.
227 So. Main Street, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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PURE SEEDS

TESTED, FRESH, FULL OF VIGOR



The kind you can depend on—Pure, Genuine and Unadulterated. Our customers our best advertisers. Everything from A to Z. Field, Farm, Vegetable, Flower seeds. Fruit, Shrubbery, Trees, Plants all kinds. Get it now—our new different and original complete 1915 Pure Seed Book and Planting Guide. Also wholesale list. Book sent free for asking postpaid. An eye opener; work of art, six colors; 300 pictures. Send a postal today for your free copy.

GALLOWAY BROS. & CO.
631 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

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JAPAN ROSE BUSHES

The Wonder of the World.

Rose Bushes with roses on them in 8 weeks from the time the seed was planted. It may not seem possible but we Guarantee it to be so. They will BLOOM EVERY TEN WEEKS Winter or Summer, and when 3 years old Will have 5 or 6 hundred roses on each bush. Will grow in the house in the winter as well as in the ground in summer. Roses All The Year Around. Package of seed with directions and our guarantee by mail 10 cts.

Japan Seed Co. Box 44 So. Norwalk, Conn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

NEW FLOWER-WONDER

FREE Imperial Jap. Morning Glory; gigantic flowers of beautiful and variegated coloring; showy foliage. Send your name on a postal and get a *generous* package of it FREE and POSTPAID; also our 1915 COLORED CATALOG of *high-quality, low priced* Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds and Fruits. Write NOW!

MILLS SEED CO., Box 50, WASHINGTON, IA.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Free Catalog



FREE BIG CATALOG OF LIVE SEEDS and Plants and Pkt. Giant Pansy Sent FREE. Best New Seeds sure to grow, at low prices. Gardeners ask for Wholesale List.

ALNEER BROS.
No. 20A. Blk., Rockford, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sweet Clover Seed direct from grower, price and circular how to grow it. "Free."
John A. Sheehan, Falmouth, Ky., R. 4.

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"VIM" ENGINE



$25 COMPLETE

Save money by using Vim 1¼ H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensative governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer.

THE VIM MOTOR CO.,
943 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio

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Alfalfa Clover

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Our prices the lowest for best seed. Write for prices.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Orchard and Garden

Producing and Marketing

Formulae for Sprays

THESE FORMULAE are printed as a supplement to the Spray Calendar published in our last issue. They can be prepared without difficulty by anybody who will follow directions carefully, and will give the desired results when applied according to the instructions given in the Spray Calendar. Clip these formulae, as you did the Spray Calendar, and paste them both on a large piece of cardboard, so that they may be hung on the wall, where they will always be at hand when needed. In our following issues there will be articles describing the various types of spray pumps and spraying methods. If preferred, the prepared sprays can be bought at seed stores and some drug and hardware stores.

The formulae given below are designed to cover the needs of farmers and horticulturists. Each formula is numbered so that reference can be made to it by its corresponding number in the Spray Calendar. Fungicides and insecticides may often be combined in spraying and where Bordeaux mixture is used for fungus diseases this practice is recommended. Use materials of known strength and quality, follow the directions given, apply thoroughly and at the proper times and good returns will be the result.

Fungicides

1. Bordeaux Mixture

Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol)	4 pounds
Quicklime (not air slaked)	4 pounds
Water to make	50 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of cheese-cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime by addition of a small quantity of water, and when slaked cover freely with water and stir. Strain the milk of lime thus made into the copper sulphate. Pour more water of the remaining lime, stir and strain into the other until all lime but stone lumps is taken up. The mixture should be made fresh before using and any left over for a time should be thrown out or have fresh lime added.

For rots, molds, mildews and all fungus diseases.

2. Bordeaux Mixture
(Weaker solution than No. 1)

Copper Sulphate	2 pounds
Quicklime	2 pounds
Water to make	50 gallons

For use on such trees as have foliage injured by Bordeaux 1. (For peach trees and similar fruits.)

3. Bordeaux Mixture and Iron Sticker

Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol)	2 pounds
Iron Sulphate (copperas)	4 pounds
Quicklime	6 pounds
Water to make	50 gallons

Used as a substitute for Bordeaux 1 upon most fruits in foliage and certain vegetables. The spray is rusty colored by reason of the iron compound.

Caution—Do not leave solution of iron sulphate standing beyond a second day.

4. Soda Bordeaux Mixture
(For very late spraying)

Copper Sulphate	4 pounds
Commercial Caustic Soda	1½ pounds
Water to make	50 gallons

Dissolve and mix the copper sulphate and lye and dilute this solution with the water before using. This mixture is used instead of the ordinary Bordeaux, when a fungicide is needed within six weeks of the time the fruit is to be gathered, as it will not seriously spot it.

5. Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper Sulphate	4 pounds
Water to make	50 gallons

For use before the buds open, the above solution is fully as effectual as Bordeaux mixture, and is easier to prepare and apply. The weaker solution should be used upon the peach, although no injury would be done upon any kind of fruit tree, while in a dormant condition. If the stronger solution should be used, **but it should not be applied to any plant after the buds have opened.**

6. Potassium Sulphide Solution

Potassium Sulphide (liver of sulphur)	1 ounce
Water	3 to 4 gallons

This preparation loses its strength upon standing, so should be made immediately before using. **Particularly valuable for surface mildew.**

Insecticides

7. Lime-Sulphur Wash

To be used when trees are dormant and only before buds open. The best treatment for San Jose Scale.

Stone Lime	15 to 20 pounds
Flowers of Sulphur	15 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Can add 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead.

The above mixture can be prepared in different quantities by using a proportionate amount of each. This is prepared in the following manner: Place the full amount of lime in a kettle or vat and start it to slake in hot water, using enough to prevent the lime from being air-slaked, but not enough to drown it. During the slaking process add the sulphur, all lumps having first been pulverized; stir in thoroughly and add water gradually to reduce the mixture to a thin paste. If the mixture is not already boiling, bring it to this point and **allow it to boil for one hour,** stirring frequently to prevent burning to the side of the vessel. After one hour's boiling, add enough water to make 50 gallons of the mixture. When emptying into the spraying barrel, it should be **passed through a fine wire screen** to remove all sediment. If possible, apply to the trees while hot.

8. Kerosene Emulsion

Laundry Soap (chipped)	½ pound
Kerosene (coal oil)	2 gallons
Boiling Water	1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the water and when boiling hot remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Drive the mixture through a force pump back into the vessel for five or ten minutes. Use one part of emulsion to eight parts of water for scale insects. **For soft-bodied insects, such as plant lice, lice on animals,** etc., use one part emulsion to 15 to 20 parts of water. The stock emulsion will keep good for months if kept in air-tight vessels. This emulsion kills by contact and should be applied thoroughly and be kept well stirred. **Only the diluted emulsion 1 to 20 should be used when trees are in leaf.**

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Soda	4 ounces
Acetate of Lead	11 ounces
Water	3 to 5 gallons.

Dissolve the ingredients separately each in one gallon of warm water. Mix and pour into spray tank containing from 50 to 100 gallons of water. Add the milk of lime from two to three pounds of freshly slaked lime. This is most satisfactory mixture of any for the formulae. It is more adhesive than Paris Green and if properly made of good materials will burn foliage but little, no matter what strength is used. In some respects the commercial brands on the market are more satisfactory than the home-made product. For most purposes 3 pounds of the commercial product, arsenate of lead, in 50 gallons of spray are used. Either water or Bordeaux mixture may be used as the carrier.

10. Paris Green

Paris Green may be used with Bordeaux Mixture at the rate of one pound in from 100 to 150 gallons. It may be used alone in water in the same proportion with two or three pounds of freshly slaked lime added to prevent burning of the foliage. The mixture should be kept well stirred.

11. Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum may be used as a spray at the rate of **one ounce** to two gallons of water. It is poisonous to insects but not to higher animals and can be used on ripening fruits.

12. White Hellebore

Hellebore may be used for spraying fruit a few days before harvest when arsenical sprays would be dangerous.

White Hellebore	1 ounce
Water	3 gallons

13. Tobacco Water

Boil tobacco stems or tobacco dust in one gallon of water for one hour. Strain and add water to make two gallons of spray for each pound of tobacco used. **Good for plant lice or soft bodied insects.**

14. Soluble Oils

Certain commercial oils are now in the market which readily emulsify with cold water at different dilutions for winter and summer applications for San Jose Scale. Some of these are valuable and are recommended if used with care.

13. Oregon Wash

Lime	15 pounds
Sulphur	15 pounds
Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol)	1½ pounds
Water	50 gallons

To be mixed similar to Lime-Sulphur Wash, No. 7.

Pruning the Apple Tree

THE MONTHS of February and March are the best months for heavy pruning, says E. P. Sandsten of the Colorado Agricultural College, who offers the following suggestions:

In removing large branches, make a smooth cut close to the stem or branch from which it is removed. Stumps left invite fungi and decay. In reducing the height of the tree, or dehorning the tree, never leave naked stumps, but cut to a leader. This means that the side branch still would take the place of the center leader removed, and the tree would not look as if it had been dehorned.

If systematic pruning is done, from year to year, there should be little occasion for the removal of large branches, as they would then have been removed when small. Heavy winter pruning generally encourages the growth of water-sprouts, or suckers, and unless these are removed as soon as they appear, the amount of pruning to be done the following year will be greatly increased.

A good fruit grower will prune at all seasons of the year, for every time he walks through his orchard and sees a branch or a shoot out of place, he removes it. By such practice winter pruning is largely dispensed with. The necessity for heavy winter pruning arises from the fact that the trees were not properly shaped and pruned before they reached the bearing age, and if the pruning and shaping has been carefully attended to up to the time the trees have reached the sixth year, the subsequent pruning would be very little. It is the neglect of the young growing trees that makes the winter pruning so heavy in later years.

The only growers having apples to sell in Iowa last year were those who sprayed their orchards. Marketable apples in quantities could not be found in any of the unsprayed orchards.

The Department of Agriculture has recently announced that the addition of turnip to prepared horse radish will be considered an adulteration under the Food and Drug Act unless the product is labeled as a compound, with a plain statement of its ingredients.

In many fruit producing sections there is not sufficient attention given to the grading and packing of fruit. Those localities which have made the best reputations for themselves are those which have specialized in those operations.



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We quote the following prices, good during the period above, when revised prices will be quoted in this paper. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request. Cotton Seamless Bags 22c each extra.

COW PEAS	Per bu.
WHIPPOORWILL	$2.75
CLAY	2.65
RED	2.65
BLACK	2.65
CLOVER	**Per bu.**
LITTLE RED, O. K. Brand	$ 9.50
LITTLE RED, Choice	9.25
LITTLE RED, Prime	9.00
MAMMOTH or BIG ENGLISH, O. K. Brand	9.50
ALSIKE, O. K. Brand	9.50
ALFALFA, O. K. Brand	10.00
SWEET CLOVER, Yellow Blossom, per lb.	.20
SWEET CLOVER, White Blossom, per lb.	.23
TIMOTHY	**Per bu.**
CHOICE	3.25
O. K. BRAND	3.50
SUDAN GRASS, per lb.	.45
ORCHARD GRASS	**Per bu.**
O. K. BRAND	$2.25
PRIME	2.00
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	**Per bu.**
FANCY	1.25
RED TOP	**Per bu.**
UNHULLED	1 40
LAWN SEED	**Per lb.**
QUICK GROWING (postpaid)	$ .35
10 lbs. or over (not prepaid)	.25
POULTRY FEEDS	**Per cwt.**
O. K. SCRATCH FEED	2.50
O. K. PIGEON FEED	2.50
OYSTER SHELL (Hen or chick size)	.65
PEARL GRIT (Hen or chick size)	.65
CHARCOAL (Hen or chick size)	1.75
BEEF SCRAPS	3.25
CANADA FIELD PEAS	6.00

Bags for Clover and Timothy, 22c each extra.
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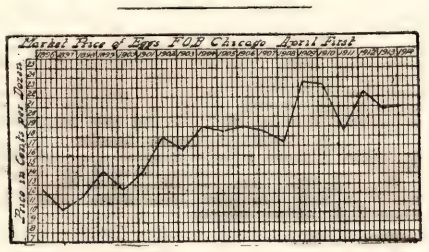
Brooders

THERE IS NO DOUBT but that when large hatches are desired the incubator is the only way. And then, when thousands and thousands of chicks are to be raised, there is no doubt but that the brooder is the only way. The fact that hundreds and thousands of chickens are raised successfully each year and the chickens thus raised by artificial method's favor. If the hen is used to hatch and rear your chicks, she should never be allowed to care for more than twenty chicks and that is most too many unless during the hot months; a brooder can raise fifty to one hundred. There is no more labor involved in caring for a brooder with fifty to one hundred chicks than it is to care for one old hen with fifteen chicks. When a sudden shower comes up it is just as much work to drive the old hen and chicks under shelter as the hundred. It does not take any more time to clean a brooder than it does a brood coop.

Brooders are to well known to describe them at any length, but a few hints about the running and caring for them will not come amiss. In the first place a brooder should be built and easily cleaned. All these points for convenience to the operator, as well as to be well ventilated, lighted, go with a good brooder. There are many different makes all of which are good. Outdoor, indoor and hovers to be used in colony houses. The later have come into popular favor lately and will prove more satisfactory where one has a great number to rear. We will suppose you have a good brooder or hover at hand and the hatch nearly ready for it. Heat up a day or two before you want to put the chicks in it, cover the floor with first some fine sand, and then sprinkle fine hay seed, cut clover or other good scratching material that you may have at hand, and your brooder is ready for the chicks. In regard to the temperature of running a brooder, I have found that you have to make allowances sometimes and use your own judgement as to the heat. If you have a strong lot of chicks you will find that they will require not so much heat as a hatch not blessed with that stout rugged appearence, and will find that brooder manufacturers give directions for heating in the brooder you will be safe in running the heat a little higher than the directions call for, with better results. At night when you find the little chicks with their heads first sticking out from under the hover, you may rest content that your heat is pretty near right whether it be ninety degrees or more.

Starting the Chicks

Feeding chickens and giving them the right kind of a start is no easy matter. It is just as easy to kill chicks by over-feeding as it is not feeding enough. Let them go without feeding for several hours after they are hatched. This gives them time to absorb the yolk and have less trouble and bowel disorders. For the first few days I feed hard boiled eggs, ground fine, shells and all and to this add cracker crumbs and oat meal. After they begin to eat freely mix a little sand or fine chick grit until they have learned to eat well. Be careful about having straw or chaff where they will pick it up with their feed until they learn to distinguish it from their feed. After three or four days begin to give them a good prepared chick food. There are several good brands on the market and being well balanced and of a variety of grains make most excellent feed for the little ones. I am a firm believer of dry feeding, and feed very little wet food. When a few days old they are given a dry mash consisting of two parts wheat feed, one part hominy and one part good beef scrap. This is kept before them in shallow wooden dishes all the time. It will surprise one how much they will eat and how they will thrive on it. If your chicks do not have free range supply them with plenty of green food in some form, lettuce, lawn clippings, sprouted oats, etc.



The angle points of the wave lines show the prices of eggs in Chicago on April 1 of each year from 1896 to 1914. The price figures are to left—from 7 to 25 cents.

Fresh water, and grit should be kept before them all the time. Guard against lice from the start, whether you hatch with hens or incubators. I always keep the brooders scrupulously clean and disinfected and have little trouble with lice. After they are about a month old the little chick feed is gradually replaced with a coarse brand of mixed grains and with the dry mash always before them, they grow amazingly.

Hatching and Rearing Turkeys

As the laying season for turkeys will soon be here it is now time to begin preparing for the turkey season. Make nests in the turkeys shed and keep the flock housed in the fore noons. The hens will lay in the nests prepared and all the trouble of hunting for the nests and getting the turkeys to set in a safe place will be done away with. Good nests can be made by turning a barrel on its side, propping it to keep it from rolling, and making in it a soft nest of hay. This nest should be given an air of seclusion by turning the opening toward the wall. As the turkey will set in the same nest in which she lays, it is well to nail a board across the lower side of the opening so that the little poults will not tumble out when hatched. Keep the nest will sprinkled with a good lice powder. Many hatch turkeys with hens but I have had the best success with the turkey hen for a mother. The turkey hens seem to understand the weakness of the poults better. She moves about slowly, brooding often. The chicken hen hustles about so that she soon tires out the tender poults. If chicken hens are used at all I set them at the same time that I do the turkey hen and put all the poults with the turkey.

It is better to have a separate coop for the turkey and her brood than it is to let her roam and roost with the other turkeys. A good, dry and roomy coop should be provided with a good roof to shed off the water so they may be kept in the coop during severe rainy spells. The coop should be cleaned and moved to new ground often. From the very hatching it is much better to let the brood roam at will if the weather is good. For the first few days they should be sought and brought up to their coop, fed, and then shut in for the night. Soon they will get the habit and come back themselves.

The feeding of turkey poults should be sparing. Over-feeding is the cause of many turkey ills. My first feed for the poults is stale bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry with the hand. I mix fine grit and little pulvarized charcoal with this feed for several days, after which I bake corn bread or johnnie cake, made of corn meal mixed with sweet skim milk and a very little salt added, and throughly baked. This moistened with milk and mixed with grit, sand and charcoal and given for several days. At the end of two weeks I begin to feed cracked wheat and oat groats, alternating the two. Grit is in every feed, whether moistened or dry, and charcoal at least once a day. When the poults are about six weeks old they are fed more liberally on grain and I also keep before them cottage cheese in which are placed onions, tops and all, chopped very fine. After they show the red at which time most of their troubles are over, I place clabbered skim milk where they can get it whenever they want it. From this time on they are practically given their liberty to roam over field and woods, receiving a light feed of grain at night just before they are shut up.

Egg Eating

At this time of the year a great deal of trouble is experienced by poultry raisers in having their hens form the habit of eating eggs. This habit usually starts by an egg becoming broken in the nest and a hen soon learns that it is good to eat. The next thing she learns to break them,

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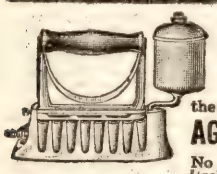
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and others seeing her do it soon learn the trick. The first thing to do is to give your fowls plenty of shell-forming matrial so that the egg shells will be as tough as possible. As a preventive measure, too, sufficient nests should be provided so that the eggs are not liable to become broken by two hens trying to get on one nest at the same time. Then the nests should be made partly closed to make them as dark as possible. Birds naturally prefer nests in a secluded place and if the eggs cannot be readily seen they are missed by the prowling egg-eating hen until they are gathered. As a remedy I would recommend to darken the nests and gather the eggs often. A few china eggs scattered around on the floor of the pen will stop the habit of pecking at them. In the most stubborn cases I have cured the habit by filling an egg with a paste of cayenne pepper and the yolk or white of an egg. Fill an egg with this and one or two attempts at eating this will cure the habit in its worst form.

Feeding Hens For the Most Profit

The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of different foods must also enter into consideration. According to some authorities, fowls should receive about 60 per cent. of grain, 15 per cent of flesh and 25 per cent. of vegetables. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultry raiser than as an infallable rule. Now the question of grain must be decided to the locality and the cost of the various grains. Where beans or peas can be obtained cheaper than grains, they take the place of the latter very acceptably if it is ground and fed in an attractive form. Ground beans or peas, mixed with corn meal and wheat produce very desirable results. In the wheat growing sections that cereal is the best and cheapest feed, as there is nothing better for layers. Oats is a good food that is not fed sufficiently to poultry. If more oats were fed, there would be lots more eggs and healthies stock. Corn we know, has the greatest amount of fat-producing material, and oats more muscle-forming material, However, too much corn should not be given at this time of the year, as it interferes with the fertility of the eggs.

Clean Poultry Houses Early

THOROUGH cleaning of the poultry houses is one thing which the poultry raiser should do at the earliest possible moment in the spring, for every louse killed while dormant or inactive means thousands less to fight in warm weather. It is well to do the cleaning as early as possible for the further reason that the hens will not be as greatly disturbed as they would be were the cleaning delayed until they are in full laying.

The day when the work is undertaken should be bright and sunshiny. The nest boxes, perches and dropping boards should be taken out and the floor thoroughly swept, so that all droppings and litter will be removed. The walls and ceiling should then be whitewashed. For that work a spray pump will be better than a brush, as it will put the fluid in every crack and crevice. Two ounces of crude carbolic acid should be used in three gallons of the wash. Also whitewash the nest boxes, perches and dropping boards before replacing them.

If possible, it is well to make quite certain that all insect life has been destroyed by burning sulphur in the house the following day. All doors and windows should be closed and all openings carefully stopped up. The sulphur should then be fired in an iron kettle, or some other metal receptacle, and the room kept closed for about two hours. When that has been done, care must be taken to be sure that it has aired thoroughly before the poultry is allowed to re-enter.

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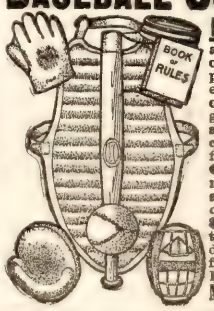
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



The Better Way

It is better to carry a bit of cheer
To a heart that is full of care,
To lift the burden and ease the load
Of a toiler here and there.
And better to enter a lowly home
And share in its hopes and fears,
Than to sit and dream of the noble deeds
We shall do in the coming years.

It is better to laugh when the world goes wrong
Than to murmur with sigh and tear;
And better to look for the rainbow's shine
When the day is dark and drear;
And better to cheerfully lend a hand
And push with a right good will,
Than to grumble and groan when the task is hard
Or the way is a bit uphill.

It is better to scatter with lavish hand
Along life's barren way,
The golden seeds of kindly deeds
That will blossom day by day.
And better than all earth's gleaming gold
Are the treasures stored above—
The cheery smile and the kindly word
And the little deeds of love.

—ELIZABETH CLARK HARDY...

Teaching Patriotism

IT IS GOOD to have our children in the public schools, no less than in the homes, taught those lessons that tend to create and foster the spirit of true patriotism. As a people we are sadly lacking along this line, and the present generation are poor, indeed, in love of country.

"It grieves me deeply," a teacher of large experience in teaching different nationalities recently remarked, "to find that the children of our native-born Americans possess so little of the spirit of patriotism in comparison with those of other countries. Take, for instance, our national hymns. It is almost impossible to arouse any enthusiasm in the hearts of the children as they sing them. They are listless and indifferent, while with the other nationalities the eyes glisten, the cheeks flush, the whole little bodies show the intense and passionate earnestness born of love or country, as the songs of their fatherland are sung."

If love of country were taught our children through recital of brave deeds done, of sacrifices made, of patient endurance beyond words, of lives freely laid on the altar, of the loyalty and devotion we owe our country, as in the olden days, we would in the coming generation have men and women whose whole soul would find expression in our national anthems, and who could not go far wrong in their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, the emblem, as Drake has it, "of the free heart's home."

How many heads today bow in reverence as the old flag is unfurled, and how many hearts swell with emotion as it flutters in the breeze?

In the homes, in the schools, in all places where the young are found there should be instilled in their hearts such a love of the homeland, of its songs, and of its emblems that it would be shown in the glistening eye, the quickened breath, and the intensity of emotion that comes only to one whose heart is full of patriotism wherever the songs of the fatherland are heard, wherever the old flag is flung to the breeze.

And more. Our children should be taught, both at home and in school, that the flagrant wrongs now so prevalent are theirs to right, since they are the coming citizens and future law-makers, and that their ideal of what a "free country" should really be must be set very high, and anything tending to lower this standard should be considered criminal.

Even at a very early age, when put before them in simple language, the young will be deeply impressed by the high-handed injustice that is allowed to hold sway in this country, and their young hearts will bravely respond to the cry of the wronged and oppressed. And with love of country there will also develop that love of justice which in the coming generation—our boys and girls of today—will lead to an honest, righteous government "by the people and for the people."

The Three R's

WE ARE TOLD that fifty years years ago what was humorously known as the "three R's," reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, together with spelling, were the principal school studies, the other branches being largely elective. One could take them or leave them as he saw fit; but the parents insisted that the children must be thoroughly "rooted and grounded" in the branches mentioned, claiming that only these were absolutely necessary to fair scholarship.

And so, as a people, we were thorough. No question about it. We read well and intelligently. We wrote carefully and legibly. We were great in numbers and could master all sorts of curious combinations of figures, as well as everyday practical problems. And, thanks to the impetus given us by the old-fashioned spelling school, we beat anything on earth spelling—at least orally.

Today, we do not read well. We have not much time to give to that branch in our public schools. We cannot write neatly and plainly because we first have slanting, then vertical, then slanting systems of penmanship, promptly followed by illegibility. We do not spell well because it is not really required of us that we should be good spellers, and we have many other studies to take our attention; and we are not sufficiently proficient in arithmetic to solve the everyday, practical problems that involve weight, measure, a bank account and partial payments, because we were crowded ahead into algebra and geometry.

All over the country the parents are painfully aware of the lack of thoroughness in real, practical school work, and forget the fact that this condition is theirs to remedy, if they will but undertake it in deep earnestness.

On our desk lies a letter from a mother who earnestly protests against the lack of thoroughness in the public schools, attributing it to the right cause—too many studies. She ends by saying, "Let us remove the unprofitable studies from our schools and let our children take just the necessary studies that they can do and do well and thoroughly—'Things done by halves are never done right.'"

The "three R's" system was not so bad after all. It aimed for results and got them. That is where they were ahead. We aim, but scatter our shot, with disappointing results.

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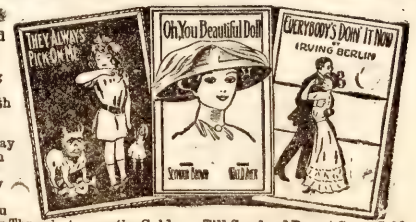
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Let Children Write

Perhaps many a poor penman would have written a more creditable hand if in childhood he had had a desk of his own, in a suitable place, provided with materials for writing at such times as he chose. It would have seemed an art more worth cultivating under such conditions than when he had to write on his knees or on a littered table.

Every child's room should have a private desk or table where he may write. Here he should have a stock of pens, penholders, pencils, pads and writing paper, and he should be trained to use these materials frequently, says the Mother's Magazine.

Such a bit of property helps him to cultivate neatness and order. If he evidences slovenliness at first, the mother should urge him to orderliness and inspect his desk until he has attained neatness.

It should be impressed upon him that this is a part of his training, that as a man he will always need to keep his papers in place and in order, and that if he is to be in the employ of others, it will be to his advantage to have formed good habits in such matters.

The child will take pride in possession of his own desk and writing material, and this will lead him to the cultivation of the use of pen and ink.

At an early age both boys and girls should be taught to write simple business letters, to make out orders for the grocery or dry goods store, to write a suitable letter sending in their subscription to magazine or paper.

In short, boys and girls of fifteen, if properly taught, should be able to transact any simple business correctly. Training along business lines should be given at every country school, but if it is not the parents should see that their children be taught practical, everyday business methods.

Care of the Hair

The glory of a woman is her hair, and it must have good care if its beauty is to be preserved. A shampoo once a month, using pure castile soap and rinsing and drying very thoroughly, is a long step towards healthy hair. Massaging the scalp with the finger tips for five to ten minutes morning and night and brushing with a stiff brush will work wonders to the hair.

There are several lotions that will aid in restoring the healthy condition of the scalp so that it will give out more oil and furnish the natural pigments that give the color. One that is simple and harmless is composed of equal parts of olive oil and melted beef marrow, well mixed, with a few drops of oil of bergamot worked in. Rub a little of this very thoroughly into the scalp every night until it is in a good healthy condition.

For dandruff rub into the scalp a lotion made of two drams of boracic acid and five ounces of lavender water every night for one week, then every other night unt the dandruff has disappeared, then once a week.

If the hair is prematurely gray the harmless old-fashioned sage and green tea remedy usually gives excellent satisfaction. Steep together in two quarts of water a handful each of sage and green tea. Simmer until it is reduced one-third. Be sure to steep it in an iron kettle. Set aside and leave it in the kettle for twenty-four hours. Then strain and bottle, keeping it in a cool dark place. Comb some of this lotion into the hair every night until the hair resumes its natural color. This lotion will stain the pillow-cases, but need not if one is careful.

For Nervous People

An entire milk diet is an excellent thing for the woman who is troubled with insomnia. It is also good for the one who is so nervous that when she does sleep she has the sensation of falling, and awakens with a terrific start. When these conditions exist it is well to subsist on milk alone for quite a period.

A grown woman should take a pint of milk at a meal, but to keep up her strength she should take four meals a day, instead of the usual three. People with weakened nerves require a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong.

Fish of all kinds is an excellent food for women who are suffering from sick nerves, while, as a rule, salt meats should be avoided. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nervous. Eggs may be taken, but they should be soft boiled or raw.

For Cleaning Purposes

SAVE all your remnants of white soap to use in washing delicate embroideries and muslins which will not stand having soap rubbed directly upon them. When you have about one-fourth of a pound of these bits collected, put them over the fire with one pint of water, and let simmer until entirely dissolved. Pour the solution into a jar, and when it is almost cold, stir into it vigorously one-half teaspoonful of liquid ammonia for each pint of the soap liquid. When quite cold this will be a soft jelly. In using it, add just enough of warm water to make a good lather, and wash the delicate colored articles in it as quickly as possible, then rinse very thoroughly and dry quickly.

Three Women to Avoid

The woman who worries invites the hand of Time to write wrinkles on her brow, around her eyes and mouth, to take the fresh color from her cheeks and the sparkle from her eyes, and is justly unpopular.

The woman who scolds invites unhappiness into her home and drives husband and children to find their pleasure elsewhere.

The woman who is constantly nagging is a veritable "thorn in the flesh," and places herself beyond the pale of sympathy when she complains of not having a pleasant home-life. She, together with the woman who scolds, ought to be accorded the old-time, efficient treatment of ducking until cured of habits that drive peace from the firesides of what should be happy homes.

Too Much Tramping

Not long ago a farmer's wife who had a head for figures and a distaste for housework that kept one trotting all day long, declared that according to estimates made and records kept she walked at least 1,000 miles every year in the doing of her housework, and that there were thousands of women doing the same thing, and none of them liked it.

Now, in this day of labor-saving devices and household conveniences, it is simply foolish for any woman to wear herself out by doing housework at the rate of 1,000 miles a year. In these days, with most of us, economy is the watchword in the home. This should mean economy of time, labor and strength, no less than of dollars and cents, so the housewife should simplify matters as much as possible by having her kitchen arranged in such a manner that she need take but few steps from pantry to kitchen, and from stove to sink, work-table and kitchen-cabinet. Then she should stoutly insist on having the time in which to make a real home for husband and children, time that only can be secured by the aid of an up-to-date washer, a "new-fangled" churn, an ever-ready dish washer and a fireless cooker. All these conveniences combined cost but little compared with the cost of farm machinery, and the majority of husbands will gladly furnish them, if properly brought to their attention.

Everyday Emergencies

In case of burns the first thing is to exclude the air from the affected part. If the skin is not broken cover the burn with a cloth dipped in a solution of common baking-soda and water. Put a bandage over this. Use the solution every fifteen minutes until it ceases to burn; then apply a little good cold cream or vaseline. Camphor ice or carbolated vaseline may be used instead of soda. If burns are deep and blisters formed, prick the blister at its base and dress with a mixture of equal parts olive oil and lime-water, renewing when necessary.

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2 1-2 lb. Package Unsweet Chocolate	.70
1 1-2 lb Can Cream Tartar Bak. Pwd.	.25
6 Cans Pork and Beans (large size)	.90
2 1-lb. Packages Noodles	.40
2 1-lb. Packages Spaghetti	.30
2 1-2 lb. Packages Shredded Coconut	.40
3 Packages Carmel Pudding	.45
4 Packages Strawberry Gelatine	.40
2 1-lb. Packages Corn Starch	.20
2 Pkgs. Black Pepper (ground)	.20
40 Bars Family Laundry Soap	2.00
6 1-lb. Cans Lustre Bright Scour Pwd.	.60
3 Packages Washing Powder	.30
1 3-lb. Package Gloss Starch	.25
10 Bars Fine Toilet Soap	.50
5 Bars Floating Bath Soap	.25
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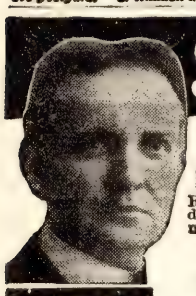
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Tested Recipes

LAMB STEAK—A delicious way to cook a slice from a leg of lamb or mutton is to flour it on both sides and shake off what does not adhere. Lay in a shallow stew-pan with a lid, sprinkle with pepper and salt, a pinch of thyme and other herbs. Cover with a small teacupful of water, set it in the corner of the oven and cook gently for upward of an hour.

BAKED OMELET—Four eggs; beat the yolks sapartely and add two-thirds of a cup of hot milk and a bit of butter, a tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste; beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add them last. Bake in a buttered dish a few minutes until it is a nice brown.

DELICIOUS POPOVERS—Beat two eggs until very stiff. Then add one cup milk, one cup flour and a little salt. Have the gem tins very hot and well-buttered; fill half full of the batter and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Eat when hot.

EXCELLENT WAFFLES—Take one pint sour cream, one pint flour, one-half teaspoon soda and three eggs and beat well together. Have the waffle-irons hot and well-buttered and bake to a rich brown. Serve very hot.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD — One cupful of cornmeal, one-half cupful of ryemeal, one-half cupful of flour, one-half cupful of molasses, one cupful of water, one scant teaspoonful of salt, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix well together, fill small greased cups two-thirds full and steam for one hour and a half.

PLAIN INDIAN MEAL PUDDING—Stir one cup meal in one pint of milk until it thickens, then add half cup molasses, half cup sugar, one teaspoon butter, a little salt and one pint of cold milk. Steam until thoroughly done, and serve with sauce.

SUET PLUM PUDDING — One cup suet, chopped fine, one-half cup each of sugar and molasses, two cups of flour, one cup each of raisins and currants, a little citron if liked, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves, and water enough to mix quite dry. Stir all together, the suet, flour, sugar, fruit and spices, adding molasses and soda, the latter dissolved in a little warm water, last; butter a pan or pail, put in the pudding, place in a steamer and keep the water boiling for three hours. Do not allow it to stop boiling, otherwise the pudding is likely to fall. When done set in the oven for a few minutes to dry off, as you do brown bread. Serve with hard or liquid sauce, as preferred.

JELLIED APPLES AND CREAM—Peel some large apples and core them; put a pint of water over to boil, with a large cup of sugar; put in the apples and cook till they are transparent, but do not let them break. Arrange these in a deep dish; measure the syrup, and to a pint add a heaping dessert spoon of gelatine dissolved in a little cold water; strain, and when cool pour a little at a time over the apples till they are covered with the jelly. Turn out and invert, so they will be right side up on a glass dish. Surround with whipped cream.

DOUGHNUTS—Beat one egg well, add one cup rich milk and a cup of sugar; stir well and add one teaspoon melted butter, three teaspoons baking powder and three pints flour. Roll out quickly and lightly, fry in hot lard and sprinkle with sugar.

MAPLE SYRUP CAKE—Cut up a half pound of butter in a pint of maple syrup, stir it over hot water just long enough to melt the butter; take it from the fire, add gradually a half pound of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of ground ginger. Beat without separating, three eggs, add to the other mixture, and flour to make a stiff batter, about three cupfuls. Beat hard for five minutes, add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour.

FINE CANDY—To three pounds sugar add one pint sweet cream, one tablespoon butter, one-half teaspoon soda, two tablespoons vinegar and one cup water. Boil until it cracks against the side of a glass; flavor to taste, pour out and pull until light.

BROWN TAFFY—Three pounds sugar, one-half pound butter and one teaspoon cream of tartar. Put in a pan and dissolve with water. Boil until it cracks. Flavor with vanilla. Pour on buttered plates and when cool enough pull until light. Arrange in long strips and cut any length desired.

For Every Day Emergencies

To eradicate smudges or tar from the hands or washable clothing, rub well with lard, then wash thoroughly with soap and warm water.

To whiten linen or cotton, put into every ten gallons of wash-water one large handful of borax; or, put into the boil water before heating one tablespoonful of turpentine, boiling the fabric in this.

Zinc may be kept like burnished silver by rubbing it hard with a mixture of soft soap and fine sand; afterward polish it with a little oil on a soft rag, adding sometimes a drop or two of alcohol to the oil. The secret of keeping this metal bright is regular and hard rubbing. Old brass may be cleaned to look like new by pouring strong ammonia on it, scrubbing with a scrubbing-brush, and then rinsing in clear water.

New iron kettles sometimes have a disagreeable taste, and it is advisable to remove this by boiling a wisp of hay in them, repeating it until the taste is removed. Boiling hay water is a great sweetener of all the tin or wooden utensils used in the care of milk or butter.

For darning stockings, if the hole is very large, by placing a piece of fine net over the hole, and then darning in the usual way, using the net as a foundation, you will be surprised what a neat job you can make of a very large hole.

If there are any pencil marks on the linen erase them carefully with a rubber eraser before the linen goes into the wash. Hot water will set them beyond hope of removal.

A sponge large enough to expand and fill the chimney, after having been squeezed in, tied to a slender stick, is the best thing with which to clean a lamp chimney.

Flannels may be ironed by spreading the dry flannels on the ironing board. Cover them with a slightly damp cloth and iron over this with an iron not too hot, pressing down heavily.

A glass stopper may be removed by pouring hot water over the neck of the bottle. The heat expands the glass, which becomes larger than the stopper and readily releases it.

Bake a lemon for twenty minutes and squeeze the juice upon half a cupful of sugar to make a syrup. Take this for hoarseness and to break up a cold.

To wash cut glass and have it clear and shining, use a soft brush, wipe with a linen towel, and dry it lastly with tissue-paper.

The boiling of corks for a few minutes will cause them to slip easily into the neck of the bottles for which they are intended.

Pure glycerin, beaten with lard or castor oil makes an excellent ointment for lips that chap easily in the winter.

Even an ordinary plated spoon, though in perfect order, should not be allowed to remain in a pickle or mustard jar.

If chamois skin is wrung out of soapy water without rinsing it is will be soft and flexible when dry, instead of stiff.

Do not throw away orange or lemon peel. Dry each piece in the oven, and what you do not need for flavoring will make a pleasant fragrance, if burned on the open fire.

Use a small paint brush to grease the cake tins, instead of paper or cloth. It is much handier and cleaner.

When ink is spilled on a carpet or rug, salt should be poured on it immediately. The salt will absorb it and almost entirely remove the stain.

If the nails are brittle soak them daily for five minutes in sweet oil, warmed to blood heat.

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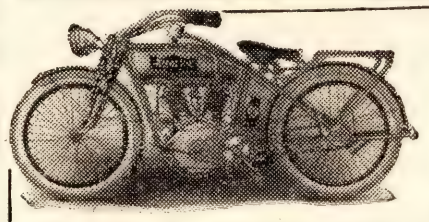
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When you have introduced my special offer into the homes of 20 of your friends and neighbors I send the beautiful 39 piece **Rose and Gold** dinner set to you and pay all charges express or freight and you are not out a penny, only a little honest effort on your part. I have given away thousands of sets of dishes and the letters you see here are samples of what thousands of women have written me.

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Dear Sir:—
I received my set of dishes and am very much pleased with them and feel that I am amply repaid for the work I have done for you.
Respectfully yours,
Mrs. J. L. Stroup, Max, Nebr.

Gentlemen:—
I received my dishes safely. They are beautiful and I appreciate them very much. I thank you very much for them and your honest treatment and I will do what I can for you.
Yours sincerely,
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I want you to have one of these beautiful **Rose and Gold dinner sets.** It makes no difference in what part of the United States you live. There is no limit to the number of sets I will give away. When the first 10,000 are gone I will get more. Just as soon as you send me your name and address I will send you free for your own use a **big package of fine embroidery patterns** and full instructions on my big offer. Don't delay you will regret it if you let this opportunity pass.

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What is Now the Fashion

Good Things in Dress

There is no end to the pretty fancies that that are developing with each succeeding day. We have had the main alterations with us for some time and for these we seek new models in coats, waists and skirts, but in the small adjuncts we find the finishing touch which marks the artist in dress and which distinguishes the women who is dressed from the one who is merely clothed.

As the neck of the blouse may be either open, half open or closed, it leaves us every latitude for finish at this point. The closed collar is of the "choker" style, either stiff or soft. Often it buttons across the front, while in many instances it does not. It may have little tabs of an over-collar, or none.

Coming Styles

Among the syles which are coming to us with the early days of spring we find numbers of short jackets. These may be part of the dress, or they may be part of a suit. The main thing to observe is that the long effects are not sought with the same eagerness as heretofore.

In dresses we find little Etons and boleros, if we may call them such, and these are slippped on over the lining of the dress, to which in many cases, the skirt is attached. In such a case the sleeves are sure to be set in the armhole of the lining, and to be entirely separate from the overblouse or jacket.



7100—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE. This serviceable model is absolutely plain from the neck to the lower edge, only the belt breaking the straight line of the material. The closing is in front and at the neck there is a wide, square collar. The pattern 7100 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7110—BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT. Serge or linen can be used to make this suit with the collar and belt of ccontrasting material. The plain coat blouse closes in the front, with the neck open and trimmed with a wide sailor collar. The trousers are opened at the sides and may have a straight lower edge or bloomer finish. The pattern 7110 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

7117—LADIES' WAIST. This handsome waist has the high, military stock collar. It is closed in the front which is tucked at each edge of the centre panel. The material is gathered along the shoulders in both front and back and the armhole is and straight cuff. The pattern 7117 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7099—LADIES' SKIRT. This newest of skirts is an Empire model, made with three gores and with a plait at each side seam below the knee. It may have high normal waistline. The suspender straps are joined to the wide belt, but may be omitted. The pattern 7099 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7018—LADIES' SKIRT. Serge or broadcloth can be used to make this skirt. The skirt has the circular cut and can be made in one piece or in two. The high or regulation waistline can be used. The pattern 7018 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7127—MISSES' DRESS. This attractive frock has plain waist with front closing, the neck somewhat open, finished with wide turnover collar and the sleves shapped to the arm and full length. The skirt is cut in four gores. The pattern 7127 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years

7097—CHILD'S ROMPPERS. These very simple rompers have the leg cut in one with the front of the waist, a seam dividing the material down the center of the front. In the back the closing occupies the centre of the waist, and the trousers are open across the belt. The pattern 7097 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

7098—LADIES' WAIST. This pretty waist has the closing in the centre of the front, leaving the neck exposed. It is trimmmed with a high, turnover collar at the back and sides. The back is extended forward to form a small yoke. The pattern 7098 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7090—GIRLS' DRESS. A simple frock for school and home wear. It is made with a blouse closing at the side of the front and a full length one in the same position in the back. The skirt is straight at the edges and is plaited all around. The pattern 7090 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7101—LADIES' DRESS. This handsome dress shows the new short jacket waist, which is entirely separate from the sleeves, these being attached to an underbody of lining. The raised waistline is used and the two piece skirt is gathered in the back. The pattern 7101 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7101—LADIES' SKIRT. This design gives us one of the new circular skirts with a deep yoke which is also circular. It may have either raised or regulation waistline. The lower portion of the skirt is in one piece and measures 2 7-8 yards around the lower edge. The pattern 7104 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

6966—LADIES' DRESS. This smart walking suit has a blouse with drop shoulder and surplice closing. The plain sleeves are gathered into a cuff. The open neck is trimmed with double collar at sides and back only. The skirt is cut in four gores and is joined to a deep yoke. The pattern 6966 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

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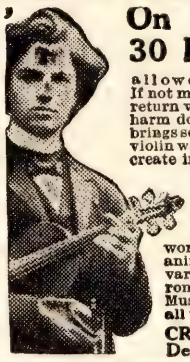
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THIS AD. IS WORTH 50 CTS.

This ad. and $9.50 in cash gets you our Big Bargain Combination as follows: One strictly new 40 lb. feather bed, one pair 6 lb. pillows, pair full size blankets, full size comfort, and full size bed spread. Feathers strictly new, sanitary and ventilated, covered with 8 oz. A. C. A. ticking. Retail price of articles named $25.00. Money back guarantee. Most for money. Cash with order. Agents wanted. Illustrated catalogue free. Reference Broadway National Bank.

Purity Bedding Company, Box 244-T, Nashville, Tenn.

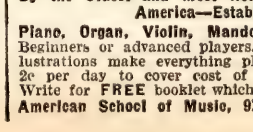
Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"Like A Rose In June"

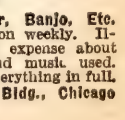
NEW 1915 SONG HIT

The most beautiful ballad ever written. For sale by Music Dealers, or sent direct by the Publishers, upon receipt of 12c in stamps or coins. UNIVERSAL MUSIC CO., Dept. 15, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



BOTH GIVEN You will be surprised how easy it is to get this beautiful silver mesh bag 48 inch chain and fancy stone set pendant for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Write TODAY for jewelry. To every agent, our bargain slips FREE. Dept 269 Chicago



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

MUSIC TAUGHT IN YOUR HOME FREE

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc. Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for FREE booklet which explains everything in full. American School of Music, 97 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago

Delivered TO YOU FREE
on Approval and 30 days Trial



SEND NO MONEY but write today for our big 1915 catalog of **"Ranger"** Bicycles, Tires and Sundries at prices *so low they will astonish you.* Also particulars of our **great new offer** to deliver you a ***Ranger*** Bicycle on **one month's free trial** without a cent expense to you.

BOYS you can make money taking orders for bicycles, tires, lamps, sundries, etc. from our big handsome catalog. **It's free.** It contains "combination offers" for re-fitting your old bicycle like new at very low cost. Also much useful bicycle information. Send for it.

LOW FACTORY PRICES direct to you. No one else can offer such values and such terms. You cannot afford to buy a bicycle, tires or sundries without *first learning what we can offer you.* **Write now.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. R-161, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FREE—$10.00 WORTH OF ARTICLES, we will give to each purchaser of one of our beautifully engraved, fully jeweled American Watches worth $15.00. A beautiful $2.50 Silver Handbag, an elegant $2.50 Tortoise Shell Set, three Back Combs, one handsome $2.50 Bracelet, Gold Plated Chain worth $1.50, Gold Ring set with Sparkler Stone, $1.00. We sell Watch with other articles thrown in, only $5.00. We guarantee both price and quality. Just ask us to ship goods, if you are satisfied, pay expressman $5.00 and goods are yours. Send order today. Address
STAR WATCH COMPANY, Dept. 101, Chicago.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FREE—$8.00 WORTH OF PRESENTS with each of our Ladies' or Gents' Genuine American $15 watches, all for $5.95, subject to your examination; we will give absolutely **free** a $5 highly polished steel 7-shot Revolver, one $2 old-fashioned guaranteed Cutler Razor and a $1 finest quality horsehide, double self-honing Barber Strop. Just send us your order and we will ship you the whole outfit C. O. D. Examine the goods carefully and if you are fully satisfied then pay the expressman $5.95 and the outfit is yours. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. Offer lasts only 30 days, so send order NOW. Address **CARROLL CUTLER & CO., Dept. 165, Chicago.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Guaranteed 25 Yr. Im. **23 Jewel R. R.** $25 Gold Watch **$3.50**

Here is that elegant **GENUINE AMERICAN** stem wind & set watch you always wanted. **Sent you without any money,** not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face dust proof, or hunting case, plain polished or beautifully engraved with locomotive, stag, birds, etc., lady's or gents' size, & we will send **at our risk** this new Elgin model, 25 year fully guaranteed, **absolutely correct time-keeper** for R. R. people & others who need a perfect reliable watch, C.O.D. by parcel post, or for free examination at your Ex. office. If pleased & sure it equals a $25 gold watch, pay post or Ex. man our special **Light Watch Co., Dept. 413, Chicago.**

This Model price $3.50 & watch is yours.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



3.98 **20 Year GOLD FILLED Watch**

Elegantly engraved, double hunting case. Ladies or gents. Very fine **FULL JEWELED MOVEMENT,** adjusted, stem wind and set. **A Guaranteed ACCURATE TIME KEEPER**

We will send it by **Express C. O. D. $3.98** and express charges with privilege of **FULL EXAMINATION.**

FREE A gold plated chain and charm with each watch.

EXCELSIOR WATCH CO. Dept 40, Chicago, Ill

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

23 RUBY JEWEL $35 GOLD WATCH

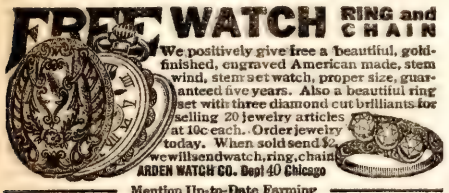


Here is the watch you have always wanted. Sent you at our risk and expense. **Send no money,** not even a deposit. **We pay all charges.** Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' watch and we will send you all charges paid, for free examination and test this beautifully engraved **1915 THIN MODEL 25-YEAR GUARANTEED AMERICAN MADE WATCH.** If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $35 gold watch, pay us only $3.50 and the watch is yours.

DREXEL JEWELRY CO., Dept. 317, Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN



We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $... we will send watch, ring, chain

ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept 40 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN 4 RINGS





Gold Eye Needles. Easily sold at 10c with thimble free. Return $1.20 and all 4 beautiful rings are yours. No money needed. Order today. GLOBE CO., Dept. B, 330 Greenville, Pa.

Order 12 pkgs.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5-years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.

GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 203 Chicago

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. In every case the fact must be made known so we can distinguish these orders from others. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

WE WISH to begin our letters this time with the experiences of a family of foreign birth—experiences that Americans know little about, and that makes them all the more interesting:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Bohemian lad, a miner working in one of the coal mines of Wise County, Virginia. I was born in British Columbia, Canada, in 1893. My parents came to America from Austria-Hungary. At first my mother worked in a hotel in Winipeg and my father worked on the Canadian-Pacific railroad during the time of its construction. Then after they were married and had three children, myself and two sisters, and had saved up some money, they went back to the old country, where we lived nine years, that is, my mother and I and my younger brother and sister, my two sisters that were born in Canada having died a few years after we returned to the old country, and my father went back to America after he had worked a few years in the flouring mills of Roumania trying to make a living for us. We followed soon, and now we have lived here since 1905. I went to school in Charleston, W. Va., for five weeks and got to the second reader class; then though only 13 years old, I had to go to work. Soon we moved to this place in Virginia and worked on the railroad about three years. Then we went into the mines, and I and my brother, who is now 18, have worked in the mines ever since. We have seen many men killed by slate falls and mine cars. One was killed the first day we were in the mines. You may ask why do we work in mines when they are so dangerous? It is because there is not much work on the outside, and it does not pay enough to make us a living in these times. We have a little property in town near here, but we cannot make a living on it. If it was a farm maybe we could, but my father did not want to buy a farm because he was afraid of droughts. But I hope to be able to buy a farm pretty soon and get away from these terrible graves where men go in healthy in the morning and may be brought out dead or crippled in the evening. I have learned the English language from the books and papers I have had, but I did not go to school any more after I began to work. I would be glad to receive some letters and cards from Cadet boys, and will answer all I can.—John Simandle, Norton, Va.

The above letter is certainly a varied one, a little too long, perhaps, but its events are so unusual that we are sure it will be read with interest. Now let us have one from the rural Yankee country away in the Northeast:

DEAR CADETS—Here I come from away up in Old Vermont. Have any of the Cadets ever been in Vermont? I do wish you might come and see our mountains and other things of interest. This is sure a good place to live for those whose health is sufficient to stand our cold winters. I do enjoy them. Until about a year and a half ago I lived on a large farm of nearly 300 acres. We now live in a pretty village, but we hope to go back to a farm in the future, for we like the farm best. I am 17 years old and am the oldest of six children. I hope to hear from all the Cadets, and will try to answer all.—Marjorie M. Twiss, Morrisville, Vt.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Ohio girl of 19 years, and would like to become a Cadet. I live on a farm of nearly 146 acres which my father owns, about two miles from Collinsville. I cook, sew, read and play the piano. Hoping to become a member, I would like to receive letters from the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all.—Nellie L. Welch, Collinsville, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 16 years old, and live in Western Iowa on a farm of 160 acres. I enjoy country life very much. We raise corn, wheat and oats. We live a mile and a half from our nearest town, and I go to the German Lutheran church there. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we like it very much. I would like to exchange letters and photos with the other Cadets; I will answer all.—Anna Marienan, Ireton, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Ohio boy and would be much pleased to become a Cadet. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the past three years, and think it a fine paper, it contains so many completed facts in regard to farming. I am a member of the Disciples church of Darlington. My father and I farm 350 acres of land and we have 7 horses, one of which is mine. We raise corn, wheat, oats and hay. We live about 7 miles from Shrader's lake, and it is 4 miles to our nearest railroad town. I would appreciate cards and letters from the Cadets all over the United States, and will postively answer all I receive.—Merle C. Thomas, Belleville, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 16 years of age. We farm on a small scale, supplying the stores, etc., and I go to the manual training vocational high school of New London, Conn. I am an amateur wireless operator, and have been at it for the last four years. It is nice sport for any boys and girls, and if any one who has an amateur wireless station, or should have one in the future, would like to ask me any question I will only be too glad to answer to the best of my ability. I would be pleased to hear from any boys and girls of any of the states, and promise to answer all who write.—Clyde M. Browne, Groton, Conn.

DEAR CADETS—I am 22 years old, and live on a 227-acre farm in the famous San Joaquin Valley. I also have 320 acres of land in Nebraska, my native state. I have a Case threshing outfit, and recently purchased a five-passenger Case automobile. So if you girls want to go for a spin come on. I live 250 miles south of San Francisco, where the great exposition will be held. This is a very pretty country, and we raise all kinds of grain and fruit, oranges especially. I would be delighted to hear from all of you, so be sure and write.—Frank Mauler, Tulare, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Virginia girl, and, though only 13 years old, I read UP-TO-DATE and enjoy it very much. I live in the country on a farm of 440 acres, and go about half a mile to school. We have cattle, horses and sheep, and raise wheat and corn. I would like to exchange letters, cards and photos with the Cadet boys and girls—will answer all I receive.—Lura D. Hines, Doe Hill, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Nebraska girl of 17 years, and live on a farm of 120 acres, two and a half miles from town and the Missouri and Niobrara rivers; consequently there is much beautiful scenery. I live with my father, mother, 5 sisters and 3 brothers, myself being second in the family. We raise small grain and corn mostly. There are not many orchard fruits, but on the hillsides there are wild grapes and cherries. I will exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Frieda F. Fritz, Niobrara, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a Texas girl that lives on a farm and likes farm life fine. We have taken UP-TO-DATE three years and have it coming a year more. We think it the best paper a farmer could read, and we would not be without it. I am 18, and I hope to receive lots of cards and letters from the Cadets, and will answer all.—Pearl Davis, Dodge, Texas.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 16 years old and am in high school. I live on a farm of 100 acres about a mile from a town of 400 inhabitants. We have a fine country here, the chief occupation being dairying. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for about two years. I have a camera and like to take pictures, which I develop myself. I would like to exchange letters, post cards or photos with the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Claude S. Anderson, La Center, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a New York boy hoping to join the ever-increasing list of Cadets. Ever since I subscribed for UP-TO-DATE I have been greatly interested in your page, for it seems as if the young people of our whole war-free United States are brought into a closer bond of friendship. I live on a farm of 115 acres in the apple belt of New York; but it is also a dairying and general farming section. Palmyra, where I live, is the birthplace of Rear Admiral Sampson and the home of Mormonism. UP-TO-DATE is certainly doing great work in giving the farmer a more balanced education, especially on the side of securing more equitable prices for his products. My father always studies the market review page, for, though actual prices are not always the same here in New York, it gives inestimable information in the trend of the market. I hope to hear from all the Cadets of about my age (17 years) and I promise to answer all I receive.—Vernon Cator, Palmyra, N. Y.

Have you read the above letters? Note that they are from almost everywhere, and that they are written by intelligent and well-to-do young people. This is not a matter of selection, for the letters are taken largely as they come, and hundreds just as good lie before us untouched—that is, we cannot possibly make room for them. We appreciate our writers, and we appreciate the readers of our paper. We try to make it both interesting and useful, and for that reason we want everybody to read it.

The Puzzle Department

Solve This One for Pleasure and Profit

An interesting and pathetic letter was received by the Puzzle Editor from one of our regular contestants. It follows:

"You don't know how much pleasure I get out of your puzzles, for I am unable to walk a step and the puzzles are so much company to me, having to stay in the house all the time. I try them all, but have failed as yet to win a prize, but I am still trying."—George R. M.—Kentucky.

We are sorry we can't give a prize to George this time, but we must deal fairly with our contestants, and his letter was not as good as others. But we hope he tries again, and are sure that he will win out later.

The puzzle asking for letters on Gardening brought many really excellent replies. The winners were:

Mrs. W. D. Waite, R. R. 1, Ithaca, N. Y.
C. J. Lemp, Devils Lake, N. D.
John Pamer, R. R. 25, Akron, O.

We want everybody now to get busy and try the new puzzle. Let all our old contestants come back and let us make the March 15 puzzle a record-breaker in number of answers.

The new puzzle:



Each circle is a part of an advertisement in this issue. Try to find the advertisements. Look closely and you will find it easy to do.

In addition to a solution, each contestant must, if possible, send a letter of not more than 100 words, and give some hint or plan in handling live stock that he (or she) has found valuable. In case of a tie, the best letter will get first prize, etc.

Prizes will be the same as last:

First prize to correct solution and best letter	$3.00
Second prize to correct solution and best letter	2.00
Third prize to correct solution and best letter	1.00

All answers must be received here not later than April 1. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

You can solve this after a little study. Try it now, and let us have your answers with the letter.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

The Quiet Hour

The Love of God

Like a cradle, rocking, rocking,
Silent, peaceful, to and fro,
Like a mother's sweet look dropping
On the little face below;

Hangs the green earth, swinging, turning,
Jarless, noiseless, safe and slow;
Falls the light of God's face, bending
Down and watching us below.

And as feeble babes that suffer,
Toss and cry, and will not rest,
Are the ones the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best;

So when we are weak and wretched,
By our sins weighed down,—distressed,
Then it is that God's great patience
Holds us closest, loves us best.

What We May Become

In the olden days an Arabian sheik dwelt in an oasis near the edge of the desert. He had great wealth consisting of gold and flocks and herds, but of his own kind he saw but few.

One night sleep forsook his couch. He could hear the welcome sound of falling water and could detect the pleasant odor of the vineyards. On the morrow his servants would begin to gather the abundant harvest.

But his heart was troubled because on yesterday his herdsman had found, not ten miles away, a traveler who had died from lack of water and from the intense heat of the sun. Yonder a desert of burning hot sand, and here an oasis with living water.

This thought troubled the sheik so greatly that he arose, bade his servants bring two leathern bottles and bring a basket full of grapes and figs and follow him.

The next day a caravan in crossing the perilous desert came to a booth which gave a grateful shade. Beneath it were two water bottles sunk in the sand. Beside them were two bunches of fruit. On a roll were these words: "While God gives me life each day shall a man be—as springs of water in a desert place."

This beautiful story shows us what each one of us may become to the sick, the sorrowing, the burdened and oppressed. Ministering to their needs we are as "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land,—as springs of water in a desert place."

Start the Day Right

A quiet hour spent alone with God at the beginning of the day is the best beginning for the toils and cares of active business. A brief season of prayer, looking above for wisdom and grace and strength, and seeking for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, helps us to carry our religion into the business of the day. It brings joy and peace within the heart. And as we place all our concerns in the care and keeping of the Lord, faithfully striving to do His will, we have a joyful trust that however dark or discouraging events may appear, our Father's hand is guiding everything, and will give the wisest direction to all our toils. SEL.

Our Boys and Girls

Why Don't You Laugh?

"Why don't you laugh, dear boys, when troubles come,
Instead of sitting 'round so sour and glum?
You cannot have all play,
And sunshine every day;
When troubles come, I say, why don't you laugh?

"Why don't you laugh, dear girls? 'Twill ever help to soothe
The aches and pains. No road in life is smooth;
There's many an unseen bump,
And many a hidden stump
O'er which you'll have to jump. Why don't you laugh?

"Why don't you laugh? Don't let your spirits wilt;
Don't sit and cry because the milk you've spilt;
If you would mend it now,
Pray let me tell you how;
Just milk another cow! Why don't you laugh?

"Why don't you laugh, and make us all laugh, too,
And keep us mortals all from getting blue?
A laugh will always win;
If you can't laugh, just grin—
Come on, let's all join in! Why don't you laugh?

A Game of Bluff

In the Rocky Mountains there are many timber wolves, large gray, savage and powerful creatures not pleasant to meet even when one is well armed; and when he is not, the situation is far from pleasant.

In "Wild Life in the Rockies," Mr. E. A. Mills tells of an encounter he had with two gray wolves upon whom he came unexpectedly. Having with him only a light axe and a camera, Mr. Mills was certainly not in an enviable position.

"I realized the danger," said he, "and was alarmed, of course, but my faculties were under control, were stimulated, indeed, to unusual alertness, and I kept a bold front and faced them without flinching.

"Their expression was one of mingled surprise and anger, together with the apparent determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible. I gave them all the attention which their appearance and their reputation demanded. Not once did I take my eyes off them. I held them at bay looking at them. I still have a vivid picture of terribly gleaming teeth, bristling backs and bulging muscles in savage readiness.

"They made no move to attack. I was afraid to attack, and dared not run away. I recalled that some trees I could reach behind me had limbs that stretched out toward me, yet I felt that to wheel, spring and swing up beyond their reach could not be done quickly enough to escape those fierce jaws.

"Both sides were of the same mind—ready to fight, but not at all eager to do so. Under these conditions our nearness was embarrassing. My mind was working like lightning, and I thought of several possible ways of escaping. I considered each at length, found it faulty, and dismissed it. Something had to be done.

"Slowly I worked the small folding axe from its sheath, and with the slowest of movements placed it in my right-hand coat pocket with the handle up, ready for instant use. I kept on staring. Then, looking the nearer of the two wolves squarely in the eye, I said to him, "Well, why don't you move?' as if we were playing checkers instead of the game of life.

"He made no reply, but the spell was broken. I believe that both sides were bluffing. In attempting to use my camera while continuing the bluff, I brought matters to a focus—literally.

"'What a picture you fellows will make,' I said aloud, as my right hand slowly worked the camera out of the case which hung under my left arm. Still keeping up a steady fire of looks, I brought the camera in front of me and then touched the spring that released the folding front.

"When the camera mysteriously suddenly opened before the wolves, they fled for their lives. In an instant they had cleared the grassy space and vanished in the woods. I did not get their picture.

HEAR!

Distinctly! Clearly! Perfectly!



Don't Do This

You don't need to any longer. Don't tax your own and others patience by having to ask, "What's that? What did you say?" Hear the **first time.** The new Mears makes it possible. **To hear** what is said, or any other sound, you have only to listen.

My Name is.....

My Address is.....

Town..... State.....

If you live in New York call at our office for free demonstration.

Mears Ear Phone Co., Dept. 4053
45 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:—Please mail me, free and postpaid, your Mears Ear Phone Booklet and particulars of Special Introductory Offer on new 1915 Thin Receiver Model Mears Ear Phone and Free Trial.

New 1915 Thin Model Mears Ear Phone

—the final triumph of the inventor of the first successful multitone ear phone. Eight different adjustments fixed with the touch of a finger, giving



96 Degrees of Sound!

Every need of hearing is supplied by the new thin receiver model; you can hear sermons, lectures, concerts and every form of conversation. The new model doubles the perfection of the old one, marvelous as that was. It is a triumph in devices for restoring the hearing.

Notice: *We have discontinued our American branch offices and agencies. The new thin model Mears is sold direct from our New York Office only.*

Special Offer

If you write at once we will make you our lowest net price **direct** from our laboratory to you—an offer that saves you all middlemen's profits. But don't make up your mind to keep the instrument on any terms until you have first tested and tried it thoroughly at our risk. Then, if you are satisfied, you can pay the laboratory price in small monthly payments if desired. Don't miss this opportunity. Take advantage of it today. Already more than 40,000 Mears Ear Phones have been sold.

15 Days' FREE TRIAL

Ask about our great free trial offer. Test this amazing instrument on your own ears, under any conditions of service for 15 days. Nothing to pay for the trial. The Mear's Ear Phone is the only scientific and perfect hearing device for the deaf.

Read These

6 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
November 10, 1911

Mears Ear Phone Co.,
Gentlemen:—
For 20 years I have been very hard of hearing, previous to 1893 I could hear above an ordinary tone, but in that year measles left me totally deaf for a time. I have tried many of the different devices, telephonic and otherwise, but without satisfaction. I learned of your ear phone about 2 years ago, tried it, and purchased one, wearing it on my right ear, in which I have even ceased to hear thunder. I have used the ear phone continually since purchasing and nothing would induce me to part with it. It enables me to converse very easily and my hearing is so greatly improved from its use that I have hopes of a complete recovery. Hoping you will have great success in making the deaf to hear.
Yours sincerely, John D. Bell

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
November 1, 1912

The Mears Ear Phone Co.,
Gentlemen:—
I had a man in my store Monday who is 62 years of age and very deaf. I put the phone to his ear and he said it was the first time for 26 years that he has heard a watch tick. I will do all in my power to advertise your wonderful phone. Yours truly,
F. A. Warner

Send Coupon *NOW* For the Great Mears Book

The Mears Ear Phone book explains all the causes of deafness, how to stop the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Send for Free Book and our great Confidential Introductory Offer. Tear off coupon and mail NOW.

MEARS EAR PHONE CO. DEPT. 4053 **45 W. 34th Street** **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 200 Songs given Free. OHIO CARD CO., B10 Cadiz, Ohio.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Big lever action air rifle for shooting either BB Shot, arrows or 20 plate. Post

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

"Somebody scoffed, 'Oh, you'll never do that,
At least, no one ever has done it.'
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.
With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quiddit,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That 'couldn't be done'—and he did it!

—o—

In one of our exchanges was this:

America is coming to the leadership of the nations, and the farmer, because of the extent, value and world-wide demand for his produce, is coming to the leadership of American industrial, social and civic life. For it is inevitably true that when a class leads in industry it sooner or later grasps firmly the reins of political and social power.

—o—

We subscribe to the above prediction. The agricultural class, being our greatest class and the most important class of our people, by virtue of it creating the most necessary commodities, will eventually lead in government and business and social life.

—o—

But this time is not immediately at hand, and their rightful position will not be accorded to farmers because of their numerical strength, nor because of the importance of their business, but it must be gained through contending for it by the rank and file of farmers themselves.

—o—

At the present time the most powerful classes and the most powerful agencies that it is possible to create, by the government and by corporate bodies, are absolutely opposed to granting to farmers leadership in the nation, or even freedom and independence in the conduct of their own business. But farmers are learning. Day by day, led by this paper, more farmers are coming to realize their importance and also how they can make their power felt through the right kind of organization and co-operation.

—o—

Perhaps the way the farmer's power will rise in America and assert itself was never more clearly presented than in The Third Power, a book written in 1903. This book is now in its third edition. It has had a very large sale to readers of this paper and others, but there are thousands more who should read it. It has 320 pages, is cloth-bound and can be obtained for 50 cents postpaid from the publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

—o—

We naturally look to the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the leader in everything to place agriculture in its rightful position. But who has ever seen anything from that source that was calculated to make farmers leaders in industrial, social and civic life? Can farmers lead industrially as long as they are completely powerless in the business end of their own business?

—o—

To show how far the federal department of agriculture goes in its work for farmers we need only give here a summary of the work it prescribes for Home Classes of Agriculture, as follows:

The Department of Agriculture has devised a plan whereby ten or more farmers or farm women can form home classes in agriculture or domestic science and receive the text-books, lectures, lantern slides, laboratory and cooking equipment necessary to conduct such classes. The plan is to be carried out in co-operation with the agricultural colleges of several states.

The object of the plan is to make accessible at home, to men and women who have not the time or means to attend the regular courses at the colleges, practical short courses in agriculture and home management specially adapted to their districts. These courses, which will consist of fifteen to twenty lectures and will consume five or more weeks, can be arranged to suit the spare time and convenience of each group of people. The courses to be offered are poultry raising, fruit growing, soils, cheese manufacture, dairying, butter making and farm bookkeeping; and for the women especially, courses in the preparation, cooking and use of vegetables and cereal foods.

All the states have not yet agreed to co-operate in this plan. Pennsylvania, where the work has excited much enthusiasm, is now arranging for more classes, while Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and Florida expect to take up the work. Other states, such as Indiana, Maine, New York, New Jersey and Delaware, have signified their willingness to co-operate.

—o—

We want to say that farmers and agriculture will never rise to the eminence predicted by our exchange while they limit their activities to the producing side alone. If the Department of Agriculture wanted farmers to become the leaders of American industry, it would have been a perfectly easy matter to have included in the "courses" or activities, direct co-operative marketing of the products of the farms of the members of the classes.

—o—

Unquestionably, co-operation of the Department of Agriculture to assist the farmers of the various local groups, or classes, to market their produce more directly to the demand, and in car load lots, would result in more financial benefit than all the other helps combined. And then the report says: "Pennsylvania is now arranging for more classes and Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, Florida, Indiana, Maine, New York, New Jersey and Delaware expect to take up the work and are willing to co-operate." What a grand field this presents for co-operative marketing, if the Department of Agriculture would only stand as the clearing house for the farmers who join the classes.

—o—

But if it should be decided that it would not be proper for the department to act as the clearing house, it would be easy for the departments' agents to show how the farmers, in all those states, as they join the classes can have and maintain their own central clearing house.

—o—

To show what any one of these classes might do, in the way of BUSINESS, if business was one of the objects sought by the Department of Agriculture, we quote the following from the report of an association that happens to be before us at this writing:

In two years this association grew to a membership of 500 and did a business of over a quarter of a million dollars. It sold over 15,000 tons of tomatoes at an advance of $1.00 a ton over what could be gotten outside of the organization. It also marketed berries and other fruit and vegetables at higher prices. In round figures the selling organization made for its members, $25,000 extra in two years.

—o—

As an example of the things corporations want farmers to co-operate for, we quote the following from a work called "A Plan of Rural and Civic Organization for Country Communities."

For better seed, rotation of crops, use of fertilizers, eradication of weeds, soil analysis, cow testing, grading of herds, control of hog cholera, better credits, better roads, better homes, better schools, better business and better social life.

—o—

All of these objects are worthy, but Oh, how much greater would be the financial benefits if plans for better marketing would be included with them.

—o—

So the country is flooded with literature about producing more and better, and the farmer is getting free advice on all sides about how to increase his crops, but it require an upheaval like the awful war to boost his prices to a profit level. But in his helpless condition, some of his crops, like cotton, are even discredited by prevailing conditions that boosted others, and the price held down until cotton has largely passed into the hands of the speculators. And these speculators are the leaders in the greater crop propagandas—in the one-sided education that farmers are being crammed with.

—o—

So we say again: If the farming class is to "lead in industry and sooner or later grasp the reins of political (government) and social power," the rank and file of the farmers themselves must contend for the mastery. Accept the help of the government and the agricultural colleges and the Council of Grain Exchanges and the other agencies to produce better crops, but mark our word, if you ever expect to do the easy and profitable business of selling, as you do the hard work of producing, you must build your organization, adopt your plan and equip it with a business system yourself. You must do this independent of them, and regardless of their discouragements.

—o—

In this connection permit us to quote from a letter from R. M. Foringer of New Bethlehem, Pa., speaking of the plan of organization and co-operation taught by this paper, as follows:

—o—

As I reflectively review the plan of organization and business it seems to be the essence of perfection itself. Its main features, as well as the more minor details, seem to bear the tell-tale marks of an unselfish and well-ordered mind. It bespeaks upon the part of its author a sincere desire to be helpful in helping the man who follows the plow to help himself, and to hasten the day when his economic independence will not be laughed to scorn by his fellowman in the world of commerce and manufacture. And yet, with all this, progress in putting the plan in operation is far from what one has a right to expect in a civilized, intelligent, Christian nation.

—o—

If what is printed above interests you, and if you want to be one to help build such a federation, fill out and return this coupon. At the same time you might send for a copy of The Third Power book referred to above and which will give the plan more fully than you will ever get it through reading this paper.

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Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
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Herewith I send you 10 cents. Please send the full plan for federating, or organizing and co-operating, to bring about National Unity in Marketing.

My
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R. R.... P. O. .....

County..... State.....

Here send us information about your local farmers' organization, if one:

The farmers' organization at this place is called .....

The secretary's
name is .....

Address .....

The membership is about.....

Jim Hank Hoover's Letter to His Brother

DEAR BILL: Well, Bill, I see by your last letter that you've backslid and will have to be hauled up to the mourner's bench all over again. It does beat all how hard it is for you city men to realize that the farmer has a right to organize for his own protection, just as you city business men have organized so that you pull with each other instead of against each other. I see I scared you when I told you in my last letter that sooner or later there would be a national federation of farmers' organizations and that it would be the most powerful organization in the world.

I take it that's why you were so careful in your letter to point out that such a federation hasn't been formed yet and that, in your opinion, it never could be formed. Don't you believe any such thing, Bill. I am willing to admit that the federation isn't with us yet and that the farmers are very conservative and likely to be suspicious of a new order of things. I am myself, and so are you, to judge from the way you are squirming over this federation business. But believe me, Bill, sooner or later we are going to see such a federation, and when we get it this country is due to enter the most prosperous period of its history. When the farmers prosper the country prospers, and the country will never be really prosperous until the farmers begin to prosper; you can be sure of that.

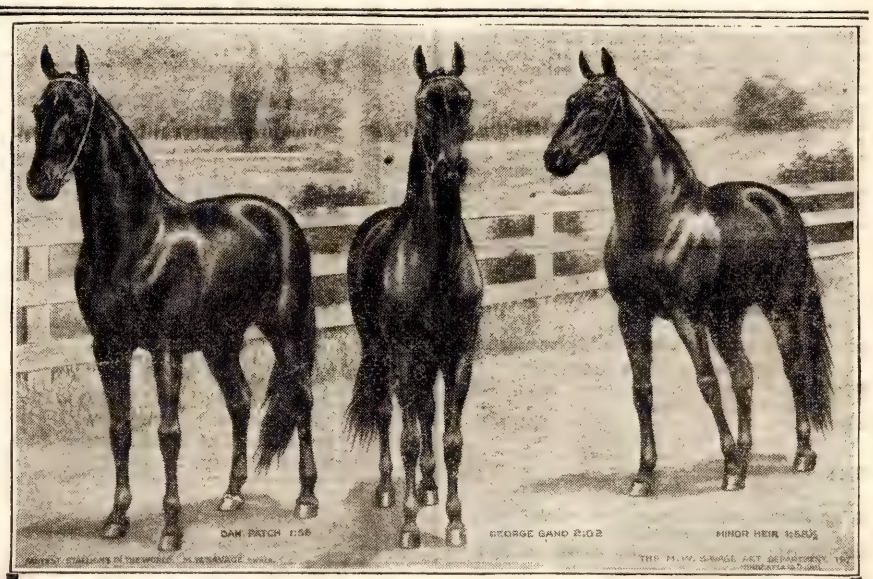
You say the farmers don't need such a federation—that they can, if they will, prosper by their own efforts and that they can do it better alone than when they are tied up with a lot of other farmers. That's where you are wrong, Bill. Courting is about the only thing a man can do alone better than he can do with help, and even then he usually needs more or less co-operation on the part of the girl. Co-operation is everything, Bill. As long as a man or an organization keeps to itself it can probably manage to get by somehow, but so long as that man or that organization is competing against thousands of other men or hundreds of organizations they aren't any of them getting the best they could get out of their efforts, and they are the prey of any organized federation of middlemen that wants to swoop down on them.

Just by way of illustration, let me call to your mind the time I visited you down there in Boston. You remember that you took me down in that big wholesale market district in the vicinity of Fanueil Hall and showed me the way those wholesalers and middlemen did business on a big scale. You showed me how some of the farm produce wasn't even brought to the wholesale district, but was unloaded from the train or ship and taken direct to the retailer. You also showed me big trucks which came up to the wholesale establishments, stopped long enough to get delivery orders, and then drove away without even unloading, the whole load sold in advance right from the train. And for all that the middlemen got their commissions. It made me think a whole heap about organized marketing by the farmers, you can be sure of that, Bill.

Then we went down on the water-front and you showed me how the big ships were unloaded. It was during the noon hour that we reached the docks, I remember, and there wasn't anybody around. You had to meet a man in one of the offices and while you were gone I just poked around in one of the covered docks. There wasn't anybody else in sight, so after a while I sat down on a barrel near a lot of molasses hogsheads and got to thinking about marketing more seriously than I'd ever considered it before.

While I sat there a rat came out and looked me over. I didn't have anything in particular against him and so I just sat still. After he'd sized me up and decided that I was harmless, he just went on his way and right after him came half a dozen more, all big dock rats and about the biggest fellows I ever saw. They climbed up on a molasses hogshead right near me, and I noticed that near the bunghole there were several drops of molasses that had probably dropped off the tester's stick. I saw the rats start for the bunghole and, knowing there wasn't anywhere near enough molasses in those few drops to go around, I promised myself that I was going to see a rattling good fight.

Did I? Well, hardly. Those fellows had



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the co-operative spirit and they didn't pay the slightest attention to that spilled molasses. They were used to living high and not taking the pickings that somebody else happened to drop. When they got to the bunghole all of them stood aside except one. He backed up to the hole and let his tail drop inside. When it had gone in as far as it could, he walked away and stood still while the others licked the molasses off it. Then another rat did the same thing, and they kept right on taking turns that way until every one of them had filled himself up with molasses. Then they went off in a body, as they had come.

I was so surprised at what I'd seen that I told the dock boss about it when he came back. Was he surprised? Not any. He said that was the way the dock rats always did. And he told me some other things about the way they co-operate, things you wouldn't believe, Bill, if I told them to you, but sometime when you're down that way again drop in and ask him about them. He'll tell you and show you proof.

Now, Bill, is it really your honest and heartfelt opinion that a farmer isn't as intelligent as a dock rat? If it is, Bill, the quicker you form a new opinion the more accurate an idea you will have regarding what you are trying to argue about. The mere fact that the farmers are not yet organized as a solid body does not mean that they have not seen the need or such organization, but rather that they have not been able to agree as to the best method of organization for them to employ.

But the gospel of federation is spreading rapidly, and it won't be long now before every solid farmer in the country will be allied with that principle. It takes time to accomplish things of that sort, Bill, but very frequently the time expended in introducing and demonstrating a new principle pays double compound interest on itself in the long run, for the arguments pro and con only serve to drive home more firmly the many advantages of the system under discussion. You can take my word for it that the farmers' federation will be with us, firmly and solidly established, within a comparatively short time. It's got to come, Bill, or the speculators will drive the farmer out of business. We don't need speculators and we do need farmers. Take a look at the matter from that viewpoint and see if it don't begin to look a little different to you. Your affectionate brother,

JIM HANK.

Binder Twine Prices

For several years it has been the custom of leading twine manufacturers to announce the season's prices on or about March 1. This year finds some exception, because shipments of sisal have been suspended. The Mexican war has reached the province of Yucatan and shipments of the fibre, which is chiefly grown there, have stopped. Nobody knows how long the delay will be, therefore, there is an uncertainty about the supply of raw material, consequently there may be a rise in the price of twine.

Some prices made by prison factories are around 7¼ cents in small quantities, to 6¾ cents in carload lots.

Play the Game

No one is ever beaten unless he is discouraged. To think a thing is impossible is to make it so; you may not be so fortunately situated as some other men are, but play the game. No tyrrany of circumstances can permanently imprison a determined will. The man with backbone plays the game with the cards he has; he does not ask for a new deal, but *plays the game.*—DR. BUTLER.

Human Lobster

Don't be a lobster! A lobster when left high and dry among the rocks has not backbone enough to work his way back to the sea, but waits for the sea to come to him. If it does not come, he remains where he is and dies. The world is full of human lobsters—men stranded on the rocks of business, who, instead of putting forth their own energies, are waiting for some grand billow of good fortune to set them afloat.—DR. BUTLER.



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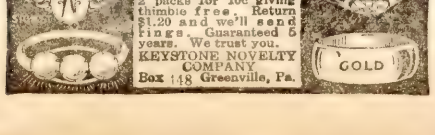
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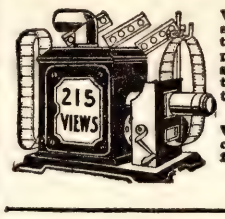
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Eggs prepaid—15, $1.35; 100, $6.50; R. C. R. I. Red, high-class prize winners. Farm range. C. V. Harness, Waynesville, Ohio.

Brown Leghorns. Best layers, none better, 100 eggs, $5. A. Bagwell, R. 4, Paducah, Ky.

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60 Eggs $3; 15 eggs $1; two medicated nest eggs. 25 best varieties. Circular free. Whitney & Son, Triangle, N.Y.

SEEDS

Wanted We pay highest prices for seeds. Send samples and state quantity you have. We buy clover, timothy, blue grass, etc., etc. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Selected Cow Peas for Planting. Buy now before prices advance. A. J. Roney & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Alfalfa Seed for sale, re-cleaned. C. C. Clark, Route No. 1, Brady, Nebr.

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For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

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Young Man, would you accept a tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 979, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

SATURDAY, March 6, Bradstreet's review of general trade conditions was as follows:

Irregular. Weather and war uncertainties. Improved trade in west. Little gain east or south. Wire edge off war demands in some sections. Seeds, implements and staple dry goods note chief activity. Conservatism and caution govern domestic trade. Winter wheat good. Wheat lowest since mid-January. Clearings decreases smaller. Failures numerous. Securities show stronger tone.

With the middle of March arrived and no material damage to the winter wheat crop and grass, we may conclude that the growing crops have gone through the winter unscathed. The ground has enough surface moisture to start into the spring, but in many places there is still a lack, the ground being thoroughly soaked from last summer's drought. Such sections, unless there are copious spring rains, are not fortified against dry spells if they come. Taken altogether, the outlook for good crops of wheat and grass could hardly be better. Also, while the winter has been rather close, it was open enough to permit early plowing in many sections and this forecasts large spring plantings and in good season. Estimates are already being made on wheat in the Southwest. These estimates are of 250,000,000 bushels for Texas, and 70,000,000 bushels for Oklahoma against 14,000,000 bushels and 48,000,000 bushels respectively last year.

Since our last report many things have transpired and there were rumors of others, all of which had their effect on the markets as our report shows in part. The prices of cereals were lower than the below figures show, and we predict will be higher before the new crops come than any records yet made. Cotton fell to 8.45c for July on the day that England declared it contraband, but that condition had largely been discounted and the day following it went up to nearly 9.00c. The South is preparing to plant more food crops than ever before, which means a less acreage in cotton and an earlier return to normal prices.

Since our last report wheat decreased moderately, oats a big decrease and corn increased slightly.

Wheat prices are much lower at this writing, and corn not much changed from two weeks before. The July option on wheat has also fallen 16c. To give an idea of what the speculators think of wheat values next fall, see the September price—$1.07⅜. Cash cotton is 25c a hundred higher than two weeks before. We publish a "Cotton Futures" table this issue which is interesting. Potatoes are sick and the market price is even lower than the low prices before printed. It will either be a case of the last run of potatoes not bringing anything, or the highest of the season. Beans are lower, but we expect the loss to be regained. At last broom corn has had an inning and scored an advance on both Illinois and Western grades.

Advice

WHEAT—Market gradually. CORN—Market gradually. Oats—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—Hold it. BEANS—Market gradually. POTATOES—If keeping well, hold them. If not, you better sell rather than suffer loss of quality. COTTON—Hold it.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on February 27, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Feb. 27, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	58,923,000	—1,442,000	—2,879,000	—7,268,000	.....
CORN	44,646,000	X 407,000	X 879,000	.....	.....
OATS	32,131,000	—6,141,000	—1,284,000	.....	.....
BARLEY	.....	.....	X 86,000	.....	.....

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets March 6, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Mch. 6,1915	2 wks. before	Year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.42 @1.44¾	1.59@1.62	94½@95
St. Louis	1.41 @1.41½	1.57@1.58	94 @95
Kansas City	1.39	1.55	90 @90½
Cincinnati	1.43½@1.44¾	1.60@1.63	98½@99½

Minneapolis—Spring wheat. No. 1 hard, $1.39¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.35¼@1.39¼. Two weeks before, $1.55⅝ and $1.50⅞@$1.54⅞, respectively. Year before, 93¼@93½ and 90¾@92½, respectively.

CORN NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	*73½	†72½@72¾	63½@64
St. Louis	75	76	68 @68½
Kansas City	71½@72	73	67 @67½
Cincinnati	73½@74	76 @76½	67½@68½

*No. 2 Yellow. †No. 4 White.

OATS NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	*55⅝@55¾	56¾@57½	40¾@41
St. Louis	56½	58½	39 @39½
Kansas City	55½	56 @57	40 @40½
Cincinnati	57½@58	59½@60	

*No. 3 White.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on March 6, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.41¼; July, $1.15. September, $1.07⅜. Two weeks before, $1.60½ and $1.31⅜, respectively.

CORN—May, 73½; July, 75⅛. Two weeks before, 76¾ and 78, respectively.

OATS—May, 56; July, 51⅞. Two weeks before, 58½ and 54½, respectively.

COTTON

New York, March 6.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 8.75c. Two weeks before, 8.50c. A year before, 13c.

COTTON FUTURES

New York, March 6.—The futures cotton market was as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
January, 1916	....	....	....	9.60
March, 1915	8.55	8.62	8.61	8.62
May	8.71	8.89	8.70	8.83
July	8.92	9.07	8.90	9.06
August	....	....	....	9.16
October	9.20	9.32	9.20	9.31
December	9.39	9.53	9.39	9.52

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, March 5, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	33	48	80
Tuesday	34	25	38
Wednesday	29	18	30
Thursday	12	25	34
Friday	40	43	45
Total, 5 days	148	159	227

Trade continued dull and prices were 2@3c a bushel lower. Receipts were heavier, reported at 40 cars, while bad weather kept buyers away. There was very little business done and accumulations on track were increased. The general situation was very unsatisfactory.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car at 32c, 2 cars at 35c, 1 car extra fancy at 40c; sacked—1 car at 37c. Michigan—2 carss at 39c.

Per bu.	Mar. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Wisconsin white and Rurals	33@37c	35@43c	58@65c
Minnesota, White and Russets	33@37c	35@43c	
Michigan, White	33@39c	38@43c	60@63c

NEW POTATOES—Rule about steady. They are meeting with a moderate demand. Supply ample.

	Mar. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Bbls. Bermuda, red	$8.00	$8.00	$7.00
No. 2	7.00	7.00	6.00
Virginia, White	4.00@4.50		
Hampers, Florida, Red	2.75@3.00	3.00@3.25	2.00@2.50
White	2.75		

SWEET POTATOES—Trade reported as quiet. Supply of all kinds remains ample. The business doing is at former prices.

Hampers, 50 lbs.	Mar. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Jersey	$1.50	$1.35@1.40	$1.00@1.10
Delaware	1.30@1.40	1.25@1.35	
Hampers, 40 lbs. Illinois, fair to good	1.00@1.25	1.00@1.15	75@ 85
Common and not straight packed	75	65@ 75	35@ 40
Very poor, lower.			

BEANS—Are ruling dull. Very little doing. A decline of 20@30c in the price of pea beans quoted. The others remain unchanged, being scarce.

Pea Beans. per bu.	Mar. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Hand-picked, choice	$3.20	3.40@3.50	2.00
Common	3.00@3.15	3.15@3.25	1.75@1.85
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	2.90@2.95
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.35

HAY—Receipts, 1,062 tons. Timothy hay steady. Supply fair and demand good. Prairie hay in good demand for choice hay, and offerings light. Low grades quiet.

	Mar. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Choice Timothy	$17.00@18.00	17.50@18.00	16.50@17.50
No. 1 Timothy	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50
No. 2 Timothy	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	11.00@12.50
Kas., Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	11.00@16.00	11.00@16.00	10.00@14.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 7.00
STRAW—			
Rye Straw, quotable at	$8.00@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00
Oats Straw	7.00@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00	7.00@ 7.50
Wheat Straw	7.00@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN was firmly held. The trade remains quiet.

	Mar. 6	Two weeks before	A year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	$90@120	80@120	120@150
Western	80@110	60@ 90	100@150
Damaged, less.			

EGGS—A firm feeling existed at the established prices which were the same as yesterday to ¼c higher. Trade is good and it is chiefly of a local character. Outside orders are also taking a part of the offerings, but the shipping orders are not so numerous at the late advance. Receipts this week here have been double those of the same period last year, and the asme was the case at some of the other leading receiving markets.

	Mar. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	19	24	25½
Ordinary firsts	18 @18½	23	24½@25
Miscellaneous, cases returned	17½@18½	20½@23½	24½@25
Checks, fresh	15 @16	14 @15	
Dirties, fresh	16 @17	20	23

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Yards, March 6, 1915.

STEERS—$6.00 for common to $8.50 for best.
HEIFERS—$3.00 for poorest to $7.25 for best.
BULLS—$5.00 for poorest to $7.00 for best.
CALVES—$5.00 for poorest to $10.25 for best.
HOGS—Best Heavies $6.25@7.00
Medium and mixed 6.80@7.00
Lowest grades 5.00@5.75
Bulk of sales 6.85@7.00
SHEEP—Range of prices $3.75@6.00
LAMBS—Range of prices 7.00@8.00

APPLES—Steadiness of prices is quoted. There is a very fair trade in both barrels and boxes. Prices do not shift any to speak of from their late position. Some apples continue to arrive, and all say there are plenty of apples in sight to draw from. If it were not for this, prices would not remain on their present very reasonable basis.

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	69	67										
	73	77½										

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	46 *
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	49	54										
	58	60½										

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.16
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.96	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.52	1.46										
	1.27	1.66										



Following are the names of the responsible parties on many markets, with the names of the kinds of produce they handle. These people have agreed to receive shipments from subscribers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and sell them for a commission, or many of them will make offers, if requested to do so. In nearly all cases this paper has arranged with these houses to handle the produce of our subscribers at a lower charge than is customary. Besides, direct selling gets around some of the usual toll-gates. Car lots only will be considered unless of such things as butter, eggs, poultry, dried fruit, etc., that it is customary to market in less quantities. Don't bother these people with unnecessary correspondence—they are busy. To save correspondence, the quantity, variety, grade, condition, packages, etc., should be given in the first letter. Don't write unless you mean business.

COLORADO—Denver. F. C. Ayers Mercantile Co. Grain, hay, beans.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven. Strong, Barnes, Hart & Co. Dairy products.

GEORGIA—Atlanta. Bell Bros. All fruits and vegetables.

ILLINOIS—East St. Louis. Reynolds Seed & Commission Co. Seeds, vegetables, hay, dairy products, poultry, hides, wool.

Chicago. C. H. Weaver & Co. 65 W. South Water St. Vegetables, dairy products, poultry, dressed cattle, hides, wool.

INDIANA—Indianapolis. Hind & Fuchs. Vegetables, beans, fruit, potatoes.

KENTUCKY—Louisville. Jos. Denunzio & Co. Vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans. J. L. Beer & Co. Vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy products, dried fruit. Lehman, Stern & Co., cotton.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston. O. E. Spooner, 94 So. Market St. Vegetables, fruit.

MICHIGAN—Detroit. Alfred Rush & Son, 45 Woodward Ave. All vegetables and fruit.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis. Johnson-Olson Grain Co. Grain, hay, straw.

St. Paul. Western Commission Co. Union Stock Yards. Livestock.

MISSOURI—Kansas City. Wilber & Inness. 209 Temple Block, car lots potatoes, fruit, vegetables.

Kansas City Seed Co. Grain and seeds.

St. Louis. A. J. Nierman Co., 809 N. Fourth St. Vegetables, fruit, broom corn. George J. Schulte Co., 511 Merchants Ex. Bldg. Hay, straw and grain.

NEW YORK—Buffalo. F. Brennisen & Son. Vegetables, beans, fruit, dairy products, poultry.

New York. E. R. Brackett Co. Cor. West and Franklin Sts. Beans, vegetables, fruit. Zenith Butter & Egg Co., 355 Greenwich St. Eggs, butter, poultry.

OHIO—Cincinnati. L. F. Gloystein & Co. 108 E. Front St. Potatoes, vegetables, fruit, dried fruit, poultry, hides, wool.

Columbus. Evans & Turner Co. Beans, vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

Dayton. The Kiefaber Co. Potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

Toledo. The Geroe Co. Beans, potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburg. Sales Service Co. Kellerman Bldg. Fruits and vegetables, car lots.

Wilkesbarre. Miner-Hillard Milling Co. Buy wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay and straw.

Lewisburg. Buffalo Flour Milling Co. Buy grain.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence. H. B. Fiske & Co., 59 Dyer St. Fruits and vegetables.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga. Mountain City Mill Co. Buy wheat, corn and oats.

Nashville. Liberty Mills. Buy wheat.

TEXAS—Austin. Wm. G. Bell Brokerage Co. Grain, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, etc.

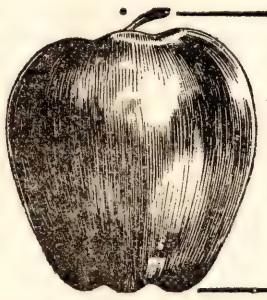
Houston. J. S. Handly. Grain, hay, vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs.

UTAH—Salt Lake City. Grain, beans, potatoes, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, rice, eggs.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee. A. Grosenbach Co., 299 Broadway. Vegetables, fruit, dried fruit, hay, butter, eggs, poultry, dressed veal, hides, wool.

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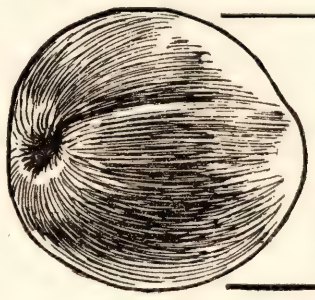
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2 each of the famous Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent. First-class, 1-year trees, the best size to plant, and they are certain to please you.



Offer No. 2—

Ten Peach Trees

2 each of the great J. H. Hale, Red Bird, Early Elberta, Alton and Elberta. Gives you very best early to late sorts, both white and yellow. You'll like this assortment.



Offer No. 3—

Ten Assorted

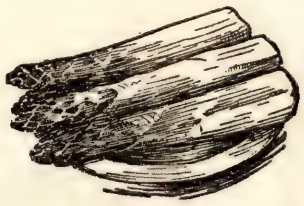
Trees and Vines, 1 each of Delicious and Duchess apple. Hale, Red Bird, Alton and Early Elberta Peach. Omaha plum. Worden, Wyoming and Diamond grape, the three best varieties.



Offer No. 4—

Twenty Small Fruit

Bushes and Vines, including 10 St. Regis everbearing red raspberry, 5 Mercereau blackberry, 2 Oregon Champion gooseberry, 1 vine each of Worden, Wyoming, Diamond grape.



Offer No. 5—

Fifty Asparagus

Plants of the great New Reading Giant, a new sort which has been fully tested and proven to be the most delicious asparagus ever introduced. A fine patch for a big family.



Offer No. 6—

Sixty Strawberry

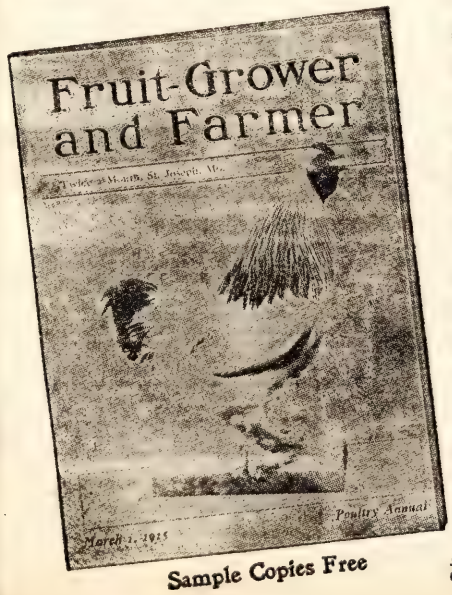
Plants, including 10 each of Americus and Progressive, the great everbearing sorts, also 20 mid-season and 20 late season varieties. Best sorts for your section.

Any one of these collections, if bought in the usual way, would cost you about $2.00 or more, but we have arranged to send you free, prepaid, one of these collections with each dollar sent for a year's subscription, or all six collections for $5.00 for five years. Send your order early.

Fruit-Grower and Farmer is published twice a month; regular rate is $1.00 a year. Every issue is filled with live, up-to-date matter pertaining to every phase of fruit-growing, farming, poultry, and the farm home. Handsomely illustrated, 32 to 80 pages each issue. Many readers say one issue is worth a dollar. Sample copy free on request. Select the offers which best suit you, fill in coupon and mail at once. Remember you get a choice of

Any 1 offer with $1.00 for 1 year.
Any 2 with $2.00 for 2 years.
Any 3 with $3.00 for 3 years.
Any 4 with $4.00 for 4 years.

Or all SIX offers with $5.00 for 5 years. Just think of that. All 6 offers, 160 trees and plants, about 3c each, and Fruit-Grower and Farmer, 5 full years, 120 issues, all for $5.00.



Sample Copies Free

This offer good only in United States, and only as long as our supply lasts, so you should act promptly. Send your order today. Tell all your friends about this great offer.

Don't bother about writing a letter. Just fill in the coupon below and send with your remittance at once.

Fruit-Grower and Farmer

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Free Tree and Plant Coupon

1 offer free with $1.00 for 1 year
2 offers free with $2.00 for 2 years
3 offers free with $3.00 for 3 years
4 offers free with $4.00 for 4 years
All 6 Free with $5 for 5 years

Fruit-Grower and Farmer,
Box 1251, St. Joseph, Mo.

I enclose remittance of $....., for which send your magazine .....years, also send me free, prepaid, the.....offers marked "X" below. (Mark X in square.)

No. 1 ☐	10 Apples Trees	No. 2 ☐	10 Peach Trees
No. 3 ☐	10 Mixed Trees	No. 4 ☐	20 Small Fruit Plants
No. 5 ☐	50 Asparagus Plants	No. 6 ☐	60 Strawberry Plants

Name .....

Town..... State.....

Send names of 3 friends who would like this offer.

HARTMAN'S SPECIAL FARM CREDIT PLAN

We want every reader of this publication to thoroughly understand how satisfying and how easy it is to furnish the entire home or to secure odd pieces of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Draperies, etc., from this mammoth Hartman institution—America's greatest homefurnishing concern—which has originated the most liberal, most practical, fair and square Farm Credit Plan exclusively for the benefit of all who depend upon crops and live stock for their income, and Hartman asks

No Money In Advance

This, the most popular, liberal and most satisfactory credit plan ever devised, enables every farm dweller to take advantage of Hartman's tremendous bargains—to order from Hartman anything and everything wanted—without sending a single penny with the order—and

Pay In 6, 9 and 12 Months

NO INTEREST CHARGED

No other house offers such a plan—only the great house of Hartman with its enormous capital, 22 big retail stores and gigantic mail order house is able to offer such a liberal credit plan.

We know that most farmers meet their obligations when they sell their crops or live stock. That's when you can settle with us—pay all or part in 6, 9 and 12 months. Hartman knows farmers are responsible people. Hartman trusts you and has originated this wonderful convenience for you so that you can use your cash for emergencies. At the same time you buy at—

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES

Our $10,000,000 purchasing power affords the greatest money-saving opportunity ever offered you. We have scoured the world's markets for the best values, bought the entire outputs of biggest factories and smashed prices right down to rock-bottom to give you—in addition to our liberal credit plan—the most wonderful bargains you ever heard of.

No Reference Asked

For 60 years we have shipped dependable household goods to every section of the United States on credit, to be paid for in small payments, and our plan has proven tremendously satisfactory, and now we welcome the credit account of every farm dweller, no matter where he lives, no matter what his needs. You are not required to send us any references—no red tape—everything confidential—no interest to pay—no mortgage. We extend to you a wide open helpful credit account—ask no security—no guarantee. We have no salesmen to annoy you—no collectors to call for payments. Order what you want, make payments to suit your convenience. Most liberal and most satisfactory plan ever before offered. Thousands of farmers' homes everywhere beautifully furnished by Hartman's Special Farm Credit Plan thoroughly prove our every claim.

Order Right From This Page

The specially advertised items shown on this page are only the merest suggestions of the more than 8,000 wonderful bargains in our mammoth catalog. Order one or all of them. We don't ask for a penny in advance or a deposit of any kind—nor do we send anything C. O. D. Your credit is good—yes, absolutely good. Use whatever you order 30 days in your own home—if unsatisfactory return and Hartman will pay freight both ways. Can anything be fairer?

FREE **HARTMAN'S Mammoth Bargain Book** Send your name and address today on a postal card and we will mail you absolutely free, postpaid, the most interesting Homefurnishing Goods Catalog you ever saw. Never before have we or anyone else ever shown such stupendous bargains—many pages done in beautiful colors—Rugs and Carpets of every shade and color in exact reproductions—Furniture, Clocks, Stoves, Refrigerators, Sewing Machines, Jewelry, Washing Machines, Dishes, Bedding, Curtains, etc. You must see this remarkable catalog—compare these great bargains with any offered you. This catalog is indeed like bringing int your home the largest stocks of the largest city stores at such low prices that you will be amazed when you see it. Send for it today.

Your Credit Is Good

Comfortable Rocker Bargain



No. MH110. A large, comfortable Rocker at a bargain price. Made of solid oak in golden finish in a very choice design. Upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather on seat and back. Seat has four springs and is stuffed with tow and cotton. Front and back posts are handsomely carved. Seat front plaited and back is button tufted. Has strong posts and runners. Great value..... **$3.45**

You must not try to judge this handsome, serviceable Rocker by its low price—you must see it to realize how beautiful it really is. A bargain at the price.

No Money In Advance

"Wonder" Dress Form Bargain



No. MH114. Adjustable, "WONDER" Dress Form. A scientific wonder; positively the only dress form that can be adjusted separately for neck, shoulders, bust, waist, hips, skirt, etc. Instantly regulated and set, and can be made to reproduce any figure regardless of deformity. A school girl can operate it. No mechanism to bother with, nothing to get out of order. Once set, adjustment won't slip. Punctureless and practically unbreakable. A household necessity. Saves cost of making and you obtain a perfect fit.... **$10.98**

No Money In Advance

One-Motion Collapsible Go-Cart Bargain



No. MH122. Large convenient automobile hood with roll-up side curtains, large foot well, padded seat, two position reclining back, 10-in. wheels with ½ in. rubber tires, nickled fenders, heavy push rods and cross handle. Covering is of "Imperial" leather. Cart is of all steel construction and can be ordered with Black, Green or Brown covering. A cart of this kind can be taken anywhere without trouble. To find its true worth have it sent on approval for 30 days. Price **$8.38**

No Money In Advance

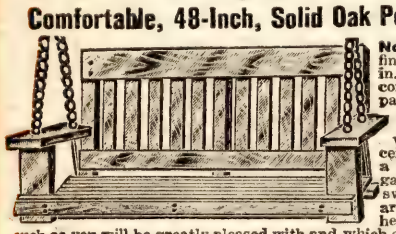
Solid Oak Dining Table



No. MH124. Elegant Dining Table constructed of solid oak in Colonial style, with large 10-inch square pedestal fitted to platform, mounted on scroll feet. Has 45 in. top, which opens to 6 ft. when extended and over smooth running slides—has deep box rim. Table is perfectly finished in rich golden effect. Every detail shows most careful workmanship. Compare it with the best any local dealer can show you at double the price even though you were to pay cash. It's a rare bargain at the price we ask and you have a year to pay. Price **$9.99**

No Money In Advance

Comfortable, 48-Inch, Solid Oak Porch Swing



No. MH121. Fumed finished with seat 48 in. long, 17 in. wide, constructed of stout panels. Back 20 in. shoulder high. Comes equipped with chains and ceiling hooks. After a thorough investigation of porch swings generally we are convinced that here's a bargain such as you will be greatly pleased with and which cannot be duplicated at our extremely low price of only..... **$2.69**

No Money In Advance

Hercules Never-Leak Roofing Bargain

Hercules Never-Leak Flint Surfaced Reversible Roofing. Outlasts any other roofing made; will not leak or dry out, or crack. Adds to appearance of any building Of exceptionally high quality—best long fibre wool felt obtainable. Mechanically saturated with best water-proofing compound known, pure asphalt. Coated one side with fine flint sand. Lay either side to weather, over old shingles if desired. Each roll complete, 32 in. wide, contains 108 sq. ft. Nails and cement included. We control entire output and guarantee that not one ounce of inferior material is used. Don't buy roofing anywhere until you send for samples and make comparisons, or order direct from this advertisement. Our binding guarantee protects you. Reversible Roofing Bargains at our prices.

HARTMAN'S Legal Guarantee

We Unreservedly Guarantee every article sold by us to be exactly as represented and described in our catalog.

We guarantee our prices to be lower than any other concern for goods of equal quality.

We guarantee to ship each and every article on approval, and if within 30 days from receipt of the goods, anything is not perfectly satisfactory FOR ANY REASON WHATEVER, we will accept their return and when the goods are returned to us, we will refund all moneys paid on them, including payment of freight charges both ways.



No. MH117. 1 Ply, Weight 35 lbs., Guaranteed, Price per roll ..... **$ .95**

No. MH117. 2 Ply, Weight 45 lbs., Guaranteed, Price per roll **$1.25**

No. MH117. 3 Ply, Weight 55 lbs., Guaranteed, Price per roll **$1.58**

Pay in 6, 9 and 12 Months

Guaranteed Ready Mixed Paint Bargain

Rexkote Ready Mixed Paint is made of the best and purest ingredients, made to give unusual satisfaction and a lasting testimonial of Hartman's great values. We control the output and can guarantee Rexkote against peeling, blistering, chalking or rubbing off, and to spread easier, cover more surface, make a better finish and last longer than any other paint regardless of brand or price. Either you or a painter may use Rexkote with equally satisfactory results. You can't afford to neglect any building or structure you own when we sell guaranteed paint at these prices and give you 3, 6, 9 and 12 months to pay for it. Order from this advertisement—our guarantee protects you.

No. MH118. House Paint all colors and shades, gal. .. **$1.02**

No. MH118. Barn Paint all colors and shades, gal.. **68c**

No. MH118. ROOF PAINT black only, per gallon..... **52c**



No Money In Advance

Write for Special Paint and Roofing Booklet

Brussels Rug Bargain



No. MH125. Beautiful Brussels Rug in four sizes. Design is very charming, being a medallion center with conventional border. Colors: Tan, Green, Brown, Red and light colorings. This is a great opportunity for you to get a magnificent rug for little money.

Size 6 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. Price..... **$6.85**

Size 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. Price.. **$8.95**

Size 9x12 ft. Price **$10.75**

Size 10 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 6 in..... **$18.50**

No Money In Advance

Refrigerator Bargain



No. MH103. Sanitary high class Refrigerator. Best construction so as to be perfectly odorless and economical. Has best cold air circulation, which together with superior method of insulation works wonders in saving ice. Size, 43 ins. high, 25½ ins. wide, 18½ ins. deep. Large provision chamber. Ice capacity 75 lbs..... **$12.85**

No Money In Advance

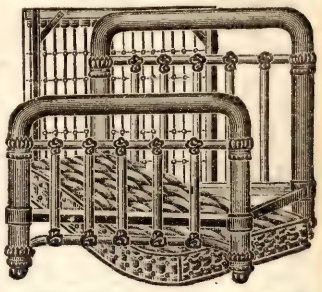
Kitchen Cabinet Bargain



No. MH104. Convenient Kitchen Cabinet made of Hardwood with smoothly sanded finish. Base has white-wood table top 42x26 ins. Handy bread-board, two cutlery drawers and two sliding flour bins, each of 50 lb. capacity. Top has two cupboards, glass doors, tilting sugar bin, open shelf space, spice drawers, two utility drawers. Price..... **$8.73**

No Money In Advance

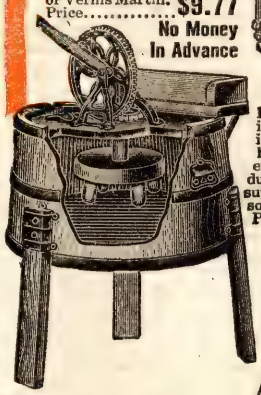
2-Inch Post Steel Bed Outfit



No. MH123. Complete Bed Outfit consisting of elegant 2 in. continuous post steel bed with ⅝ inch fillers in artistic design, 58 in. high; link fabric steel frame bed spring, and cotton top fibre filled mattress. Outfit comes in all sizes 3 ft.; 3 ft. 6 in.; 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. (full size). Colors: White, Pea Green or Vernis Martin. Price..... **$9.77**

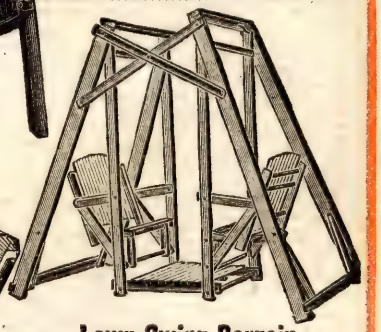
No Money In Advance

Washing Machine Bargain



No. MH105. Tub 8-shirt capacity, Louisiana red cypress corrugated on inside for effective rubbing surface. Finished natural color and bound by 3 steel hoops. Four-pronged 10-in. cypress dasher block, cannot slip or crack. Gearing is durable; roller bearings, easy to run. Tub supported by three legs which bolt into iron sockets. Does not tear clothes. Price..... **$4.50**

Lawn Swing Bargain



No. MH127. This delightful hardwood Lawn Swing holds four passengers and is exceptionally well made and durable. Thoroughly braced and has reinforced joints fastened with bolts and nuts. Posts are painted red and swing operates freely and noiselessly. Seats are 35 inches wide, fitted with adjustable backs, finished in natural wood. Much pleasure will be derived from this great bargain because it affords real healthful rest and recreation for both adults and children. Bargain. Price only..... **$4.65**

No Money In Advance



Dinner Set Bargain



No. MH126. Coin gold monogram Dinner Set in 51 or 100 pieces. This is a remarkable value and one you will do well to order direct from this page. Decorations are of coin gold with your (any one) initial as illustrated. Each piece is double fired and glazed, and decorations are warranted not to come off.

51 piece set is complete service for 6 people; 100 piece set is complete service for 12 people. Price, 51 piece set, **$6.45** Price, 100 piece set, **$10.65**

No Money In Advance

Three-Piece Library Set Bargain



No. MH109. This elegant solid oak, fumed finish, three-piece Library Set is made in the newest style, upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather. Table is very rigidly constructed with square edge top measuring 34x24 inches in size and has convenient book shelf at either end—an exceedingly desirable feature—a strong lower shelf and brace adds strength and rigidity. The luxurious Rocker and solid comfort Arm Chair are made to match, having paneled backs with upper and outside panels upholstered and seats set on four springs, expertly filled and upholstered. The price you pay us for this remarkable Library Set is less than the average dealer has to pay the manufacturer. When you see it you will understand why Hartman leads in the way of value giving. Price of complete set.... **$11.78**

Order anything you want right from this page advertisement. You need send no money in advance. Pay in 6, 9 and 12 months. Anything you receive from us that is not entirely satisfactory you may return and we will pay freight charges both ways.

HARTMAN FURNITURE AND CARPET CO., 4046 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Editor Up-to-Date Farming—I enjoy reading Up-to-Date Farming. It is so different from all other farm papers, and has an individuality all its own as well as a mission. The market reports are a great help to us farmers. The letters you print from all parts of the country are interesting and valuable, while the Cadets' page is of untold value to the younger set on the farm. Your work to secure better prices and establish a better marketing system, is a worthy one and I have known results from your plan of organization and co-operation, that have produced fairly phenomenal results. As a whole, I don't see how anyone should try to be without Up-to-Date Farming.—H. L. Smith, Screven, Ga.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year *April First, 1915* *Number 7*



DOES THIS REMIND YOU?

The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education—as much on marketing as on producing—and to help them to get more money for their crops



Pay Me 5% Profit I'll Make You A Split Hickory Buggy

Get This Offer

IT marks a new departure in low prices on the highest grade vehicles that can be made. Remember that these buggies are made from selected second growth hickory, split, not sawed, and they are the niftiest, classiest buggies that roll over the road.

Get the Big Book

Read Phelps' big story to buggy users this year. Let me tell you how I have worked out a manufacturing and sales plan that will save you more money than ever.

30 Days' Road Test Free
Two Years' Guarantee

All explained in the book, where I tell you my new money saving story.

Write for the Book Now

It contains 150 new and beautiful styles and 200 illustrations. Also I'll send you at the same time my 70 page Harness Catalog free. Address
H. C. Phelps, President

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 91 Columbus, Ohio



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Farmers lose ONE BILLION Dollars ($1,000,000,000) a year in crops destroyed by insects.

We believe it is because most of our insect-eating birds have been killed. The Farm Journal of Philadelphia started the Liberty Bell Bird Club to protect birds. Thus to save farmers' grains, fruits, and money, and your food supply. There are now, more than 190,000 members. There are 3,000 clubs in schools. More members wanted. Club membership free to grown folks or children. The Farm Journal is $1.00 for 5 years, but you do not have to subscribe. Write

The Farm Journal

133 Washington Square, Philadelphia

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



DITCHING

Made Easy with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. **Simple-Practical.**

Ten days trial. Money-back guarantee.

Price only one-fifth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for free book and factory prices. **Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Incorporated, Box 626 Owensboro, Ky.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$25 Down

Write for instalment proposition and big bargain bulletin.



Eureka Auto Co., Rebuilders, Dept. 23, Beavertown, Penna.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50, Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

THE time for oil or gasoline stoves in preference to the stoves that makes so much heat in the kitchen is now here, and it might be well to look over our advertisements.

It is no trouble to find interesting subjects discussed in this paer that you can't find discussed in any other. You see, our paper "has a mission."

If farmers had something to do with the pricing of their stuff as other people have with the pricing of theirs, wouldn't farming be a very different business from what it is now?

We are proud of the renewals we are constantly receiving and of the new names we are all the time adding to our list. These things make us **feel under renewed obligations to make the most useful paper our readers can have.**

"Do you believe truth crushed to earth shall rise again?"
"Of course I do, but there is always somebody ready to crush it again."

"Yes, this is All Fools Day, but don't be uneasy, there are more fools than days."

Young Doctor—Can you make anything out of that man's sickness?
Old Doctor—Yes. If we manage it right we can make about fifty dollars.

James Holt was afraid he might miss a number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING so he renewed his subscription two months before his time was out. It's the safest way.

There are worries and heartburnings,
But whatever ill befall!
Here's a lesson for our learning:
Be sweet tempered through it all.
Although petty natures try you,
Be great-hearted all the while;
Keep serene and pass them by you
With a smile.

It's a busy time on the farm now, and hope is running high, but there are many things thoughtful farmers are thinking about, and those very things they find spoken of in UP-TO-DATE. So the busiest farmers find time to read this paper.

"Papa, what are we here for any way?"
"We are here to help others, my son."
"Then what are the others here for?"

The days are mighty long during the summer, and it is awful nice to have UP-TO-DATE to read during the rest hours.

Those flowers in the yard and garden will soon be beautiful now, and the whole family will be proud of them.

"My jolly jonquils never frown
At April's fickle weather;
They catch the sunshine in their caps,
And do not care a feather."

We have no doubt there are some advertisements in this paper that you never read. They are mighty good readin'. Look 'em up.

We envy the country boys and girls this time of year. They can pull sweet roots, hunt mushrooms, gather violets, and do **hundreds of things we can't do in the city.**

Tenant—I'm going to move the first of the week. That house of yours aint fit for a hog to live in.
Owner—All right. The, of course, I must get a different kind of an occupant.

"Jimmy, can you tell me what the preacher's text was?"
"Courge I can. It was 'Many are cold but few are frozen.'"

If there are any in your neighborhood that don't take UP-TO-DATE we wish you would tell them about it.

"Have you had more loss than gain?
Keep a smiling;
Is your path all sloshed with rain?
Keep a smiling.
Watch the wild birds on the wing
Listen to the robbins sing,
Rich in living—you are king.
Keep a smiling."

Our advertisers think you need the things they advertise, and that is why they tell you about them. Many of you do, don't you?

"He says he takes his wife's advice."
"That may be, but the top of his head shows that she takes his hair."

Farmers do more for the support of the world than any other people, and **they are as much entitled to the profits resulting from their labor as is any other class.**

It will be nice living in the country when **everybody must consult a committee as to how he may do even the little every day home duties, as the authorities seem to be making arrangements for.** We are progressing awful fast, or we are going back in a hurry. Which is it?

Mark what you think are the best articles in this paper, and read them again.

"It's today that I am living,
Not a month ago;
Having, losing, talking, giving,
As time wills it so.
Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across my way;
It may rain again to-morrow—
Rain or snow—but, say,
Aint it fine to-day?

Our advertisers are good people also, and we appreciate them. They assist us in our work.

Smile Awhile

Student Boldness

Litle Susie—People that study natural history are not afraid of things, are they, mother?
Mother—I guess not, dear; but what makes you ask?
Little Susie—Why, Jim Mason has got a ringworm on his face.

Nothing to It

Why is a duel so easily managed?
Because it only takes two seconds to arrange it.

Whom It Made Happy

"And so Miss Biffers is married, is she?"
"Yes."
"Who is the happy man?"
"Her father."

A Secret Method of Planting Potatoes to Multiply the Yield

Ordinarily it is considered that a potatoe eye is capable of producing only one stalk. If planted whole, that is what it will do. But examine a potatoe eye. You will see one prominent bud in the middle of the eye, and if you look closely you will see two or more other buds slightly removed from the middle. If the potatoes are kept in a warm place several days, the buds will be more plainly visible.

With a thin-bladed knife separate the buds. It matters not how small the piece of potatoe left with a bud, if it is planted in fine moist earth. We will say, if the size of a grain of wheat, it will grow. In the Free Seed Distribution UP-TO-DATE FARMING is making, is included 4 to 5 small to medium tubers of the new MODEL MARKET potato. These will give 50 or more eyes. The eyes will average 4 sets, or the potatoes we send will make 200 or more hills. If the hills yield an average of only one pound, the yield will be 3.33 bushels. If they average two pounds the yield will be near 7 bushels; if three pounds, the yield will be 10 bushels.

We would like to send some of these potatoes to each reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and have them plant them as above and write us the results. They are free to each person who subscribes now or pays his subscription another year. Our offer was in March 15th number.

Own a Flour Mill And Make Money

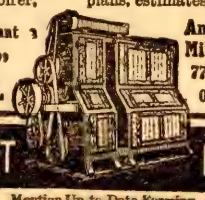
There's money in milling flour. There's a market all around you for all the flour you, yourself, can make with the money-making

"Midget" Marvel

Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill

a whole big roller flour mill system in one case. Takes very little power to run. Milling experience not necessary. Made in 3 sizes—12 1-2, 25 and 50 bbls. capacity finest roller flour in a day. Just the thing for red-blooded farmers, grain men and others who want to make good, steady money. Write for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," free trial offer, plans, estimates, etc.

You will want a "MIDGET" MARVEL



Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.
770 4th Street Owensboro, Ky.

MIDGET MARVEL

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WHEAT $1.50 CORN 75c



Prices bound to stay high another twelve months. Perhaps go still higher. If you want bigger grain crops make the acreage planted produce its biggest yield. Use a Galloway Spreader and get 15 or more extra bushels of corn per acre. Figure this extra profit yourself on only 40 acres. The

New Galloway Low Down No. 8 Manure Spreader **30 DAYS TRIAL**



has all four wheels under the load. Frame trussed like a steel bridge; double chain drive; lightest draft of any low down spreader built; tight bottom; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel wheels, front wheels turn clear under; feed adjustable four to twenty-four bushels per acre; 60 to 70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to new style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. S-4

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Short Talks With Busy People

Orange Crop of California California seems to have a record breaking orange crcop, and the quality of the fruit is excellent. Shipments aggregate about 200 cars a day, with 400 boxes to the car, a total of 80,000 boxes of oranges sent to the world's markets every day. And what is still better, we are told prices are holding firm because the growers are organized and co-operate in selling.

Morgan and the Horse Trade It is reported that J. P. Morgan, the financial king of the United States, has purchased, or at least has secured the control of 80,000 horses in this country to sell to those who are buying for the fighting armies of Europe. It is said these horses were purchased in Texas, Missouri and other of the middle western states, and that he is still holding them for higher prices than have been offered.

Meats in Storage The price of meats remain high, and yet there is more meat held in storage than there ever was before. We are informed that the cut meats in storage in the five leading western packing centers increased 66,524,000 pounds during last February. The total stocks thus held, as compiled by Schwartz & Co., are 365,547,000 pounds, which is 121,943,000 pounds more than was thus held last year. Why does meat sold to the users continue so high?

United States Trade Commission Now we have a Trade Commission that is to "take charge of ordinary business in much the same way that the interstate commerce commission has taken charge of transportation," so a Washington paper tells us. What aid has the interstate commerce commission been to the railroads, and what benefit in the matter of transportation has it been to the public? It has practically tyrannized the railroads and the people have been unable to estimate any advantages to themselves. What shall we expect of this new commission, which, as a Washington paper says, "may have power of life and death over business, big and little?" The people, we are sorry to say, are beginning to wonder if monarchical government could be any worse than commission government. This new commission is composed of five members with a salary of $10,000 a year each.

Congressional Mileage Several times we have spoken of the 20 cents a mile allowed Congressmen for every mile they travel from their homes to Washington and back to their homes again. The House recently adopted a provision cutting out the 20 cents a mile and allowing Congressmen only their actual mileage expenses. But the Senate defeated the provision and restored the 20-cents-a-mile boodle.

Another Record Breaking Wheat Crop Probable The present indications point to an even greater wheat crop in 1915 than last year, which if realized, will make it the third consecutive record-breaking wheat crop. The 1913 crop was 763,380,000, the largest one up to that time. The 1914 crop was 891,000,000 bushels. With an increased acreage for 1915 and excellent prospects if they go through to harvest time, and if the spring wheat crop corresponds with the winter crop, there is good reason to expect a billion bushel crop this year, but it is no more safe to measure a crop so long before harvest, than it is to count chickens before they are hatched. As an indication of what the speculators think about future prices we quote the closing of September wheat on March 16th at $1.10, with July closing $1.23⅝ and May closing $1.57⅝. Barring unfavorable weather, we predict less than one dollar will be offered for new wheat.

The Farmers are Holding March 1, 1915, the farmers were still holding 153,000,000 bushels of wheat, which exceeded a million bushels more than they held the first of March last year; and the price March 1 this year was $1.34 against 83 cents March 1 last year. The farmers also had more corn March 1 this year than they had a year ago, and the price was 75 cents this year against 69 cents last year. These are the average United States prices. In localities prices are and have been much higher.

A Business Trouble There are too many people in business, and in this we mean the business of buying and selling to get gain. Farmers, merchants and laborers become discouraged or conclude they can make more money and have an easier time by going into business, and they manage in some way to start a store in a town or village. In each case one more is added to the number that must be supported without production, and yet there can be no more buying and selling. As a consequence prices paid the producers must be made a little less and prices charged the retail buyers must be made a little higher. If the trades' and merchants' association would give a little more attention to this condition they might benefit both themselves and their customers. Every unnecessary dealer is a burden to the public and a blight on the necessary ones.

Boost Production but Let Trade Alone A dealers' publication refers to a farm adviser who helps the farmers in the purchase of their supplies. This the publication in question calls "pernicious activity," and says it is the duty of farm advisers to secure increased production, but that buying and selling, marketing, is entirely out of their line and they should not meddle with that. Much the same view is taken of the legitimate business of the farmers' clubs. It is a pity that a representative of any calling is so narrow and selfish. If farm organization is for anything it is to benefit the farmers, and if farm advisers prove to be of any use at all they must teach the farmers how to dispose of their stuff profitably as well as how to produce it. We do not care so much for organized farm buying, but so long as there are so many engaged in selling farm supplies it is well for this question to be studied and acted upon also.



COTTON IS WAKING UP—From *Journal*, Minneapolis

Free Seeds From Washington In spite of years of protest by the masses of the people in all parts of the country, the recent Congress appropriated $235,000 to buy usually worthless seeds for the Congressmen to send to the voters. Is Congress attaining a higher standard, or is it not? It is certainly losing nothing in its thirst for boddle.

Government and the Cotton Crops Our readers remember the government took up the recent cotton situation in the South. It was proposed in Congress that $500,000,000 should be loaned to relieve the cotton growers who were unable to sell their unusually big crop at scarcely any price at all. The people everywhere were glad the Southern people were to be thus assisted. But the amount of aid was soon cut down to $250,000,000. Then another plan was devised that provided for only $135,000,000. The actual relief was loans amounting to $28,000! There's an awful lot of gas let off in Washington to keep the people fooled.

Nine Million Dollars to the Indians Not many of our readers realize how much money our government contributes to the support of the Indians. The recent Congress just before its close appropriated $9,000,000 for that purpose. Why? Do the Indians need it? Are they unable to support themselves? Does the government owe them such vast sums of money? The writer has seen and talked with so-called Indiana in Oklahoma, who, if seen elsewhere, would be unhesitatingly regarded as wealthy white men and women, and these share this government bounty as do those who are really Indians. We know no reason why the Indians are not self-supporting.

The Packing Companies Suit for $124,800 has been filed in Arkansas against some of the Chicago packing companies for alleged damages, the charge being that the companies conspired to control the price of meats in that state, making the prices much higher than they otherwise would have been. There can be no question but that prices and marketing are controlled by the few big concerns that profit by them, and the people pay the extorted tribute, and the powers that control these things control the nation's official life as well.

Scarcity of Binder Twine Indications are that there is likely to be a scarcity of binder twine for use during the coming harvest. An embargo has been laid on sisal fiber from Mexico, and that has heretofore been our principal supply. It is fortunate that this fact has been learned thus early as it enables our twine manufacturers to seek other means and supplies to meet the deficiency, and we urge them to do that.

Ineffective Investigations In modern governmental management everything must be investigated, but whether much good results seems very doubtful. A prominent daily paper says editorially: "It is hard to drive away the uncharitable suspicion that fees are the chief end of many proposed inspections." There seems to be such a universal struggle for fees, for personal drafts on the public money, that such suspicions really do force themselves on the public mind.

EDITORIAL

Farmers Buying and Selling

THE Department of Agriculture has again passed to a painful extreme. In the Year Book soon to be issued farmers are urged to make the buying of supplies, co-operatively, one of their chief activities. Also it is stated that this recommendation will be published in pamphlet form for general distribution.

It is extremely doubtful, notwithstanding the evident intention of the department to urge farmers to do this, whether much will come of it. It however serves to call to mind again the great things the Department was going to do for farmers in the line of marketing their crops, after Secretary Houston took up the reins. And what has really been done? What tangible results can be pointed to? Is not the marketing problem about as far from a satisfactory solution now as it was two years ago? The only result we can detect, because of the department's activity in marketing, is that the problem is even more complex today and the rank and file of farmers probably have less confidence in the department helping them than they had before.

Farmers have never made much of a success in merchandising, although they have been trying it for fifty years. But regardless of this, a percentage of them will continue to try it and a few groups will make a moderate success of it. The point, however, is, we think there are many things that the Department of Agriculture can undertake to help farmers to do that will be far more creditable and profitable to the farmers than to specialize on co-operative buying. This paper claims that the farmer's business is essentially producing crops and marketing them. And everything that can be done by the department and others to help him to produce better, and particularly to market better, we can endorse. But the buying and selling of goods and manufacturing are no part of farmer's business. We admit that many of his profoundest teachers, and many of the schools he supports, teach him that his BUSINESS is producing, only. But that is a mistake for unless he markets his crops advantageously and at a profit he cannot be a business success.

Farming and merchandising are different businesses. Each of them require much study to make the person who engages in it proficient and a success. Now if the farmer is going to spread over both of them he must learn the details of both, or hire somebody to do one of them for him. And if he hires somebody to do his buying that person must be paid. In such case another middleman is injected into a system which is over supplied already, and too expensive already. If the department would interest itself in seeing where the expense of the present system of merchandising can be reduced, or even kept from increasing faster than population and demand and wait for the population to catch up with the present merchandise distributing system, we could endorse it. We mean by this that the population of the country increased about 20 per cent between 1900 and 1910, but the number of middlemen increased about 30 per cent. But such effort should be made in co-operation with manufacturers and distributors and not with farmers. Here is a field ripe for effort by business men, and their organizations. And if they would see to it that the machinery of distribution and the cost of operating it is kept in reasonable ratio to the people to be served, there would be less inclination by farmers to break into their field.

A study of the farmers legitimate business of producing and selling his products right, is enough for any human mind. The farmer who will do this will have no time nor capacity to also study and master the details of manufacturing, distribution and retailing. Hence we conclude the farmer who is not satisfied to stick to his own business, but will become a merchant, would better quit farming. We do not mean to say that farmers should not buy on the most favorable terms available, but they should remember that in buying they must deal with others and they must meet their terms. And it should be precisely so when they sell what they produced, the buyer should meet their terms. Business is business and the farmer gets away from his real business, where he must hope to make his money, when he assumes to do that of others. Also we think the Department of Agriculture goes beyond its legitimate functions when it sets out to do a thing that arrays one class of business men against another. We have recently had too much activity by our government toward tearing down established methods and not enough real constructive helps from it.

Why Are Things So High?

THOSE of our readers who must buy their foodstuffs wonder why things are so high, and often they ask that question of those from whom they buy. All sorts of answers are given. It is not to any great extent the fault of the retailers, though in many small towns, and in many cities in fact, there are so many of these that exhorbitant profits must be added to the cost to enable the merchant to meet expenses. If there was a reduction of the number of retailers so that each could have double the number of customers profits could be reduced a half and each merchant make as much as he does now or more.

But the great trouble is with the big houses that monopolize the trade. It is not scarcity of the stuff, nor is it an excessive demand. There is a plenty and to spare. Much, it is true, is shipped abroad to supply an unusual demand in the European war zone, but these shipments are greatly retarded by the hazzards that attend them, and we have the proof that there is still an abundance at home.

J. C. Merrill, secretary of the board of trade, says: "To-day we have the largest stocks of food on hand in the history of the country. Canned meats, fruits, potatoes and apples glut the warehouses."

Edward Labart, representative of Morris & Co., says: "Warehouses throughout the country have enough food on hand to supply the nation. Big crops are in sight and no people in the world were ever more comfortably situated as to prospects for supplying their own wants."

In confirmation of these facts we are told by a prominent city paper: "An inquiry among the food dealers of Chicago gave rise to the charge that the prices are kept artificially high by the speculative element, which has poured the accumulations of small capitalists into wheat futures and stocks for cold-storage houses." "These have been used," says the paper in question, "to forestall distribution in nation-wide concerted scheme to exact war prices by stopping the flow from producers to consumers."

In the last quotation we have the secret of this whole business. The supplies, though abundant, are gathered up and monopolized, so as to prevent their passing directly to the demand, and those who must have them are compelled to pay exhorbitant prices. These prices are not charged by the producers nor do the producers get any benefit from them. They are the work of the speculating buyers who prevent distribution, and refuse to supply demand until their arbitrary prices are paid. **Will not this country adopt a method of distribution that will save the people these exhorbitant charges?**

False Reports and Prices

THAT there are speculating classes whose profits, whose fortunes in fact, depend upon the rise and fall of the prices offered for farm products is no longer denied. One division of these speculators gain by a fall in prices and the other by a rise—Bears and Bulls they are called on the Boards of Trade. One class pretends to sell at certain prices, the stuff to be delivered at a later date, and, of course, they gain by a fall in prices. If the goods can be bought at the time of delivery for less than it was sold for, the buyers pays the seller in money the difference in prices. If on the contrary, the price at the time of delivery is higher than it was at the time of the pretended sale, the seller must pay the buyer in money the differences in price. This is neither selling nor buying, it is simply gambling, staking money on what the price can be forced to be at a named future date. But the market reports come from these gambling concerns and they fix the price of every grain the farmers have to sell. There is no regularity in such prices; no fixed rule controls them, and supply and demand has nothing at all to do with them. Of course each side wishes to win the same as in other games of chance. False reports are, therefore, manufactured both as to scarcity and abundance of the crops involved. These false reports often create a panic on the market, and prices go up or down as by an explosion or an earthquake.

These false reports are made effective even in times of peace. They are much more so in time of war as during the present conditions in Europe. Several times have false reports from the war zone actually crazed the Chicago wheat market, and each side, trying to put the price up or down, is engaged in these reports. If the gamblers alone were affected it would be a matter of small importance, but the effect reaches every farmer that has a bushel of wheat to sell, every mill that grinds wheat into flour to sell, and every human being that eats bread whether he buys the bread he consumes or not.

The lawmakers and governments are worrying over many things they are trying to suppress. Is there anything more universally disasterous than this gambling in the price of foodstuffs? And is there no power to suppress it? Is this species of gambling superior to law? What the farmers need more than anything else is reasonable and steady prices, and that would guarantee reasonable and steady prices to consumers. That, in turn, would increase demand, and to meet it there would be justifyable increased production. Thus would be accomplished automatically the purpose of the "better farming" people, and the producing and consuming world would live in a different atmosphere.

A Lesson From the Railroads

EARLY in March at the request of the Equitable Trust Company of New York the Western Pacific Railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver. The petition was based on default in payment March 1 of $1,250,000 interest on $50,000,000 of bonds held by the New York trust company.

The Western Pacific is a link, the final link, in fact, of the well known Gould system that for years has been intended to constitute a dominating transportation system from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This plan was originated by the great financier Jay Gould, and was sought to be carried out by his son and successor George J. Gould.

But somehow the working out of the gigantic plan has not been an easy matter. Several of the Gould lines, the Western Maryland, the Wabash, the Pittsburg Terminal and the Wheeling and Lake Erie, went into the hands of receivers some years ago, as did also the Texas and Pacific and the International and Great Northern. But the Missouri Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande and the Western Pacific, have all the time remained free from the courts. Mention of these lines gives an idea of what the Gould system is, or was.

It is alleged that the Western Pacific has been an incubus ever since its construction and that the Denver and Rio Grande has for years been depended upon to meet its annual deficit of $16,000,000. Recent inability on the part of the Denver and Rio Grande to contribute this great sum to the Western Pacific is what placed it in the hands of a receiver.

The information that comes out in connection with this affair teaches much regarding the ownership and management of the American railroads. Few of them are owned independently. Nearly all of them are subjects and tribute payers, slaves, to the holders of excessive bond issues, those bonds being held by the money controllers and credit sellers of the country. These money controling institutions do not furnish actual money, but in accordance with certain special laws that favor them they make use of certified credits that pass through the banks and at various rates of discount secure money. In return for these money getting documents the railroads companies issue bonds. Often these bonds amount to more than the roads that issue them are worth, but they command interest rates that must be paid. Default in the interest payments involve the roads as in the Western Pacific and other roads mentioned above.

It is very clear that the roads must figure these interest claims in the expenses of road maintainance and operation. The income derived from the public must include this tribute exacted by the money power, and if paid at all it must be paid by the people who do business with the roads. The system, therefore, makes such railroads and the people they serve helpless tribute payers to the money power. How much better it would be if the railroad companies owned the roads independent of the bonded control.

That brings to mind a much discussed rural credit system. It is to be based on land bonds that are to be leins on the farms of the country and the homes of the people. Those bonds will be gathered in just as the railroad bonds are gathered in , and default in interest payments will precipitate the crisis as in the case of other bonds. There will be all sorts of pretended saving clauses, but the ultimate result cannot but be the same. When such a system is inaugurated the American people will become tribute payers to the money power and they will cease to occupy independent homes.

Teaching Practical Agriculture in Country Schools

THE following interesting article and the photographs were supplied us by the Wisconsin Agricultural College. It is one of the best outlines of what should be done to teach agriculture that we have seen. We commend such work highly. But we still condemn the Colleges and their proffessors for not including the science, or improved methods of marketing. Considering the development of farmers clubs and of teaching agriculture in schools and the number of farmers' institutes held every year. if a carefully thought out plan of marketing would be taught or explained in each, we believe marketing or farm crops could be changed in a year.

The article follows:

If Agriculture is to be practical then the texts must be practical and we found circulars and Bulletins from the State and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture most useful. We do not depend on our state department alone but send to Iowa, Minnesota and other states for publications.

Let us take two of the topics studied, to illustrate how agricultue may be taught practical by corn and Babcock Test.

Corn is first studied in the fall. Pupils and teacher visit a field to note number of ears to stalk, number of stalks to hill, hills to row; position of ear on stalk and state of cultivation of field. Their observations form a basis for many examples in arithmetic, as: How many hills to acre? How many stalks to acre? If poor selection of

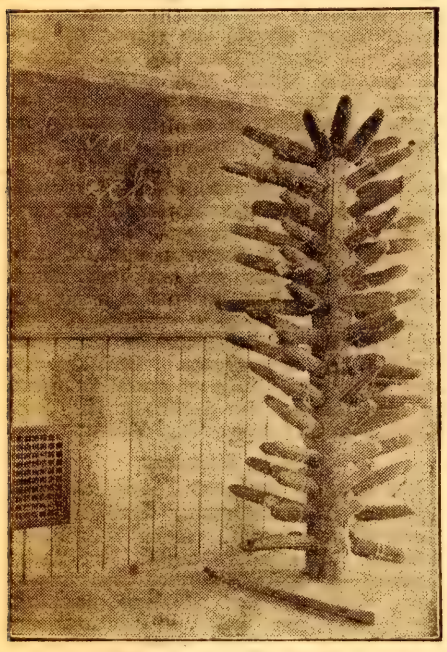


FIG. A—A CORN TREE

seed caused a loss of one stalk to each six hills, what was lost per acre? What was its value? How much labor was wasted?

Next our pupils bring to school one or two ears of corn, flint or dent, good or poor, and they are taught the points of a good ear as shown by the score card. Circulars 8 and 18 of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture are fine for this. The ears of corn brought to school are used to illustrate these lessons, but after a lesson on rows, tips, or butts, etc., the children are asked to select again with the result that better ears are brought. Later the members of the Agriculture class are asked to select the best ten ears from the seed corn selected at home. While they are learning points of a good ear they are also learning methods of drying seed corn, and how to make various racks for this purpose, corn tree (see Fig. A), corn racks and double cord method of tying. They are given credit if they will select seed corn at home and fire dry it.

During the late winter or early spring they are taught to test corn. The "rag baby" or damp cloth method is used as is the box with the wet sawdust covered with a cloth marked in squares. All the children



FIG. B—MAKING BABCOCK TEST OF MILK

take part in this exercise and after the corn kept at school is tested the children test corn at home. Last year corn was tested in 65 schools, and at home by 350 pupils. Pupils are also given credit at school for this work, for it is a most important part of the study of agriculture.

Last year 225 boys and girls were given each a pint of pure bred corn to plant. Many sent 10 ear samples to the county and inter-township fairs but better still was the fact that in this good seed was placed on 225 farms and enough raised to plant several acres the following year.

Another feature of the work in corn, is the acre contest. Fifty-one boys entered that, planting one acre each of pure bred seed, cultivating and caring for it themselves. Scholarships to the week's course for boys at the college of agriculture at Madison were offered as premiums for all these contests and already eight boys have



FIG. C—MAKING BABCOCK TEST OF MILK

won scholarships for this year and others are earning theirs.

Take one other topic to show how this work is made practical,—that of the Babcock Test. To know whether the cows are "boarders" or are paying for their keep should be the aim of every farmer, but few have the necessary apparatus for testing milk. Every school may be supplied with a Babcock tester and the pupils delight in making the tests. (Fig B and Fig. C). A demonstration of this process forms an interesting feature of many special programs. This work brings another very desirable result,—that of keeping the milk sheet. The test alone will not settle the question as to which cow is a "boarder" but the pupils keep a record of the weight of the milk both morning and evening for at least four weeks. At the end of the month total weight is found, multiplied by the rate of fat, over-run added, and value of the month's production of butter is found. This is a valuable arithmetic lesson. Such a record was kept in 34 schools for 229 cows.

Another agency used by teachers who



FIG. F—THE BOYS WHO ATTENDED THE WEEK'S COURSE AT COLLEGE

FIG. E—EIGHT BOYS WHO WON SCHOLARSHIPS

wish to make the work in Agriculture practical is the Harvest Festival. About 30 to 35 are held every year generally in October. Pupils having studied selection of seed corn, potatoes, etc., are asked to bring to the school specimens for this exhibit. Entries of corn, potatoes. apples, onions, cabbages, etc., are made. Also the boys show the articles made for Manual Training, the corn racks, mail boxes, hammer handles, etc., while the girls make bread or cookies or cake, and exhibit their work aprons or specimens of mending. Premiums of red or white ribbons are awarded by school board members of other patrons of the district who judge the exhibit. A program showing school work is given and includes talks on weeds, alfalfa, demonstration of Babcock test, and so on. Patrons are always well pleased with these exhibits, (Fig. D) and often assist in bringing exhibits to the school, and building a pyramid of steps for this display.

The Boys' Course of one week at Madison is another factor in interesting boys in agriculture. If a boy thinks that farm life does not offer an attractive field for life work, send him down for one week in the College of Agriculture at Madison, when the Country Life Conference is on! Let him hear the farmers talk of improved methods and improved stock, of modern improvements for the house and barn, of problems of marketing, hired help and social activities. Let him study corn judging and weed problems with two hundred other boys and return home with enough pure bred corn for an acre contest and see how he will look upon the farm and its problems. As has been said before, many boys earn this week's trip as a premium in various contests, but many others earn their own money. As we are in the opposite corner of the state from Madison it costs $15 for the week, but in 1913 we had 17 boys in our party. (Fig. F). Last year Grant



FIG. D—EXHIBIT AT HARVEST FESTIVAL

County nearby had a party of 56 in charge of their county superintendent.

We have 42 Boys' and Girls' Home and Farm Clubs in the county. All boys and girls of school age are eligible whether attending school or not. They meet usually Friday afternoons after recess, and the first order of the day is the agriculture lesson for the week, only it is conducted by the president, with the teacher's help. Pupils who win honors in four topics are allowed to purchase and wear the club pin.

The Teachers and Pupils Farm Institute is a real help in adding interest to this work in agriculture. We always urge pupils and teachers to attend Farmers Institutes, but have found that one held especially for them is most attractive. Last year every teacher in the county was invited to bring a pupils to an institute conducted by the help of the State College of Agriculture.



FIG. G—WORK IN MANUAL TRAINING

Prof. Norgord brought trays of seed corn and taught corn judging, and gave an address on alfalfa. There were moving pictures loaned by Extension Dept. teaching sanitation of barns and milk houses, and an evening lecture on country schools, illustrated with pictures taken in one county. With this meeting we had an exhibit of agriculture work and also sewing and manual training. We feel that the work in manual training goes very nicely with agriculture and like to see the work bench go into the one room school. (Fig. G).

These are some of the agencies we are supplying to make agriculture more practical: other counties are doing more and trying other experiments. It is a most inviting field for the rural teacher.

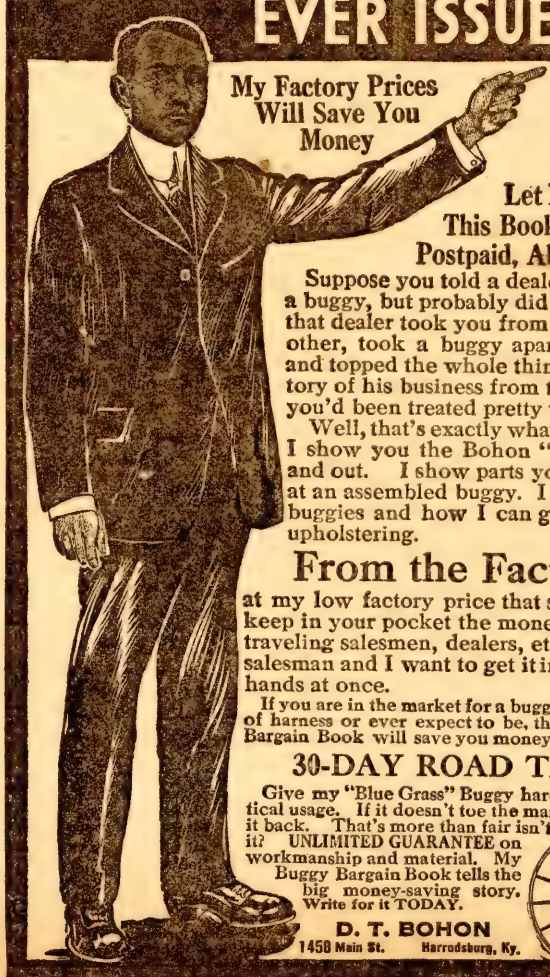
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My Factory Prices Will Save You Money

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Well, that's exactly what I'm doing in my catalog. I show you the Bohon "Blue Grass" Buggy inside and out. I show parts you couldn't see by looking at an assembled buggy. I show just how I make my buggies and how I can give you any style, color or upholstering.

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Give my "Blue Grass" Buggy hard practical usage. If it doesn't toe the mark send it back. That's more than fair isn't it? UNLIMITED GUARANTEE on workmanship and material. My Buggy Bargain Book tells the big money-saving story. Write for it TODAY.



D. T. BOHON
1458 Main St. Harrodsburg, Ky.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Don't start the season, 1915, without Up-to-Date Farming and its Free Seed Distribution to improve your crops and guide you in producing and marketing. See pages 12, 13, 14 and 15 of March 15, number, or another page in this issue.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

April Work on the Farm

APRIL is one of the busy months on the farm. In the middle belt it is the real beginning of the spring's work and a month of planning and planting for the next year's crops.

Early Plowing

When spring opens the farmer is of course anxious to start the plow as soon as possible, because the time until seeding time is short and every day counts, but it is of the utmost importance that the soil to be plowed does not contain too much moisture because it is a very serious mistake to plow when too wet. If plowed too wet the land becomes hard and baked, and with all harrowing and disking you can give it, it will not produce nearly the crop that it would if it had been left a short time until dryer. The writer knows of a farm in this vicinity that ten years ago was considered one of the best producing farms in this section but the present owner has invariably each year plowed the land when too wet until now it is considered one of the poorest producing farms. Don't plow too wet. Better wait until the land dries out and you will have much better crops.

Depth of Plowing

The depth of plowing land is a matter of very great importance. If the land is plowed an inch or two deeper than it needs to be plowed, the amount of extra work is very great, and costs money. Experiments have demonstrated the fact that in very many situations plowing does not need to be as deep as has been customary to go with the plow. This is especially true on good, open soils where the air naturally works down and the roots when given a good start readily penetrate to greater depths than disturbed by the plow. It is an error to suppose that the roots of plants feed only to the depth that the land is plowed. The soil that is plowed is in suitable condition to give the plants a start; but when a plant has been given a good start it is in a condition to drive its roots into soil with great power. Ordinarily shallow plowing gives as good results as deep plowing, but heavy, clay soils should be plowed deeply especially if they be virgin soils. Plowing should always be deep enough to cover all weeds and stalks of plants to insure rotting.

The Disk Harrow

The disc harrow is one of the most valued implements on the farm. With ordinary plows, drags and spring tooth harrows the furrows are laid over in rolls and clods and lumps and a few inches of the upper surface prepared until it is fine and smooth. Superficial observers may think the soil is properly fitted this way but it is not. The soil must be properly prepared to the full depth of the furrow and in no other way can it be done but by the disk harrow. The use of this tool chops the soil to the very bottom of the furrow and afterwards with the use of the drag or spring tooth harrow the soil will be in the very best of condition to grow the crop. As an all around valuable farm implement the disk harrow should be given first place.

The Grain Drill

Another farm implement that comes in use at this time of the year is the grain drill. In order to raise a maximum crop of grain the farmer must produce a maximum crop of plants. By this we do not mean he should crowd the ground but rather that a maximum crop is produced by an even uniform stand of plants. A grain drill will sow the seeds in this manner. Uniform distribution of the seed over the surface is not sufficient but a uniform depth of planting counts for quite as much. We cannot hope to produce uniform plants when some seed lies on the surface and the rest is buried all the way from little to several inches as is the case when the seed is sown broadcast and dragged in. We figure that our grain drill paid for itself the first year we used it. Why a farmer should do without one is hard to understand.

Early Sowing of Oats

The oats plant is one that grows best in cool weather, therefore, the earlier the seed can be sown the better if the soil is in the right condition. It is best to let it stand for a time after plowing if possible, before putting in the seed to allow the harrowing a few times at short intervals, to destroy the weeds as they start.

For the Garden

Realizing the advantages of having fresh vegetables, berries and fruits from the garden, the farmer should plan to have some seeds put into the soil as early as the soil will permit. Some of the things that can be planted in April in this latitude are onions, beets, lettuce ,radishes, peas and early potatoes followed later by later plantings except in the case of onions which always need to be sowed as early as the soil can be worked.

Pasture Fences

Let these be fixed up as early as possible. If not done early it is quite likely to be neglected more or less all the season, and it will be a wonder if as a result, some damage will not be done by the farm animals getting out. When a new fence is built, woven or barbed wire fences are the best that can be put up. The old fences can be fixed up, post driven, etc., with the best results when the ground is soft.

Cleaning Up

As the warm weather comes on and the ground becomes sufficiently dry there should be a general cleaning up about the premises. Any banking that it was necessary to put about the buildings or shrubs and plants for protection during the winter should be removed, the refuse draw away, lumber, if there be any such, properly cared for and all rubbish of whatever kind that may have accumulated during the winter about the buildings or premises should be removed or destroyed.

Fertilizers on Grass Lands

It should be done rather early, not while there is water standing on the land but before the ground becomes too dry to render them soluble. Often the application of a special fertilizer in moderate quantities will be attended with excellent results and pay well for the using, as the writer has found from experience. Some find it profitable to use chemicals alone or in combination. These fertilizers should be used on well seeded fields where there is a prospect of the most benefit and not on a run down meadow as should be plowed, devoted to other crops and reseeded. Where manure has been spread on the meadow by hand, it would be well to see if the work has been done evenly. If not, then it should receive attention as this is very necessary for satisfactory results. A smoothing harrow or a brush will be of much help in this work. If a manure spreader has been used of course this is not necessary. All reasonable efforts should be used in the endeavor to secure a good crop of hay, as this is of much importance on dairy and stock farms.

Seeding to Grass Along With Grain

Where this is done it may not be best to seed too heavily with grain, especially oats, but wheat and barley are excellent to seed grass with. Use plenty of the grass seeds desired and of the best kinds. Don't be satisfied with cheap grass seeds as they are unsatisfactory and dear to buy. Certainly there should be plenty of clovers, both the common red and alsyke. In seeding along with oats in the spring it may be best not to use too large a quantity of stable manure, as this is liable to cause a rank, weak growth of straw that often lodges, injuring the grain and killing the seeding. If a good phosphate or mineral fertilizer is used instead it will , in a large measure, prevent this and give the grass seeding an excellent start, and then if after harvest a moderate amount of manure is applied it will produce the best effects, as has been verified by experience. Rolling the land after seeding is an excellent plan, as this leaves the fields in the best shape for the crops that follow.

Early Potatoes

To have a successful crop of early potatoes it is necessary that they be planted very early. Avoid the great mistake commonly made by many farmers in trying to raise early potatoes, which is that of deep planting. We always see that our potatoes are deep rooted. This is essential to a heavy yield, but the seed is not placed in the ground so deep right at the time of planting. Where they are covered too deep at this time, they are much more apt to become chilled or damp, either of which will promote rot, many times before the potatoes are even sprouted. We mark off furrows about eight or ten inches deep, dropping the potatoes in them and covering to a depth of only about two inches. Unless the patch is of considerable extent, we cover the potatoes with a hoe, as it can be done more uniformly than by covering with a plow. Nothing more is done to the planted potatoes until they begin to come through the soil, when they are given another covering of from one to two inches. At this time we also destroy or cover the weeds that have sprung up in the meantime. This gives the potatoes a good, deep covering yet insures the plants coming right through the ground. By rolling a little fine soil down in the furrows against the vines at the first and second cultivation, then hilling up well at the laying-by, the main roots on which the tubers form will be well down in the ground, where they will have ample space, moisture and soil elements for developing a heavy crop of potatoes.

Old Methods

On some farms there are old methods that have been followed for years and years some of which should be adandoned as they lead in the old direction. Time was perhaps when they were all right; but times change and many farm practices must change from what they were a generation or two ago if the farmer is to make progress.



Why the 1915 Harley-Davidson Won the National Championship

THE winning of the one hour National F. A. M. Championship by a strictly stock Harley-Davidson, at Birmingham, Alabama, proved conclusively that the Harley-Davidson was fast—very fast.

But speed alone was not all that was needed. The design, workmanship, and materials used, had to be such that the machine could stand the awful grind of mile after mile at terrific speed. And remember this was not a special machine but a regular stock model, such as you can buy of any Harley-Davidson dealer.

Here is proof that the 11 Horse Power Harley-Davidson motor (H.P. guaranteed) really delivers the power and that the Harley-Davidson automatic oil pump oils as perfectly at 70 miles an hour as at 3. The winning of the National Championship corroborated the experience of thousands of Harley-Davidson riders and was added proof that the 1915 Harley-Davidson had even more "staying qualities" than the models of previous years. Add to this such comfort features as Double Clutch Control, a simple efficient Three-Speed and extra long Foot Boards and you have a few of the reasons why this is—**Harley-Davidson Year.**

Any Harley-Davidson dealer will be glad to explain to you in detail the many superiorities of the 1915 Harley-Davidson or if you desire we will gladly send you a catalog on request.

More Dealers for 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson factories enable us to add more dealers for 1915. If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

Harley-Davidson Motor Company, 1078 A Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Nearly Fourteen Years

Stupendous Waste of Seed

In a communication from C. A. Pattison, secretary Peoria Drill & Seeder Co., Peoria, Ill., is this:

If the farmer will wait until his soil is in good condition and then prepare it well before sowing his oats, and then drill it, instead of sowing broadcast, one-third less seed may be used and he will get a larger yield.

There can be no question about the importance of working in the ground only when it is in proper condition, as regards excess of moisture. Early plowing and preparation are recommended, but only providing the ground is not over wet. Rather than work in the soil when it is "pasty" the bad effect of which will show for years, we believe seeding would better be done later. But the claim that one-third of the seed can be saved led us to do some figuring with these results:

One pound of oats contains about 16,000 grains. Thirty-two pounds then contains in round numbers 500,00 grains and two bushels, the quantity usually sown per acre, contains 1,000,000 grains. Any grain of oats, if it is vital and good enough for seed, is capable of producing several stalks and heads. Therefore any condition of crowding that prevents the natural development of the plant we claim operates against the crop.

If we then assume that each grain of oats should naturally stool and produce five stalks and five heads (a low average) and that each head has 60 grains in it, or 300 grains from one grain then the 1,000,000 grains in the two bushels seeded on an acre will yield 300,000,000 grains or 600 bushels. If each grain though produced just one stalk and only one head of 60 grains the yield would be 120 bushels on the acre, while the average yield per acre for the whole country, is about 30 bushels per acre.

Looked at in another way: If sixteen pounds of oats, (one half of a bushel) were sown on an acre there would be 250,000 grains sown. Sown this way the plants would have room to develope and we will say they will average five heads of 60 grains each, or 75,000 grains on the acre. Reduced to bushels, it would be 150 bushels or five times the average yield per acre for the whole country.

In view of these figures can there be any question about the enormous waste of seed oats? And what is true of oats is true of practically every crop sown. This waste may be because of unvital seed; seed lacking vigor, consequently not able to stool; soil lacking in fertility; of poor mechanical condition of the soil or over crowding.

The vitality of the seed can be entirely under control of the farmer. Should not the farmer test his seed oats and wheat and barley etc., as carefully as he tests seed corn? Also he can control the fertility and the condition of the soil. Then we reduce the proposition to the sowing of the seed and after treatment. And here we may question whether the manufacturer of drills and cultivating machinery have really progressed near to a state of perfection? We plant corn with percision and then we cultivate it to keep out weeds and conserve moisture. But we sow oats and wheat thickly to choke out the weeds that would grow if the plants stood thinly and by doing it choke each other. Who will be the first to manufacture a drill that will plant small grain so that each plant will have room to grow and develope naturally and supplement it with a machine that will cultivate the ground to promote moisture and protect the plants from weeds?

Oats, wheat, etc., should devolop a strong root and top growth, but how can they do this with 5 to 10 plants standing on the ground where one should be?

Producing Home Supplies

J. C. Dowell

A number of years ago a North Dakota wheat farmer, whose exclusive grain growing had put him deep in debt, desired from his bank a loan of a thousand dollars. Except the horses there was no livestock—not a cow, a pig, or even a chicken—on the place. The banker, was able to analyze the problem and to discover the cause of the farmer's financial difficulties, and he agreed to make the loan only on condition that the borrower change his system of farming.

The system outlined by the banker required that a portion of the loan should be used to purchase two cows, half a dozen pigs, and a small flock of poultry. It also provided for a fair sized vegetable garden. Grain farming was to be continued as before. The banker figured that the livestock and the garden would, in poor as well as in good seasons, fully support the farmer's table. He figured that in poor years the farmer would be able to play even, and that in the good, and even in the average, year the farm would produce enough to gradually wipe out the debt.

The farmer agreed to the banker's terms, received the loan, and met the conditions. In five years he was out of debt and rated as a substantial and prosperous farmer and business man. To him farming had ceased to be a game of chance and had become a business.

Six Million Wasted Acres

Product of One-eight of Total Wheat Area Virtually Thrown Away by Failure to Grow Sugar Supply at Home

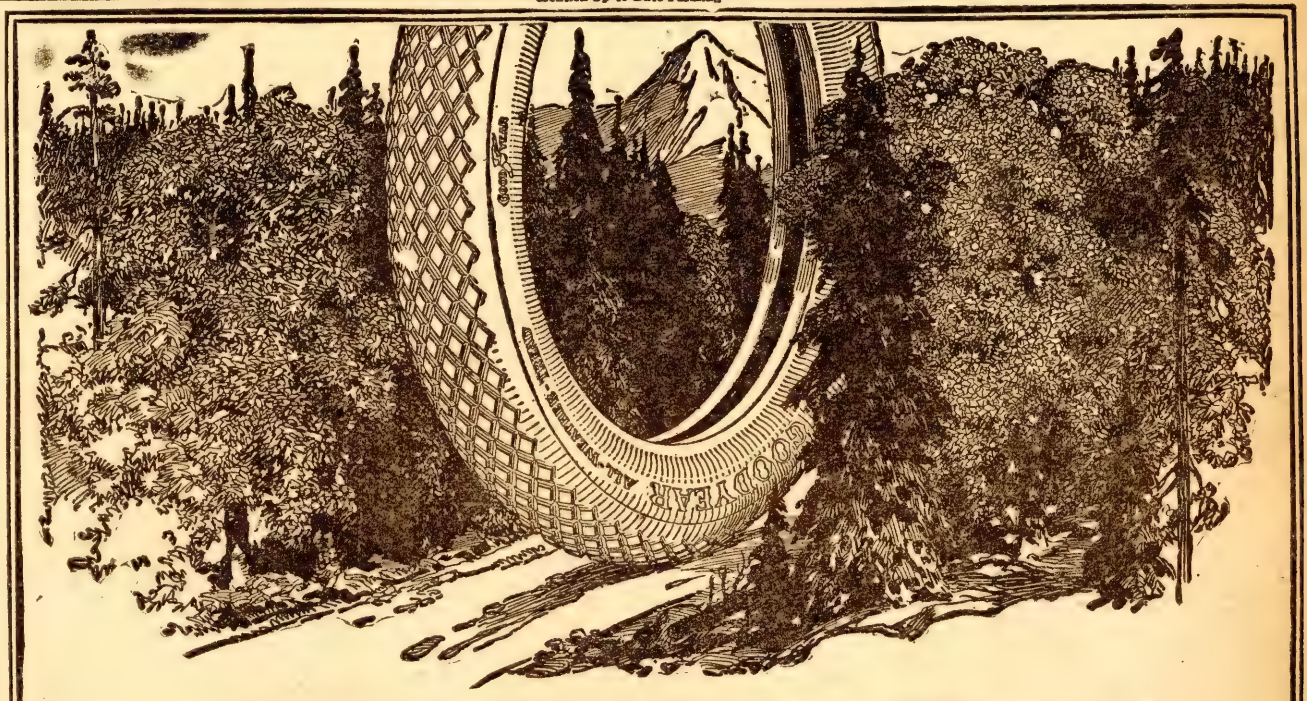
ACCORDING to the Department of Commerce approximately $120,000,000 of American money was expended last year for foreign grown sugar imported into the United States.

Exports of wheat from the United States in the same year amounted to 173,861,944 bushels, with a total valuation of $187,184,100, an average price of $1.07 a bushel. This was the highest price at which the export wheat crop had been sold for ten years. Even with this unusually high price of wheat, however, over 63 per cent of the whole amount exported, or 110,696,126 bushels, was required to pay for the imported sugar bought from foreign growers and dealers. To grow the wheat that went to settle this sugar bill it was necessary to till 7,806,500 acres at the average yield of the past ten years. This is nearly one-eighth of the normal wheat acreage of the entire country. Mr. E. M. Mayo makes some interesting observations an this situation as follows:

If it were a matter of necessity to import sugar there might be some excuse for sending abroad wheat to pay for it. As statistics published by the Department of Agriculture show, however, there are no less than 278,000,000 acres in the country adapted to sugar growing, and all the sugar imported into the United States last year could have been grown on approximately 1,800,000 acres of our own land. Bulletin 260 of the Department of Agriculture gives a list of nineteen states adapted to sugar beet growing

As a result of the purchase of sugar supplies from foreign countries and the export of wheat to pay for it the soil of the United States is being drained of valuable elements of fertility. In consequence the land becomes steadily less productive unless the elements of which it is robbed are replaced at heavy cost. As a matter of actual practice among the majority of American wheat growers no consistent effort is made to prevent this progressive soil exhaustion. The relative effect upon the land of wheat and sugar is shown by the fact that an acre of wheat takes forty-one pounds of nitrogen from the soil while an acre of beets takes thirty pounds. In the case of beets, however, none of the nitrogen is contained in sugar itself. It is all in the pulp and tops which, as by-products of sugar extraction, are fed to stock and so returned to the soil. In exporting wheat on the other hand the precious nitrogen goes with it and is lost to the nation. The net result of the uneconomic policy of the United States in failing to grow its entire sugar supply and in paying for the imported portion in exported wheat involved a loss to the country in the single year 1914 of approximately 100,000 tons of nitrogen. Sugar itself is made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It may best be described as crystallized sun-

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



The Maximum Tire

Yet Price Reductions for Two Years Total 45%

Since the beginning there have been two policies on tires. One has been to skimp tires to make the price attractive. The other has been to secure lowest cost per mile.

Goodyear started many years ago to build the best tire possible. We went to extremes. We created a department of experts—costing $100,000 yearly—just to find ways to build tires better.

We created the Fortified Tire.

That means a tire protected against trouble in five exclusive ways.

These features were costly. For a long time, these Fortified Tires cost users one-fifth more than other standard tires.

Jumped to the Top

Yet Goodyear tires, despite the price, became the largest-selling tires in world. They have remained so ever since.

Their success is amazing. Last year we sold about one Goodyear tire for every car in use. Yet we have a hundred rivals.

Then came price reductions.

Multiplied output brought down our cost. Rubber and fabric also came down. Within two years we made price reductions totaling 45 per cent. Our last one was on February 1st.

Tires Never Skimped

Yet never in one item have we skimped these tires. Every year something has been added. And we still are spending $100,000 yearly to find ways to better them.

They still excel in these ways:

In our No-Rim-Cut feature. In our "On-Air" cure, which saves countless blowouts. That alone costs us $1500 daily.

We form in each tire hundreds of large rubber rivets to combat loose treads. In each tire base we vulcanize 126 braided piano wires to make the tires secure.

Our anti-skid tread—the All-Weather—is made double-thick and tough. That combats wear and puncture. The grips are sharp and resistless.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against:
- **Rim-Cuts**—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- **Blowouts**—by our "On-Air" cure.
- **Loose Treads**—by many rubber rivets.
- **Insecurity**—by 126 braided piano wires.
- **Punctures and Skidding**—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

You need these protections, and you ought to get them. They mean less trouble, more mileage, less expense. Men all around you are enjoying these savings. Ask them what they mean.

This quality tire at today's quantity price is the greatest value in Tiredom. Any dealer will supply you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and Other Types

(2322)

GRAIN COSTS TOO MUCH

To be wasted, but the average thresher wastes far more than many suppose.

The investment and labor which a farmer puts into his wheat crop is more than is usually conceded. His money investment in value of the land, cost of seed and implements brings the cost of his grain to a point where he cannot afford to waste it.

THE HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT

suggests saving it from wastage.

All this appeals to the thresherman the same as it does to the farmer.

THE

RED RIVER SPECIAL

will save this wastage, making more money for both the thresherman and farmer. It beats out all the grain and puts it in the farmer's granary instead of into the straw stack.

BUY OR HIRE

A RED RIVER SPECIAL

And SAVE the Farmer's Thresh Bill

Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

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Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors

(6) **BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GET THE STUMPS OUT!

Make ALL Your Land Earn Money For You

"K" HAND-POWER STUMP PULLER

Makes stump pulling a one-man job. This powerful machine *weighs* only 171 lbs., but it *pulls* 96,000 lbs. Two speeds, high speed for light work, power speed for heavy work. No chains. Pull more than horse machines. Complete equipment, including 200 feet Weatherproof English steel cable. Used by U.S. Gov't in Alaska, and by many states and counties.

Valuable Book on Land Clearing FREE—My new catalog tells costs of different methods of land clearing. Write for it today, and get special direct-to-you prices.

W. J. FITZPATRICK
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Inoculate Clover, Alfalfa

Peas, Beans, Vetch and All Other Legumes. Get a "catch"—bigger yield—greatest feeding value—richer soil. Treat your seed with

THE IMPROVED GERMAN SOIL INOCULATOR NOBBE-HILTNER PROCESS

NITRAGIN

PURE CULTURE

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST AND SURE SYSTEM OF SOIL INOCULATION FOR ALL LEGUMES

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

A granular medium, packed in ventilated cans. Vitality and virulence of germs **guaranteed for 6 months.** Avoid imitations. Get the **original.** Look for the **Armour Oval Label** on can. **See your seed dealer** or write for free booklet.

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS, Dept. 106

Chicago, Ill. Baltimore, Md. Atlanta, Ga.
Greensboro, N.C. Jacksonville, Fla. Nashville, Tenn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THE ROOF THAT LASTS

We have it. No rusting out! No painting or repairs needed. Easy to buy, easy to pay for, easy to put on. Satisfaction guaranteed or a new roof free. *Write today for our splendid catalog of Armco American Ingot Iron Roofing and for our prices. We will save you big money.*

THE AMERICAN IRON ROOFING CO.
Station 25 Middletown, Ohio

PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

shine stored in the beet or cane plants by nature and extracted by man. In importing sugar therefore, we are buying foreign sunshine. In sending abroad American-grown wheat to balance the account we are selling the very lifeblood of the soil. The ruinous ultimate result of this policy upon the agritimate result of this policy upon the agricultural resources of the country is obvious.

The Home Market

MANY FARMERS, particularly those living along main-traveled roads to cities, who frequently find themselves with various odds and ends to sell, could well take advantage of the front-door bulletin-board or sample case. This is a system which is employed very successfully by many farmers in New Jersey and is applied to garden truck, eggs, or almost anything which the farmer may have to sell in quantities too small to make shipments profitable.

This front-door salesman may consist of a bulletin board which announces that the farm has for sale fresh eggs, dressed poultry, peas, beans or anything else from which a profit might be made through small retail sales. The bulletin board is extensively employed where this system of selling is in vogue. Another method which is used about as extensively as the bulletin is the system of placing samples of the goods for sale on a shelf, usually enclosed by glass, set close to the road.

During the spring and summer months, when many automobile parties are passing along the roads the New Jersey farmers do an extensive retail business. The automobilists are usually glad to pay top market prices, or even better, for goods which they know are absolutely fresh and of first quality. Not only that, but, the first sale made, the farmer frequently finds that the automobilists begin to make a habit of driving near his farm at regular intervals and stopping to pick up the goods which they know he has for sale. Thus he is able to build up a paying trade with regular customers.

There is no reason, however, why a retail business of that nature should be confined to New Jersey. Wherever there is a city there will be automobile parties driving through the surrounding country, and the automobilists are always glad to do their marketing right on the farms if the farmers will only make known the fact that they have the desired goods for sale.

Soy Beans

"Soy beans are taking the place of oats to quite a considerable extent in Illinois." Such is the report from the Crop Division of the University of Illinois.

Soy beans furnish a rich grain for feed and the stalks are a good substitute for clover hay. They will succeed on soil that is too poor to grow a good crop of clover r ats, providing the soil is properly inoculated for growing this crop. As inoculation is important the University gives a method that we are pleased to publish here, as follows:

Inoculation is best accomplished by using one pint of glue solution to one bushel of beans made by disolving eight ounces of carpenter's glue to one gallon of water. The beans can be measured out on a canvas and the required amount of glue solution applied. They should be thoroughly mixed so that the glue solution is on every seed. Next, one quart of well-sifted inoculated dirt per bushel of beans is applied, and the beans again thoroughly stirred so that each seed has some dirt glued to it. The inoculation is then where it should be for the best results. Neither the dirt nor the beans after inoculation should be exposed to the sun, as the light will destroy the inoculation, which is nothing more or less than bacteria glued to the seed for the purpose of securing nitrogen from the air and storing in it the tubercles on the roots of the plant for its growth. Where it is impossible to obtain dirt for inoculation, the agronomy department can furnish the dirt for 50 cents per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Champaign, Ill.

Soy beans will produce ordinarily from 1 to 3 tons of dry hay per acre or from 10 to 40 bushels of beans per acre. If raised for the beans, the stalk is not so valuable for hay but still has some feeding value. As compared with cow peas, soy beans cannot be depended upon to produce as much hay but will produce more grain. Also for hay are easier to cure and the beans are more easily harvested than are cow pea seed.

The preparation of the soil for soy beans should be similar to that for corn, although the beans should not be planted until the latter part of May or the early part of June, in the middle latitudes. They may be planted in rows 24 to 32 inches apart, when from 3 to 4 pecks will be required per acre. A good way is to drill them using the plates used for drilling oats, but every other hole should be stopped up to get the rowss properly spaced. If the growth has been good, they can be harvested with the grain binder and shocked the same as wheat or oats, otherwise use the mower. An ordinary grain separator may be used in threshing, but the concaves must be removed and replaced with blanks. Also the cylinders should not be run as fast as when threshing grain. After threshing, watch the soy beans and do not put them in great bulk, as they are very apt to heat. Soy beans are sold by seedsmen.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

COW PEAS Write for prices. O. K. SEED STORE Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

Now that there is a co-operative labor bureau in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., farmers needing laborers and finding it difficult to secure them should apply. Make application to W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

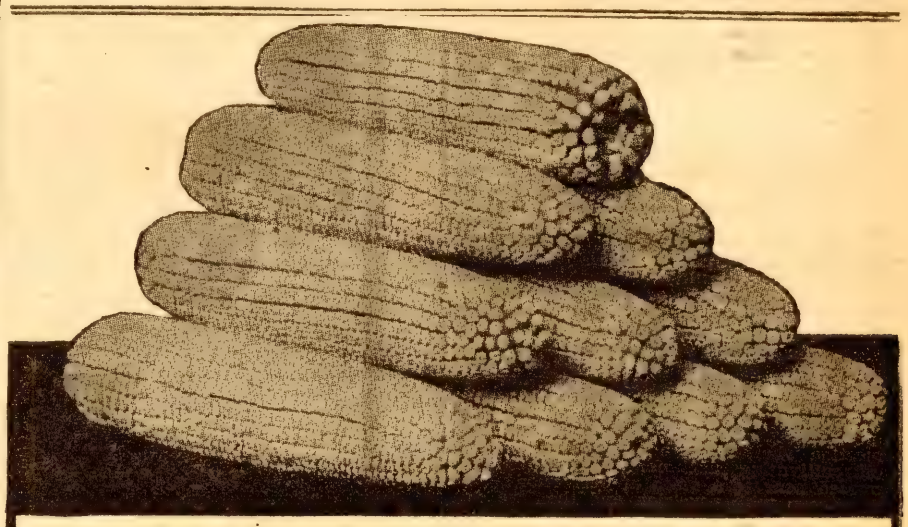
The Department of Agriculture has issued a warning to cotton growers against the variety called "Half and Half," meaning that one thousand pounds of seed cotton willl produce five hundred pounds of lint. The department report says that the variety if "far inferior to cotton ordinarily produced."

For a time potatoes for seed that were shipped out of districts in Maine and New York, where the powdery scab is present, were inspected by Federal authorities and, if found free from infection, a certificate would be issued and such potatoes were allowed to be sold for planting. Information now comes from Washington that such certification has been discontinued, because of the inability to always detect the disease. The sections where the scab appeared are of record and can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture. Planters should guard against getting seed potatoes from such districts.

We cannot too strongly urge farmers to keep the harrow and cultivator busy after planting the crops, as before in the preparation of the soil. Early and frequent harrowings, even of planted soil, serves the double purpose of killing the weeds before they get a start and preventing the loss of moisture should the weather turn dry. Every person knows the benefit of a good mulch on the surface of the soil. Well, a soil mulch (fine soil) is the most practical way to have it.

As an evidence of the benefits of the Panama Canal to the people generally, we point to the fact that some of the transcontinental railroad systems are asking for permission to make a lower through freight rate to Pacific Coast ports than are made to interior points that are only part of the distance.

If reports that have been circulating through the press are to be relied upon, we may soon expect the United States to be



Your Seed Corn

MR. FARMER: You can start where corn breeders have brought this corn after 19 years of systematic breeding. To breed up your corn to equal this would require years of painstaking care and cost more than $1,000.00 to get a bushel. For a nominal price you can buy seed of this corn to plant your crop and you can depend on a big increased yield over any other seed you can plant. This corn might be called THE ALL PREMIUM CORN, because it has almost invariably been awarded the highest prizes wherever exhibited. This corn was bred like cattle and horse and hog breeders breed the fine stock, that any farmer can get today.

MR. CORN GROWER: The cheapest way and the best way for you to quickly get that improvement in quality and yield of your corn that you are thinking about is to buy Farmers Interest of us this year. An increase of 10 to 25 bushels per acre in your crop can be depended on if you plant this corn. Send for reports from others who are doing it right along with Farmers Interest. *REMEMBER, THE EASIEST WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR CROP IS TO LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO THE BREEDING.*

No other corn has such a record for premiums won. No other corn has such a record for drought resistance and good yields. *Reports from growers all over the corn belt and premiums won* prove Farmers Interest Corn ahead of all others. You should send for our corn circular before you lay this paper aside.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind. Established 1880 In the Center of the Corn Belt

Read a Few Letters

Will Make No Mistake

I have been raising Farmers Interest for a number of years. It is an enormous yielder and a great drought resister on account of its rooting very deep. Farmers who plant F. I. will make no mistake.—J. N., Bond County, Ill.

Twice as Much

Farmers Interest yields about twice as much as other corn does.—C. W. R., Lawrence Co., Ohio.

100 to 120 Bushels Per Acre

Farmers Interest Corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C., Johnson County, Ind.

Farmers Interest is O. K.

The Farmers Interest Corn is O. K., and you may use my name if it will influence others in this state to plant this variety.—P. O., Ark.

We Have Hundreds of Reports from all Over the Corn Belt

Beats All

Farmers Interest beats all other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Claiborne County, Tenn.

Like Arms of Giants

I visited my brother in Kansas, and saw his field of F. I. Corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T., Knox County, Ind.

Doubled the Yield

I am well pleased with the Farmers Interest Corn. It more than doubled in yielding any other variety I planted. It is the best all-around corn I ever planted. It stood the drought better than any other kind.—S. J. C., Yell County, Ark.

CAUTION If you have not examined the corn you saved for seed, and tested it for germination you better do it before planting time comes. The freezes of the latter part of last November and in December, before corn was thoroughly dry, destroyed or weakened the vitality of a surprisingly large lot of corn. The corn still looks all right, but comparatively little will germinate, or start a strong sprout. We never knew a condition quite so bad. Every ear of our corn has been inspected again before shelling, by an expert.

Send For FREE CATALOG

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following Bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets which have been received at the office of Up-to-Date Farming have sufficient value to justify farmers and gardeners, who are interested in any of the subjects to send for them and read them:

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Circular 61, How to Kill and Bleed Market Poultry, price 5 cents. The Organization of a Rural Community, price 5 cents. Farmers Bulletin, 630, Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer. Farmers Bulletin, 642, Tomato Growing in the South. Farmers Bulletin, 646, Crimson Clover Seed Production.

Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala.— Bulletin No. 183, Irish Potatoes.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.—Circular No. 27, Boys and Girls Demonstration Club Work. Circular No. 26, Hand Book on Diversified Farming.

College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Cal.—Circular 124, Alfalfa Silage for Fattening Steers. Bulletin No. 249, Stock Poisoning Plants of California.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.—Bulletin No. 203, Testing and Handling of Milk and Cream. Bulletin No. 201, Some Colorado Mushrooms.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.—Circular 110, Ground Limestone for Acid Soils. Circular 168, "Bread from Stones." This is a fertilizer circular. Circular 124, Chemical Principles of Soil Fertility, being an address before the American Society of Agronomy at Cornell University. Bulletin No. 145, Quantitative Relationship of Carbon, Phosphorus and Nitrogen in Soils. (Second Edition.) Circular 127, Shall We Use Natural Rock Phosphate or Manufactured Acid Phosphate for the Permanent Improvement of Illinois Soil? (Third Edition). Circular 149, Results of Scientific Soil Treatment, and Methods and Results of Ten Years Soil Investigation in Illinois. Circular 165, Shall We Use "Complete" Commercial Fertilizers in the Corn Belt? Circular 167, The Illinois System of Permanent Fertility. Bulletin 155, Fertilizer Experiments with Muskmelons. Circular 123, Soil Fertility Investigations.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.—Bulletin 177, Commercial Fertilizers.

State Board of Agriculture, Boston, Mass.—Circular 39, A Practical System of Farm Bookkeeping. Circular 38, The Encouragement of Clean Milk Production. Circular 37, The Value of Experimental Work for Truck Farmers. Circular 36, Factors Effecting Economical Milk Production. Circular 35, Alfalfa for New England. Circular 34, Household Accounting. Circular 33, Profitable Farm Poultry with Special Reference to Eggs and Meat. Circular 32, Beef Production in New England. Circular 40, Co-operation in Fruit Growing as Practiced in Nova Scotia. Bulletin 1, Rat and Rat Riddance. Bulletin 4, Small Fruits and Berries. This Bulletin has 152 pages. Sketching through it we consider it the best written, as far as giving an understanding of fruit and berry growing is, considered, in small scope, of any work that we have examined in a good while. Reading this bulletin and looking at the illustrations is almost certain to create a desire on the part of the reader to go into fruit and berry growing.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.—Bulletin 120, First Annual Report. Bulletin 79, Pruning. Bulletin 78, The San Jose Insect.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyo.—The Wyoming Farm Bulletin, published monthly.

The Hog-Joy System, Springfield, Ill, issues a book "The Breeds of Hogs," which contains illustrations of the leading breeds now raised in America, with a brief description of each. The book also contains much other valuable information for farmers. It can be obtained free. The only condition is that the applicant shall be 21 years old or older and a raiser of hogs.

Parke-Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—"Veterinary Notes," issued monthly for free distribution to veterinarians.

Motor Notes

The "Ford Times" is an interesting magazine published by the Ford Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich. A sample copy is free and a persual of a couple numbers justifies us in saying that it is well worth sending for.

Mr. W. W. Ramsey of the G. I. Case Traction Machine Company, Racine, Wis., has this to say about the automobile with the farmer:

"There was a time when the farmer seldom traveled a great distance or received any information of affairs throughout the world, except what was brought by hear-say, or he learned second-hand through his weekly paper. But the inception of the automobile and its great popularity has changed conditions so that not only the parcels post has been added to the many advantages he possesses but he can travel a long way today and become more enlightened on economic conditions than was dreamed of in the past. The farmer today is looking forward to 1915 as the year when he can have a new automobile and all the other things that he heretofore thought out of his reach. His anticipations are based on the good crop prospects and the prospect of getting the best prices that the crop of any year ever sold for."

To show how careful standard tire makers are of the material entering into the tire, we give the following account of a fabric test in the factory of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company:

"First the threads per inch are counted, the width is measured, the column bow measured, the selvedge noted, to see if it is slack enough, broken threads, weak threads holes and oil spots are watched for, and the uniformity of weaving is critically examined. Then the total length and weight of the fabric is checked up with the invoice, and the ounces per square yard are figured from our own measurements. Before the rolls are passed on into the factory we find the strength, guage, crimp and per cent. of moisture in the fabric. Then later pieces of fabric are returned to us from the cutters and are tested all over again to see how they have been affectd in the machinery. The resulting records form our library and upon this library we build our specifications and select our future supply."

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company say that to raise and manufacture the cotton required in its tires calls for the labor of 5,675 persons distributed as follows: Raising the cotton, 4,600, manufacture of the cotton into the fabric in cotton mills, 1,075. The fabric used in 1914 weighed 7,500,000 pounds, 15,000 bales. Further the report says that 97,000 natives in the various rubber districts are required to gather the crude rubber necessary for the Goodyear factory one year.

We have received from H. A. Minturn of the Haynes Automobile Company at Kokomo, Ind., a most excellent article on the care of automobiles. It is too long for us to print but it has so many good hints in it, that we suggest that our readers send for a copy.

To show the relative value of things the farmers manufacture and what some others manufacture, we find that the farmer, who would sell today 750 bushels of wheat can buy the same automobile that a year ago would have required the money from the sale of 1,150 bushels to pay for it. Making the illustration on oats, 1,920 bushels of oats at present price will pay for the automobile which a year before it would have reuqired 2,685 bushels. A like illustration could be made with corn. However, the Southern farmers are not so well situated and it would take much more cotton to buy an automobile now than a year ago.

Mr. M. L. Pulcher, General Manager of the Federal Motor Truck Company, is authority for the statement that "a horse eats ten pounds for every hour he works, and that one acre out of every five plowed goes to feed the horses. And, further, that the horses employed in farm work eat up a total acre product equivalent to all of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio." As a substitute for the horse, Mr. Pulcher recommends the motor truck of which he says: "It will work in any harness and upon any job that a horse now is put to and it will do that work faster and more economically than a team of horses can do it."

Mr. John M. Wyllis, president of the company that manufactures the Overland automobile said, referring to the new method of transportation in cities as the "jitney": "Electric street railway cars, with their atendant noise and congestion of the street, to say nothing of their dangers in our cities, are going to be replaced by more healthful and rapid means of locomotion, even if the incomes from inflated capitalization are threatened. It is a question of the survival of the fittest and the electric line may be doomed to follow, into oblivion the horse drawn car from the city streets, as they have done in many foreign cities already."

Seven per cent. of the farmers in Pennsylvania own automobiles, according to the figures compiled by Mr. L. H. Wible, Chief of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The reports were made to him from every county in the state. It is estimated that there are at least fifteen thousand used for every kind of motive power from visiting and going to church to farming and marketing the produce.

The following description of motor horns is from the poem "The Santa Fee Trail" by Vachel Lindsay:

"Hark to the calm-horn, balm-horn, psalm-horn,
Hark to the faint-horn, quaint-horn, saint-horn,
Hark to the pace-horn, chase-horn, race-horn.
And the holy veil of the dawn has gone.
Swiftly the brazen car comes on.
It burns in the East as the sunrise burns;
I see great flashes where the trail turns:
Its eyes are lamps like the eyes of dragons,
Butting through the delicate mists of the morning,
It comes like lightning, goes past roaring.
It will hail all the wind-mills, taunting, ringing,
Dodge the cyclones,
Count the milestones,
On through the ranges the prairie-dog tills.
Scooting past the cattle on the thousand hills—
Ho for the tear-horn, scare-horn, dare-horn,
Ho for the gay-horn, ray-horn, bay-horn!"

William Faversham

Famous Actor, says

"A pipe of Tuxedo keeps me feeling physically fit and in good spirits, and, because it is mild and doesn't bite, it is pleasant to the throat and keeps my voice in good tone."

William Faversham



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Every playgoer has remarked the virility and clean-cut vigor of William Faversham, both as an actor and as a man. No matter what part he is playing, he always presents a figure of alert strength and keen wits. His voice is especially engaging, clear, carrying and sonorous.

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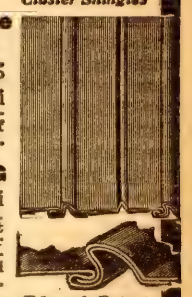
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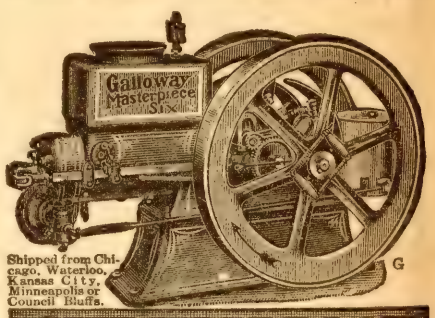
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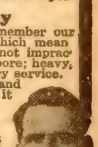
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By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demanded.



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April Work and How to Do It

Finishing Steers in Spring

AFTER being fed all winter on dry feed, which to a certain extent becomes monotonous, steers will frequently eat but little else than grass when suddenly turned upon pasture. Unless they are kept off grass except for brief periods during the first weeks, there will be a checking in growth. The succulent grass may disorder the digestions of the animals. Although they will consume more of the fresh palatable grass they will not get enough of strong nirtogenous or fat-producing foods. Carefully regulate the diet of the growing steer when he first is put upon green pasture. Allow enough palatable mixed feed to take the edge from the appetites, so he will not feed heavily on the grass when first turned out. A good feed of mixed grain early in the morning, followed by some dry roughage will serve the purpose best. Concentrated meal and ground grains are not as good as properly mixed whole grains, because if these are fed in addition to the laxative fresh grass the animal will be checked in growth. A balanced ration is not furnished by early spring grass alone. This is largely succulent grass containing practically no nitrogen nor fat-producing elements. For this reason considerable corn with some alfalfa hay or some small grain should form part of the morning ration. A well-mixed feed of grains such as oats, barley, rye and corn is at this time preferable to one formed chiefly of corn.



MODERN FARM BUILDINGS TOWARD WHICH THE SILO PROBABLY CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN ANY OTHER THING DID

Keeping the Colts Growing

The best results in raising colts require proper feeding and exercise. As soon as the colts are old enough and the weather permits, they should be turned out on a good clover pasture. They can feed upon this, which furnishes excellent nourishment for their growth and gives them plenty of room for exercise. The colts should have some kind of shelter conveniently arranged under which they can rest and be free from exposure during stormy periods and seek refuge from the flies at other times. We found it very helpful to the growth and development to have arranged in some convenient place in the shelter or stable a stationary box filled with good oats. The colts can run to this at any time and eat when they desire. It is surprising to notice the change in appearance and growth in the course of a few days. One would naturally think that they would eat too much grain, but experiments prove that this it not the case.

Spring Care of Sheep

As spring comes sheep should be watched. They are weak from lack of exercise and their heavy coats of wool weigh them down. If they get into a mire they may not be able to extricate themselves. A sheep that is weak may lie with back down hill or in a slight depression and will not be able to rise again. Sheep should not go to grass until it has sufficient growth to maintain the flock. After the sheep get a taste for green grass, they will turn away from their hay. Unless the grass supplies sufficient nourishment the sheep soon grow weak, so they will need a liberal grain ration at this time of the year. There is no animal that loses flesh faster than sheep if not well fed. Spring seems to be the hardest time of the year on sheep, and the farmer should see that they have plenty of wholesome food especially the ewes that are to raise lambs. It is best even when the ewes have plenty of grass, to feed them some grain twice a day. This will give strength to suckle their lambs and make the lambs stronger. So many farmers attend to their sheep after everything else is done. In order to make money with the wool producers they must have careful attention.

Care of Cows at Calving Time

Cows about to drop their calves need special attention. The chief trouble connected with calving is the failure of the cow to void the afterbirth promptly, and this may have serious results. Special feeding is the best way to avoid this trouble, and a sure way if adopted in time. Begin to feed a bran mash a month before calving time and gradually reduce the amount of corn feeds. Give one to two gallons morning and night and cut the corn feeds down to small rations. Feed liberal of good mixed or alfalfa hay and corn ensilage. Also give a little linseed oil meal for a month before calving time, mixing it with the bran mash. After the calf comes, feed little or nothing for twenty-four hours, but give the cow plenty of lukewarm water. The cow is feverish at this time and will drink often. Begin to feed lightly on the second day and do not give full rations for a week or more. If the udder is feverish, anoint it with melted tallow or some other kind of greese. When the time for perturition arrives, if the presentation is natural the fore feet will be seen first, and the head lying thereon and partly below the legs, a little below the knees. If the calf makes its appearance in any other form it is unnatural, and the chances are that the cow will need assistance. The calf must be brought to a natural position, after which the cow, if not exhausted, will go through the act without further trouble. If the afterbirth fails to come away in 24 hours, give a dose of salts which will generally help.

Dehorning Young Calves

Instead of dehorning calves by the painful method of sawing or clipping, caustic potash can be applied as soon as the button-like horns can be felt, which will be when the calf is about three days to a week old. It should not be put off any longer than that or it may give unsatisfactory results. To apply the potash, the hair should be removed about the horns close to the skin. The potash should be slightly moistened and rubbed over the skin which covers the point of the horns until the skin is white. One such treatment is usually sufficient to prevent the growth of the horns. The following precautions should be taken: The caustic should be wrapped in heavy paper to protect the hands of the operator. It should not be moistened too much, or else the liquid will run down the side of the calf's head and cause trouble. The calf must be securely fastened, so that the head may be held still to avoid applying the caustic anywhere except over the horns.

The Work Horses in Spring

Horses that have not been doing much during the winter months should now receive extra care and feed, in order to fit them for the heavy spring work. Do not allow your horses to become too thin, as it signifies poor feeding and care. Do not feed too much hay. Feed bran and oats, one to three by measure, at morning, noon and night. Horses doing little work during the winter will do well on some straw. Then as the heavy work of spring arrives it is a good plan to

Sell Your Corn to Your Cattle

Don't sell your corn to speculators next fall but feed it to your own stock and make the feeder's profit in addition to the grower's. This means big money when you preserve your crop in an

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If you will write us we will send you illustrated catalogues telling all about International Harvester separators. If you do not know who sells them we will tell you where they may be seen.

International Harvester Company of America
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MONEY IN PATENTS

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change the feed to whole oats and corn, or the two ground together, about one part corn to three parts oats. It is also a very good plan to give a tonic and conditioner and we know of nothing better than linseed oil. Give them a small handful in each feed and you will be surprised at what it will do for them. Clipping is advisable if the horses have a heavy coat of hair; they will work easier and won't sweat so much. We do not recommend the practice of feeding lightly all winter and then expect to get horses in shape in a few days by heavy feeding. It is much better to bring them along steadily during the winter months and little trouble will be experienced in spring when the hard work comes.

Scours in Calves

Scours in calves is sometimes constitutional, but usually it is induced by feeding too much milk or milk too rich for the calf's digestion. Again, it is caused by irregular feding and by milk not in good condition. It is also sometimes caused by infection, and in such instances it may not be much influenced by the character of the feeding. Ordinarily, however, scours in calves may be prevented by careful feeding. The importance of regular, temperate and judicious feeding is not appreciated as it ought to be. When the first indications of scours appears reduce the amount of milk fed by half. There is no use in putting much food in a calf's stomach under these conditions. It becomes a burden, and does harm rather than good. Where prompt action is taken the calves will usually recover without any medicine. Blood meal, hemlock tea and laudanum are among the good medicines for scours.

Spring Care of the Dairy Herd

The spring treatment and feeding of the dairy herd is an important factor in determining the profits for the year, for the cow that is turned out to pasture in a weakened, emaciated condition seldom produces a profitable flow of milk until late in the season, when the pastures may be short. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the cow must build up her own system before she can turn her food to maintaining a profitable flow of milk.

Save the Best Fodder

Many make the mistake of feeding out a large portion of their best hay and other fodder early in the winter, and compel their cows to consume the odds and ends of roughage during the spring. By feeding in this manner they weakened in vitality and reduced in flesh by the time they are turned out to pasture. The successful dairyman plans to have some of the best hay and other fodder and some form of succulent food available for spring feeding, when his cows are calving, and when they need the very best kind of food and care to get them started toward a profitable pasture season.

Pasturing Too Early

Another common mistake is that of turning the herd out to grass before the weather has become settled and the grass sufficiently started to provide them with the required nourishment. It is difficult to conceive of a more unprofitable scene than to see a number of well-bred, highly organized dairy cows turned out to face a cold spring storm. It pays much more satisfactory retprns for a man to continue the winter care of his herd well into the spring until the weather becomes warm and settled.

Summer vs Winter Dairying

The dairyman who produces winter milk and feeds considerable grain food during the winter has a less intricate problem to solve in carrying his herd well through the spring in excellent condition than the man who practices summer dairying, and depends almost entirely upon hay and ensilage to carry his herd through the winter. On such farms the cows are bred to drop their calves during the spring, just before the grazing season begins and, as a usual thing they are not in as good condition as the cows that have been fed grain during the winter. They demand good care and sensible treatment during this critical period to bring them through and get them out to pasture in a good, vigorous condition.

Whinnies and Squeals

Many horses have been bought in this country and shipped to the warring nations in Europe. Some people are predicting that the big demand for our horses will occur after peace has been declared. At that time it is expected that the nations will be short of horses for agricultural and other purposes.

It is hardly conceivable that a cross, brutal dairyman will be successful. Kindness is a real factor in milk production and the man who finds pleasure in caring for his cattle is certain to have the most profitable dairy.

We have said before, and we expect to say it again, "Get rid of the boarder cow." Bring your herd to a condition where each animal is a profit maker, then there will not be much question about the profitableness of the business.

Some keepers of cows ask us how many cows they should have to justify owning a cream separator. We will say that if you have four or more cows, you will be justified in having the separator.

And we are also asked when a silo should be provided. We estimate that when ten or more cows are on the farm, a silo should be provided.

If you had to walk through mud and filth the last winter to care for and milk the cows, would it not be a wise thing to give thought for improved conditions before next winter comes?

For proof of what has been done in the way of improving the cow as a milk producer, we need only point to the fact that the wild cow gave only enough milk to support its young.

Somebody has figured it out that the solid and liquid manure voided by a one thousand pound dairy cow is twelve tons in a year. The plant food contained in this manure is worth about $30 at the market price of fertilizer ingredients. The same party figured that the liquid manure represented 60 per cent of the value of the whole. The only simple and practical way to save this is through an absorbent.

Each calf should be fed from a separate vessel. If two or more are fed from the same trough, some will gorge themselves, while others will not get enough. We need not point to the troubles that are apt to arise from such a method.

Dairying is a great factor in increasing the fertility of the soil. According to a statement by the Iowa Agricultural College, when a ton of corn, worth from $12 to $15, is harvested and sold from the farm, it removes $8.60 worth of plant food from that farm. But a ton of butter, worth $600 or more, removes only 64 cents' worth of plant food from the soil. A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds produces from eleven to thirteen tons of solid and liquid manure in a year, and that is worth at least $25 for increasing crop yields. Many farms which were once very poor from the fertility standpoint have been built up in a few years through feeding the crops grown to dairy cows.

One of the advantages of sheep is that they can be given the run of pastures and be turned out earlier in the spring than any other stock.

Every pig that the farmer allows to be lost at farrowing time increases the cost of every other pig on the farm, thus materially lowering his profits from that source. It pays to save every pig.

$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
BOX 3149 Bainbridge, N. Y.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Lightrunning, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (12)
2274 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

No. 5½



The Survival of the Fittest

TRIED IN THE FURNACE OF competition and subjected to the test of years of practical use on nearly 2,000,000 farms the world over, the De Laval has proved its overwhelming superiority to all other cream separators.

TWENTY YEARS AGO there were as many makes of factory as of farm separators, but for the past ten years the De Laval has had this field almost to itself, 98 per cent of the cream separators in use by creamerymen and market milk dealers to-day being of the De Laval make.

IT HAS TAKEN THE INEXperienced farmer a little longer to sort the true from the untrue, the wheat from the chaff, in the maze of conflictory catalog and local dealer separator claims, but year by year the ever-increasing proportion of farm separator buyers is reaching the same conclusion as the creamerymen—that the De Laval is the only cream separator they can afford to buy or use.

MANY OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS have come into the limelight of publicity for a few short months or a few short years, claiming to be "as good as" or "cheaper" than the De Laval, but their users have sooner or later found them lacking in some one respect or another, and even where a few have seemingly done well their users have come to learn that the De Laval was a still better machine.

THE UNFIT OR THE LESS fit cannot possibly survive for long in separators or anything else. Think of all the separators you used to see advertised so extravagantly in your favorite farm papers. Where are they now? Why do you seldom, if at all, see their names mentioned? Simply because the fittest must survive and the others must fall out of the race.

THE DE LAVAL HAS TRIumphed over all other separators, and its supremacy is now almost as firmly established in farm as in factory separators because its separating system, design and construction are essentially different from and superior to other separators.

A De Laval Catalog to be had for the asking explains and illustrates these differences. A De Laval machine, to be had on test or trial from the nearest local De laval agent, does so better still. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Easier for the Shearer and better for the Sheep



Wool Means Money!

Why not get all there is from your sheep? You can easily net from 15 to 20 per cent more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Shearing Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

Stewart No. 9 BALL BEARING Shearing Machine



Price $11.50

It gets a length and quality of wool that will bring the highest price. The Stewart runs so easily a child can turn the handle while you shear. Extra profits soon pay for it. It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of latest improved Stewart pattern. Price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart pattern, only $11.50.

Write for FREE catalogue showing most complete line of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 224 Ontario St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SAMPLE 54c

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special," exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price, 54c postpaid; five for $2.40.

S. E. FERRY
Irvington, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

14,000 in use

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED. PROVE THEM BEST. Gabel's two-size Pig Forceps are sold on 30 days free trial. Guaranteed to save the pigs alive and also the mother where all others fail. Agts. wanted. Price So E Z $1. Gabel Mfg Co., Hawkeye, Ia.

Get Reilly's Free Fruit Book. It tells you everything about fruit and how to grow it.
300,000 Apple at **3½c. each**
250,000 Pear " **6c.** "
150,000 Peach " **5c.** "
Buy direct from the growers. Reilley trees are absolutely true to name.
Write to-day. REILLY BROS. NURSERIES, 504 Reilly Road, Dansville, N. Y.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



JAPAN ROSE BUSHES
The Wonder of the World.
Rose Bushes with roses on them in 8 weeks from the time the seed was planted. It may not seem possible but we **Guarantee** it to be so. They will **BLOOM EVERY TEN WEEKS** Winter or Summer, and when 3 years old **Will** have 5 or 6 hundred roses on each bush. **Will grow** in the house **in the winter** as well as in the ground in summer. **Roses All The Year Around.** Package of seed with directions and our guarantee by mail **10 cts.**
Japan Seed Co. Box 44 So. Norwalk, Conn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

NEW FLOWER-*WONDER*
Imperial Jap. Morning Glory; gigantic flowers of beautiful and variegated coloring; showy foliage. Send your name on a postal and get a *generous* package of it **FREE** and POSTPAID; also our 1915 COLORED CATALOG of *high-quality, low priced* Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds and Fruits. Write NOW!
MILLS SEED CO., Box 50, WASHINGTON, IA.

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ERNST'S GOOD TREES
are grown especially for people who value **Quality.** We can sell good trees cheaply because we grow acres of them ourselves. Apple, peach, plum, etc., at 3c up. Write today for FREE Catalog. Offers all kinds of finest fruits, also Seed Potatoes, Ensilage Corn, etc. **Write Today.**
ERNST Nurseries, Box 11, Eaton, Ohio.

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Strawberry Plants--- 1000 for $1
$3 per new offer in free catalogue. 100 kinds and everbearers; seed potatoes, seed corn, trees, shrubs, raspberry vines. Everything. **Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Fall Bearing Strawberries Everbearing Raspberries, big catalog of nursery stock and seeds free. W. A. Allen & Sons, Box K, Geneva, Ohio.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Strawberry PLANTS **FREE** To introduce our *Pedigreed Everbearing* strawberries we will send **25** fine plants free. **PEDIGREED NURSERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

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Awl Given
Needed on Every Farm



Save money daily with this awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.
OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
April 1 to 15, 1915

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, when revised prices will be quoted in this paper. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request. Cotton Seamless Bags 22c each extra.

COW PEAS	Per bu.
WHIPPOORWILL	$2.75
CLAY	2.65
RED	2.65
BLACK	2.65
CLOVER	**Per bu.**
LITTLE RED, O. K. Brand	$9.00
LITTLE RED, Prime	8.75
MAMMOTH or BIG ENGLISH, O. K. Brand	9.50
ALFALFA, O. K. Brand	10.00
SWEET CLOVER, Yellow Blossom, per lb.	.20
SWEET CLOVER, White Blossom, per lb.	.23
TIMOTHY	**Per bu.**
CHOICE	3.25
O. K. BRAND	3.50
SUDAN GRASS, per lb. 25c, by mail 35c.	
ORCHARD GRASS	**Per bu.**
O. K. BRAND	$2.25
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	**Per bu.**
FANCY	1.25
RED TOP	**Per bu.**
UNHULLED	1.40
LAWN SEED	**Per lb.**
QUICK GROWING (postpaid)	$ .35
10 lbs. or over (not prepaid)	.25
SPELTZ....25 lbs. $1.00, 50 lbs. $1.75, 100 lbs. $3.00	
RAPE, Dwf. Essex.....15c per lb.	
SOJA BEANS, MIKADO.....$2.75 per bushel	

For Speltz, Soja Bean and Rape, Bags free.
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.
Opposite State House - 227 West Washington St.

Orchard and Garden

Producing and Marketing

The Farm Garden

A well managed farm garden should furnish plenty of vegetable food at all seasons of the year. It will if it is properly planned at the start and then given necessary attention during the year, which the returns will always abundantly justify.

The first thing is to decide what will be grown and how much, and then secure the seeds for the same and know when to plant them. Any seed catalogue will supply all the helps that will be needed in selecting the varieties and any farmer who has learned the secrets of planting the various farm crops successfully will not have any difficulty in planting the seeds for the garden. Gardens will not grow spontaneously, but they will give more returns for a little time and attention than any other part of the farm and will pay better than the same amount of attention given to any other crops.

There are many farmers who actually buy the vegetables they use in town; either the wilted vegetables that are on the market, or in cans. They can be raised at home at practically no cost. We believe the outlook this year suggests more urgently than common the wisdom of planting and having a good garden. The farmer who has a good garden will not only save very much money that otherwise would be spent for vegetables, but he will have the satisfaction and enjoyment of having them fresh, which also may be a factor in the health of the family. This paper is doing what it can to promote farm gardens more generally and improvements in the crops through its generous free seed distribution.

Pickings and Windfalls

Experiments carried on by the College of Agriculture of Missouri in the last two years they claim, has demonstrated that the average value of apples on an unsprayed acre of orchard was found to be $18.05. Compared with acres where four careful sprayings were made, the average value of the fruit was $187.19. Further, the same report says that the average cost of spraying a tree the first time was 6.6 cents, the second time, 12 cents, the third time 9.5 cents and the fourth time 8 cents. Thus the total cost was 37.1 cents a tree, or $22.26 an acre.

The tools for pruning are the saw, pruning knife and pruning shears. The hatchet and axe should rarly be used. Make all cuts clean and smooth. which means with a sharp instrument, as thus they will heal more perfectly than ragged cuts.

If you did not prune the rose bushes last fall, do it this spring.

Transplant tomato plants at least two times to get well rooted, stocky plants.

Many gardeners have not got a hand plow and cultivator, simply because they have never used one, consequently they cannot appreciate its advantage.

And still there may be some people who are going to prune in the orchard, who do not appreciate the importance of cutting close to the body of the trees. Stubs are unsightly, besides they may be the cause of killing the tree.

If the garden plans are not fully made, do not delay them. Plans should be made to have fresh vegetables every day in the year. There is not much danger of having garden soil too rich by the use of manure, but a garden on poor soil is usually a disappointment and aggravation.

Many plants can be advanced weeks for early maturity by planting in old tomato cans or other vessels to be transferred to the open ground when danger of frost is past. If they are planted in such a way that the ball of earth can be set in the ground without loosening from the roots, so much the better.

In setting trees, shrubs, grape-vines, etc., do not cramp or double up the roots to save a little extra digging. Better have the hole abundantly large to spread the roots out in their natural position. Also, the fact of having removed and loosened up more earth will have a long time beneficial effect on the plant. Dynamiting the space where trees, shrubs, grape-vines, etc., are to be set is highly recommended by this paper.

Of course, every person who makes a business of growing fruit must have proper sprayers and use them, but it is no less important that every farmer and persons in towns and cities who have a few trees, should have a modest spraying outfit. The only alternative will be to employ a professional sprayer. Small sprayers can be purchased from one dollar to seven dollars each, while the barrel sprayers run from twelve to twenty-five dollars, and the power sprayers from fifty dollars up.

By the way the renewals of subscriptions are coming in on our proposition made in the preceding issue, to give UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S 1915 Free seed distribution as a premium, a great many thousand of our subscribers are going to have the best garden this year they ever had. There are fourteen varieties of garden and flower seeds in the collection and each one is a gem. The other three varieties are the Model Market potato, Sudan Grass seed and Ten-to-One Field corn.

This is the time for out-door housecleaning. After school hours get the children to work at cleaning up the front and back yards. Rake up leaves, dead flower stalks, chips and everything else that should be removed and burn them. Carry far from the house old tin cans and broken china or glassware that may have been carelessly thrown about and bury them. The outside of a home should be as clean, accordingly, as the inside.

A Planting Guide for the Garden

Here is another table that we recommend our readers to cut out and mount on cardboard. Then keep it in your handy box, or put it up where it can be referred to whenever you are in doubt. The column "time to plant," is approximate for the latitude of Indianapolis. North and South the time will be later and earlier.

Name of Crop	Depth to Plant (in inches	Apart in Rows Distance	Distance Between Rows	Seeds or Plants for Single Row of 100feet	Time to Plant Outside	Time Required to Mature	REMARKS
Asparagus	6	1½ feet	3 to 4 feet	70 plants	April or May	2 years	Use plants, not seeds.
Beans, bush	2	9 inches	2 feet	2 pints	Late April	40 to 60 days	
Beans, pole	2	3 feet	3 feet	½ pint	Late April	50 to 75 days	Plant in hills.
Beans, bush lima	2	1 foot	2 feet	1½ pints	May	60 to 70 days	Start some early under glass.
Beets	1	3 to 6 inches	18 inches	2 ounces	Early Spring	65 days	Soak seed over night.
Brussels Sprouts	½	18 inches	2 feet	¼ ounce	April	120 days	Start in hotbed.
Cabbage and Cauliflower	½	2 feet	18 inches	¼ ounce	May	100 to 140 days	Start in hotbed.
Carrot	½	6 inches	3 feet	1 ounce	Early Spring	75 to 100 days	
Chard (Swiss)	1	1 foot	15 to 18 inches	2 ounces	Early Spring	60 days	
Celery	⅛	6 inches	2 feet	¼ ounce	May	4 to 5 months	Start in hotbed. Transplant twice.
Citron	1	6 to 8 feet	3 feet	1 ounce	Early June	100 to 120 days	Start in hotbed.
Corn, sweet	2	9 inches	6 to 8 feet	¼ pint	Early May	60 to 100 days	
Cucumber	1	4 to 5 feet	3 to 4 feet	½ ounce	Late May	50 to 75 days	May be grown in rows.
Dandelion	½	6 inches	4 to 5 feet	2 packets	Early Spring	60 days	Best crop, following spring.
Eggplant	½	2 feet	18 inches	¼ ounce	Early June	100 to 150 days	Start in hotbed.
Endive	½	1 foot	3 feet	1 ounce	June	60 to 100 days	
Horseradish	4	15 inches	1½ feet	80 roots	Early Spring	1 to 2 years	A perennial.
Kale	½	18 inches	2 feet	¼ ounce	Early Spring	100 to 140 days	Can be started in hotbed.
Kohlrabi	½	8 inches	2 feet	¼ ounce	Early Spring	60 to 80 days	
Leek	1	6 inches	18 inches	½ ounce	Early Spring	150 days	
Lettuce	¼	6 to 12 inches	15 inches	½ ounce	Early Spring	45 to 70 days	Start some inside.
Muskmelon	1	5 feet	12 to 15 inches	½ ounce	June	120 to 150 days	Start in hotbed.
Onion Seeds	½	3 inches	5 feet	1 ounce	Early Spring	125 to 150 days	
Onion Sets	2	3 inches	12 to 15 inches	2 quarts	Early Spring	90 to 120 days	
Okra	2	12 inches	15 to 18 inches	1 ounce	Early June	100 to 150 days	
Parsley	¼	3 to 6 inches	3 feet	¼ ounce	Early Spring	70 to 100 days	Soak seed over night.
Parsnip	½	3 to 4 inches	18 inches	½ ounce	Early Spring	125 to 150 days	Sow lettuce to mark rows.
Peas	3	1 inch	18 inches	1 quart	Early Spring	50 to 80 days	Early kinds in double rows, 9 inches apart.
Pepper	½	15 to 18 inches	30 inches	⅛ ounnceп	June	130 to 140 days	Start in hotbed.
Potato	5	18 inches	2 to 3 feet	1 peck	April	80 to 120 days	Early kinds only 2 in. deep.
Pumpkin	2	8 feet	8 feet	½ ounce	Early June	100 to 130 days	
Radish	½	1 inch	12 inches	1 ounce	Early Spring	20 to 35 days	Sow every two weeks.
Rhubarb	3	3 feet	4 feet	33 roots	Early Spring	2 to 3 years	
Rutabaga	½	10 to 12 inches	2 feet	1 ounce	July	75 to 90 days	(Swedish turnips).
Salsify	½	3 inches	18 inches	1 ounce	Early Spring	150 days	
Sea-Kale	1	3 feet	3 feet	1 packet	April	2 to 3 years	A perennial.
Spinach	1	1 to 2 inches	15 inches	1 ounce	Early Spring	35 to 50 days	
Squash, bush	1	4 feet	4 feet	1 ounce	Early June	60 to 75 days	Can be started in hotbed.
Squash, late	1	6 to 8 feet	6 to 8 feet	½ ounce	Early June	110 to 130 days	
Tomato	½	3 feet	3 feet	⅛ ounnceп	May	100 to 150 days	Better use plants.
Turnip, white	½	6 inches	18 inches	1 ounce	May	50 to 70 days	For late use sow in July.
Watermelon	1	6 to 8 feet	6 to 8 feet	½ ounce	Early June	120 to 140 days	Start in hotbed.

Official Denial
NO WAR TAX ON HOMESTEAD LAND IN CANADA
The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having been given considerable circulation in the States, this is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, and there is no intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands. (SIGNED) W. D. SCOTT,
OTTAWA, CAN., MAR. 15, 1915 SUPT. OF IMMIGRATION

HOTTES ELBERTA PEACH PAYS $195 ONLY 28 MONTHS AFTER PLANTING



Almost $4.00 per tree—This is the marvelous record of just 50 Moncrief Pedigreed Hottes Elberta in W. C. Price's orchard, Cowley county, Kansas. Plenty of records show this great "find" of fruit world is grand surprise and success in any peach climate—always producing early crops of beautifully tinted, firm and golden-fleshed delicious fruit almost twice as large as old Elberta. Brings 25 to 50 percent. more on the market. Ripens early, bears heavy and regularly, is exceptionally long keeper, splendid shipper, unexcelled for canning. Hardy in bud and wood. Be first in your section to plant this early bearing wonder. Send for your free copy of **THE MONCRIEF ORCHARD BOOK**—our new 1915 fruit book—tells about the discovery of Hottes Elberta, and quick profits it is paying in many of our customers' orchards—how you can do as well. Also explains wonderful new Moncrief way of making orcharding more profitable.
WINFIELD NURSERIES, J. Moncrief, Pres., 1703 Park St., Winfield, Kas.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

RATEKIN'S 100 BU. OATS
Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Strong stiff straw; ripen early; never rusts. **There is none like them.** When our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. **Samples Mailed Free.** Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. Address. RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.



DEVELOPES A PERFECT MULCH

UNCLE SAM SAYS:—

"If roots are broken the plant will produce other roots, but it will be at the expense of the vitality and food supply. For retaining soil moisture, a loose soil mulch 2 or 3 inches in thickness should be maintained."

THE FOWLER CULTIVATOR

Crop yields can be doubled by using the Fowler Cultivator—this has been proven.

This cultivator does not damage plant roots, but is so made as to destroy all weeds leaving a loose soil mulch of at least 2 or 3 inches in depth. Write today for descriptive literature.

THE HARRIMAN MFG. CO., Harriman, Tenn.

GET OUR FREE LITERATURE

UNEXCELLED FOR LATE CULTIVATION

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Guaranteed 25 Yr. Im. 23 JEWEL R.R. $25 GOLD Watch $3.48

Send No Money. The watch you have always wanted sent to you at our risk, without you even sending us a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this elegant 25 year, fully guaranteed thin model, beautifully engraved Stem Wind and Set watch C. O. D. to your post office or for free examination and test at your express office. If pleased with it and are sure it equals a $25 gold watch, pay us our special Bargain price, only $3.48, and the watch is yours. Write NOW. LIGHT WATCH COMPANY, Dept. L11 CHICAGO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

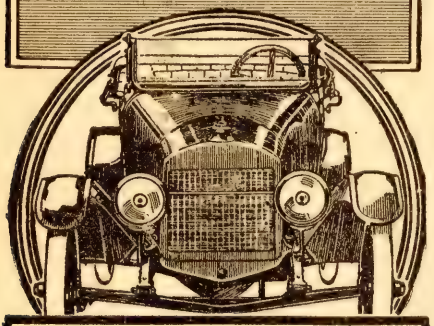
For Sale

$25 Per Acre

Easy terms, if desired, 360 acres fine delta land, five miles county seat Chicot County, Ark., two miles Jennie, Ark., land high and well drained, ninety acres in cultivation, forty five oats, forty-five in Leapedize hay, makes two and half tons to acre, balance partly cut over, has some good merchantable timber, half sandy loam, balance black land. C. T. Frick, Little Rock, Ark.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Yes! It's Free



This $985 Detroiter Will Be Given Away!

YES! We are going to give away this fine big 1915 Model Detroiter Automobile Free. It is fully equipped with top, electric self starter and lights, speedometer, horn, etc., and will be sent to some industrious person **Free of Charge.** All you will have to do to earn this fine automobile is to take subscriptions to our popular magazine The Household. Each subscription will count so many points and if you have the most points June 26th, the automobile is yours free of cost. Isn't that an easy way to get an auto?

We Have Given Away Over Thirty Automobiles

During the past few years we have given away over thirty automobiles, numbers of motorcycles and many other prizes in our popular prize offering. We will send you the names and addresses of these winners and you can write them if you wish. One of our recent contests was won by a little boy at Nolan, Tex., named R. F. Oakley. He is only twelve years old and earned a Studebaker Automobile. You can do as well. Write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to us today. It won't cost you a cent and we will tell you all about our free offer.

THE HOUSEHOLD

806 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas



ENTRY COUPON

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Mosquitoes and How to Get Rid of Them

THE LITTLE insect commonly known as a "mosquito" has probably been more annoyance to man and domestic animals than any other insect or animal existing. Mosquitos have made many places practically uninhabitable, while in many other places they have been such an annoyance as to have a direct effect on the efficiency of whole districts or whole nations, and the domestic animals of such districts or nations. These things are true because of not only the annoyance mosquitos cause, but because some species of mosquitos carry diseases from one individual to another, thus causing epidemics. Chief of these diseases are malaria and yellow fever, neither of which would spread from one person to another except for the agency of the mosquitoes.

Mosquitoes are particularly prevalent in sections where there is much swamp area, and shallow ponds and lakes. Many such districts have, up until this time, been uninhabitable or if inhabited, the vigor and vitality of the people is greatly reduced, also domestic animals are more difficult to raise successfully; as during mosquito time they fall off in weight and if cows, in the production of milk.

The great problem is to get rid of the mosquitoes.

It is claimed that at least ten million dollars is spent each year in the United States for wire nettings to screen the doors and windows of houses to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes and flies. But this method gives only partial relief. What is needed is to get rid of the mosquitoes, not only indoors but outdoors. Before referring to the remedy, let us understand more about the habits of mosquitoes and how they breed and develop.

Where Mosquitoes Breed

In the first place, the mosquito is a water insect. They do not breed in the grass or thick vegetation unless there are pools of water, but they go into hiding in such places. But where there is a body of stagnant water, the adult mosquito will lay eggs thereon, which in a short time hatch what we often see in the water and which are known as "wrigglers." Any pool or puddle in which the water stands long enough is apt to be a breeding place for mosquitoes. Such places may be pools or puddles as stated, or ditches and drains, the edges of streams and lakes, where the water is shallow and quiet, water troughs where the water is not changed frequently, water spouts on the buildings that do not drain the water out completely, cisterns or wells that are exposed, old vessels which are thrown out and which gather and hold water, and perhaps as prolific a breeding place as any, the common rain barrel.

Remedies

Thus knowing the breeding places, it naturally follows that if we can break up the breeding places, there would be no mosquitoes and toward this our efforts must be directed. We can see from the nature of the case that the successful control of the mosquito problem must be a community matter. Mosquitoes do not travel very far from their breeding places except they are blown a distance by the wind. The remedy includes draining swampy places, deepening the shallow places along the edges of rivers and lakes, or filling in such places out to deep water. As mosquitoes breed only in still water, that is, they are not apt to breed in flowing water, then one of the best methods is to pour oil on the still water until there is a thin layer over the surface. The effect of this is that the pupae and wrigglers are unable to force their breathing tubes through the oil, consequently they cannot get air and are drowned. Ordinary kerosene may be employed where only small quantities are necessary. It is said that one ounce of kerosene will cover a water surface of fifteen square feet. The grade of oil known as light fuel oil has been found very serviceable and costs about 10 cents a gallon. The oil may be poured on the surface and allowed to spread itself if the surface is not great. If it should be a greater surface like a lake, it is better to spray the oil over the surface of the water. The time that an application of oil will last depends much upon the weather. On an average it is claimed about three or four weeks. The time to make another application can be determined when there are live wrigglers appearing again in the water. Cisterns, water barrels, etc., should have tight coverings and the water changed frequently. Water troughs should, of course, be flushed and the water not allowed to remain long enough to breed the insects. Rubbish should be destroyed.

The work of destruction can be begun any time, but for the best results it should be begun early in the spring. For the most effective control, the community should be interested in the matter and should have a simple organization with an inspector placed in charge.

Lakes and streams that are well stocked with fish are not good breeding places because the fish feed upon the immature mosquitoes, while they are in the "wriggler" and pupae stage. This suggests further that places where fish are not numerous ought to be stocked with them.

Protection

Rooms in which there are mosquitoes can be cleared by getting pyrethrum (Persian Insect Powder) at a drug store, place it in a vessel, ignite it, when it will smolder and give off fumes which will stupefy the mosquitoes, when they should be swept up and destroyed. To insure its burning, a little alcohol can be mixed with it.

Sulphur has long been used for destroying insects in rooms or confined places. The process is the same as described for Pyrethrum.

And still another way that is very satisfactory and inexpensive: Go to your drug store and ask for some Joss sticks. These can be lighted and placed around in a room or even outdoors, if the people are sitting out doors, and in such positions that the smoke from the burning Joss sticks will waft toward the people to be protected. The smoke and odor from them act as repellants of mosquitoes.

A mixture of one ounce of oil of citronella, one ounce of spirits of camphor and half an ounce of oil of cedar rubbed on the face and hands is effective. A few drops of this on a towel hung over the head of the bed will usually protect the sleeper for a night. If this does not give full protection a few drops on the face and hands will afford complete protection. Another mixture that is recommended is oil of citronnella and four ounces of liquid vaseline, to be used the same as the preceding.



The Agency of a United People

A striking comparison between a homogeneous country and a heterogeneous group of countries is obtained by placing over the map of the United States the map of Europe. These represent the same area—about 3,000,000 square miles—if a few of the remote provinces of Russia are omitted.

Europe has the advantage in population, with more than four times as many people as the United States; in the number of large cities, with two and a half times as many cities of over 100,000 population.

Yet the United States, a comparatively young country, has outstripped Europe in the diffusion of civilization, because of its wonderfully greater means of communication between all parts of its area. The United States not only excels in transportation facilities, but it has nearly three times as many telephones as Europe, or about eleven times as many in relation to population.

By the completion of the Transcontinental Line we now talk from one end of this country to the other, while in Europe the longest conversation is no farther than from New York to Atlanta, and even that depends on the imperfect cooperation of unrelated systems.

Europe, with twenty-five countries and many different languages, serves as an illuminating contrast to the United States, with one language and a homogeneous people, despite the fact that our population has been derived from all parts of the world.

During the last forty years the steadily extending lines of the Bell System have contributed in no small measure to this amalgamating of different races. The latest achievement—the linking of coast to coast—has given greater force to the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

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THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

April Work With Poultry

APRIL is THE MONTH in poultry raising. The way we manage this month will mean our failure or success. There are a great many things to look after, both old fowls and the newly hatched chicks.

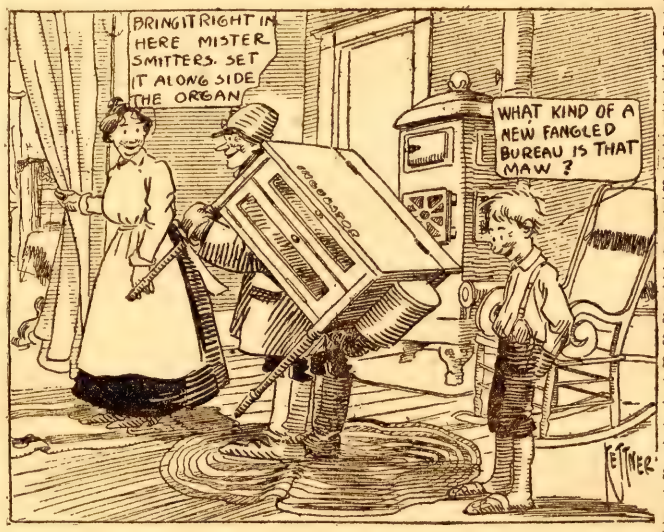
The Young Chicks

Thousands of chicks will be hatched this month, in fact, more than in any one month in the year. Chicks this month will begin to lay just before the cold weather comes which will make them the best of winter layers. The first six weeks of a young chick's life is one of the most vital importance and much depends upon the future development as to what treatment it has received the first period of its existence. It must be kept growing from the very start and not stunted. A stunted chicken is no good for market, breeding or laying purposes. The most important point to remember the first two weeks is to keep the chick sufficiently warm in fact this is of more importance than feed. If you are rearing the youngsters with hens, it is better to have the hens confined so as to allow the chicks to go to the warm nest of feathers whenever they desire.

While feed should be a secondary consideration, it should not be neglected in any sense, better feed too little than too much. Never feed more than the chicks will clean up at one feeding. We would advise feeding at least five times daily for the first two weeks and then gradually increase the time between feeds until at the age of three months, only feed them three times a day. It is not necessary to take up the subject of what to feed as this has been touched upon in our last issue. Every successful poultryman has a different method in this respect and each one is willing to swear that his system or the feed he uses is the only correct one and any other method will be followed by direful results. Our opinion is that just so a large variety is used it is immaterial just what it consists of, just so a good supply of animal and green foods are included.

The Sitting Hen

It is true that the incubator is displacing the time tried biddy in a great many poultry yards, yet many farmers are still using the old hen for hatching purposes. Much depends upon her care during the winter season as to her ability as a successful hatcher. Hens from an ill-kept flock will not give you good results. If you would have early hatching done by the hen method we must care for the hens during the winter and have them produce as many winter eggs as possible. By getting them to have their laying season over they become broody during early spring and we are enabled to get out the early chicks. There are two classes of hens that will make successful winter layers, early-hatched pullets and one year old hens. It is possible to get these hens to produce the winter eggs very readily, and with this done we are guaranteed early sitters. Of course, this does not apply to Leghorns and birds of the Mediterannean classes for they do not make satisfactory sitters. Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds are the best for this purpose.



THE MYSTERY BOX. From the *Record*, Paxton, Ill.

Hens that are expected to sit and hatch successfully must not be infested with vermin and disease. Dust baths must be supplied and are very essential. We arrange boxes within our poultry houses and hatching apartments filled with dry dust, ash siftings with a sprinkle of slacked lime and sulpher or some good reliable insect powder. This is always supplied to the fowls while they are yet laying, thus warding off all attacks of vermin. The large gray louse that attacks the little chicks comes from the body of the hen and if she is allowed to become infested with the vermin this trouble among chicks is serious as their tiny bodies are very delicate and will not stand much sapping of vitality.

Managing Broody Hens

Just at this time of year there is an item that bears closely on the question of profit and loss and that is the care of the broody hen. While many may think these have to be and let the breaking up often go without attention, each day means an added loss. If taken at the very start hens that get the notion they want to sit may be easily corrected. In the attempt to break her of this desire she has been the recipient of more senseless cruelty than was ever perpetrated upon his enemy by the most vindictive savage. She has been starved for a week, stood in a few inches of water for several days, frightened to prostration by having a red flag attached to her tail, drowned to unconsciousness by ducking in cold water and beaten without mercy. These systems are all wrong if you ever want the hen to lay again. Less violent methods get results, easily and are merciful. She should be placed in a pleasant yard or coop with a gallant cockerel and given plenty of good food and pure water. The tempting food will induce her system to break the constipating fast into which she has retired and the attractions of her companion will cause her to abandon all present desire to brood. Her head ornaments will burst from her throat and she will commence laying again in a few days. To those who do not have the extra male to put with the broody hens we would advise them to place a good, roomy all-slatted coop in a convenient place on the wall of the pen where the broody hens can be put in as found, and properly fed and watered in these. About three days will be all the time they wil need to be left in the coop if they are taken on the start.

Fireless Brooders

No doubt some people have trouble with fireless brooders, as well as with artificially heated brooders. We have seen both methods, in fact have tried out both methods to our entire satisfaction, being successful in producing large, healthy specimens reared by the fireless method. Greater care should be used by the operator of the fireless brooder. The first week or ten days, the greatest difficulty seems to be in learning the chicks to go under the hover when chilly. Never use damp earth or damp, musty litter in the brooder, as this is bound to produce the fatal dampness on the tops and sides of the brooder. Remember where artificial heat is used, it requires all the ventilation which should be allowed to carry away or carry through the foul moist air, created by the chicks themselves, and if the material used under the hover is not entirely dry, bad results will follow. The top hover should be removed at least twice a week and be allowed to be thoroughly sunned for a half hour.

Goose-Growing Essentials

Geese are one of the cheapest and easiest of all domestic fowls to raise. They require little shelter at any time, and if given plenty of pasture, will gather the largest portion of their food from the fields. In mating geese never use over two females to each gander. Let them run at pasture when there is plenty of grass and feed a very little grain. In winter and during the laying season feed them lightly on the following rations. Bran four parts, shorts two parts, corn meal one part, and in winter steamed alfalfa or clover four parts, should be added. A goose will lay from thirty to forty eggs in a

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 775 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



50 Varieties Chickens; Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red Turkeys; Toulouse, Embden, African, China Geese; Pekin, Rouen, Muscovy, Indian Runner Ducks; Bantams; Guineas. Incubators and Brooders. Catalog 2c. Theodore Franz, Box 98, Mankato, Minn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"Poultry Success"



—that down-to-date, common-sense poultry magazine that means better breeding, better care, bigger profits. One of the largest and admittedly best poultry monthlies published. You need it. Sample, 5c; 3 months, 10c. Only 50c a year. Invest 50c today and get $50 bigger profits later.

Box UF **Poultry Success Springfield, Ohio**

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Our Diamond and Square Mesh Farm, Field, Stock and Poultry Fences and Ornamental Wire and Steel Picket Fences *last longer—cost less* because we make them right and sell direct. Write for FREE Catalog.

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11½ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 17½c. a rod for 47-in. stock fence; 28c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.45. Catalog free.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC FOOD FLAVORS

Colors, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc. Over 100 different varieties. Flavors put up in tubes, not bottles. Fast sellers, steady repeaters. Every home a customer. Commissions paid in real money—$4, $6, $8, $10 a day. Little or no capital required. Experience unnecessary. Full instructions for beginners. Fine light sample case furnished. Write for full particulars FREE



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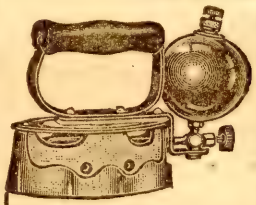
Here we go again breaking all records to introduce our new, nobby, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to wear an advanced style made to your exact measure and delivered free. Earn it while you wear it. There is

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Smoothing Iron. 5 hrs. on one filling at cost of two cents. Two points. Both ends are front ends. Quick-lighting. Self-cleaning and perfect regulation of heat. Built like a watch. Weighs six pounds net. Guaranteed safe and satisfactory. Price $3.75 each from your local dealer or direct by prepaid parcels post. Order Today

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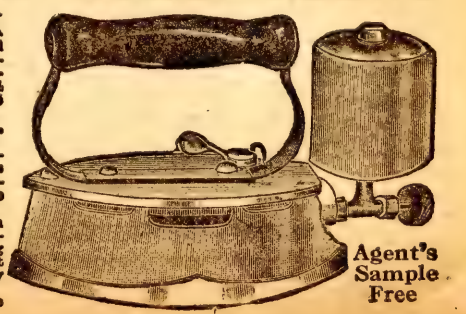
Experience unnecessary—we'll teach you the business—and how to make more a week than most men make a month—assign you exclusive territory and give you a big start. Mauler made $58 clear profit first ten hours. Fitter sold 24 in 3 days. Brandt sold 36 first week. Brewer sold 28 in one day.

Anyone Should Make $1500 a Year

This new Improved "Easy" self-heating flat-iron is right—nothing like it invented—nothing so simple—price low—sells quick—profit big—possibilities unlimited—guaranteed. Every woman buys—can't help it—saves her steps, time, trouble and fuel—pays for itself in a little while.

This marvelous new invention—this wonderful flat-iron has a seamless tank—joints brazed—burns without odor—flat bottom burner, throws heat downward—no generating tube to clog—simple—easily cleaned. It's a business that makes you independent—gives you a local prestige and plenty of ready money. Write Quick for FREE Sample Offer.

FOOTE MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 915 Dayton, Ohio



Agent's Sample Free

season if not allowed to sit. The eggs require thirty days for incubation and invariably hatch well. The eggs may be successfully hatched in either incubators or with hens. In using a brooder to rear them it should be heated at 90 degrees for the first twenty-four hours, and reduced one degree daily until the goslings are from ten to fifteen days old after which very little heat will be required. Beginning the third morning after hatching the goslings should be fed as follows: four times daily, bran, one part, rolled oats, one part, corn meal and shorts, one part. This mixture is dampened with skim milk until it will crumble. Grass, grit and drinking water should always be kept before them. Water should be given in dishes arranged so that they cannot get into it. They should be fed as mentioned until they are about eight weeks old, when those intended for market should be closely confined to be fattened and fed as follows: bran, two parts, short, one part, oil meal and beef scrap, one part, corn meal, one part. This should be mixed with skim milk into a crumbly mass and fed three times daily, all they will eat. Whole corn should be frequently given, but not too much. Green food, grit and water should always be kept before them.

The Breeding Pens

Just now, when every poultry raiser is busy taking care of the incubator setting hens, young chicks and a hundred other things too numerous to mention, the laying hen in the breeding yard must not be neglected. She should have plenty of exercise, a well balanced ration, and well supplied with cool, fresh water. See that she is kept free from lice and remember here is often where the poor fertility in eggs can be traced and now is the time to give it attention. If you have not already done so, use a good disinfectant, not only to purify the coops, but to kill all germs and mites that may be around.

(Continued in April 15th number).

Rules for Poultrymen in Marketing Eggs

ONE OF the activities that farmers and farmer's wives can engage in with satisfaction and additional profit is the direct marketing of their eggs. In this paper is printed a list of houses who will receive such shipments direct. Shipments can usually be made in farm lots, or, if the farmers of the community will get together and have a certain day for delivery at the shipping point, shipments may be made in carload lots. In such cases they can be shipped direct to the Eastern markets, where the prices are usually the best. In direct marketing it is important that some rules are observed so as to meet the requirements of the markets and insure the best prices. Some of these rules follow:

Eggs must not be over seven days old and it will be far better to make deliveries twice a week so that no eggs will be older than three or four days.

In warm weather they should be gathered twice a day so as to prevent hens from sitting on them even a few hours.

Roosters should be removed from the flock except those hens that are kept to lay eggs for hatching. After no more eggs are wanted for incubating, the roosters should be taken away from all of the hens.

Be sure to have the eggs clean. This can be accomplished by having the nests clean and a clean condition all around where the hens travel.

If any eggs are soiled, do not wash them but wipe them off with a damp cloth.

Ship only full cases of 30 dozen each. After the eggs are packed, fill snugly with paper excelsior or some other packing to prevent the eggs from shaking in shipping.

If there are white eggs and brown eggs, pack them in separate cases.

The express companies make a very low special rate for returning empty cases. See the agent about this.

For further details and instructions, ask the representative on the market where you contemplate shipping.

Getting Rid of Scrubs

There is a man out in Oklahoma who has the right idea. He is Secretary of the Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce. He says:

"The farmers of my county have been raising scrub stock of all kinds ever since the settlement of this section. Now, just as a sort of demonstration of the superiority of blooded stock over the scrub variety, I intend to purchase a carload of blooded Tom turkeys, sending somewhere in the North for them. Buying them in this quantity I can get them at a reasonable price.

Then I will trade them pound for pound for the common stock that the farmers have through this section. While I might not get quite as much for the common stock as the blooded turkeys will cost me, yet the difference will not be very much, but with the introduction of the blooded male birds in the county, it will be only a matter of a few years until we have better and bigger turkeys that will bring a great deal more money to our farmers.

This is the kind of co-operation and leadership that will put two dollars in the farmers' pockets where one went before.

Real, Practical Co-operation

An example of what we call real, practical co-operation is the case of the Clemson College, S. C. This college has been instrumental in establishing routes for collecting cream. The cream is shipped to the college, and the college manufactures it into butter. At the prsent time, it is said, there are seven such cream routes, and the college is turning out about four thousand pounds of high grade creamery butter daily. In addition to gathering cream, the college has now taken on the matter of gathering eggs along the same routes. The eggs are shipped to the final markets to the very considerable advantage of the producers.

We publish this as possibly containing some hints that may be to the advantage of other sections.

The Surprise Car of the Year— the Detroiter "Eight" at $1295

This is the year of the Eight—and the Detroiter is the surprise Eight of the year. It is a wonderful value, a motor smooth as clockwork in operation, a chassis time-tried—all backed by a factory organization sure of its ground after months of elaborate testing. The Detroiter Eight, with its wonderful flexibility and power, is a car for every man who wants speed without vibration. snappy getaway, and plenty of power. It is a car that will take any hill, or sand or corduroy road in the state, without a falter. It actually accelerates from 5 to 30 miles an hour on high in just 15 seconds.

Detroiter Eight

$1295

Lowest Priced Eight in the World

Also the Famous Four

$985

Note that it is the true streamline type—observe how the lines slope gently from the rounded radiator, sweeping backward without a break.

Richly Finished

The beauty of line enhanced by a rich, 20-operation finish—a deep Kimball green with gold stripe.

The rich upholstery, of extra quality leather, is deep-tufted Turkish. Floors are carpeted. The toe board is pressed and pyramided aluminum.

The Height of Comfort

The doors are of ample width—24 inches. The steering wheel is set at just the right angle for most comfortable operation—one of the features of the Detroiter is the ease with which it is handled, so that it is possible to drive a whole day at a stretch without feeling fatigue.

You find that the control pedals can be adjusted so that a very tall or very short person can enjoy maximum comfort.

Everything Convenient

The spark and throttle levers respond to the slightest touch—the electric horn button is at the top of the steering post column, where it can be reached most conveniently.

Now for the gear shift:

The lever is located so that the hand grasps the ball-head almost without bending the body. Speedometer, ammeter, clock, oil signal, electric light push buttons and instrument light are grouped in the center of the instrument board in an aluminum casing.

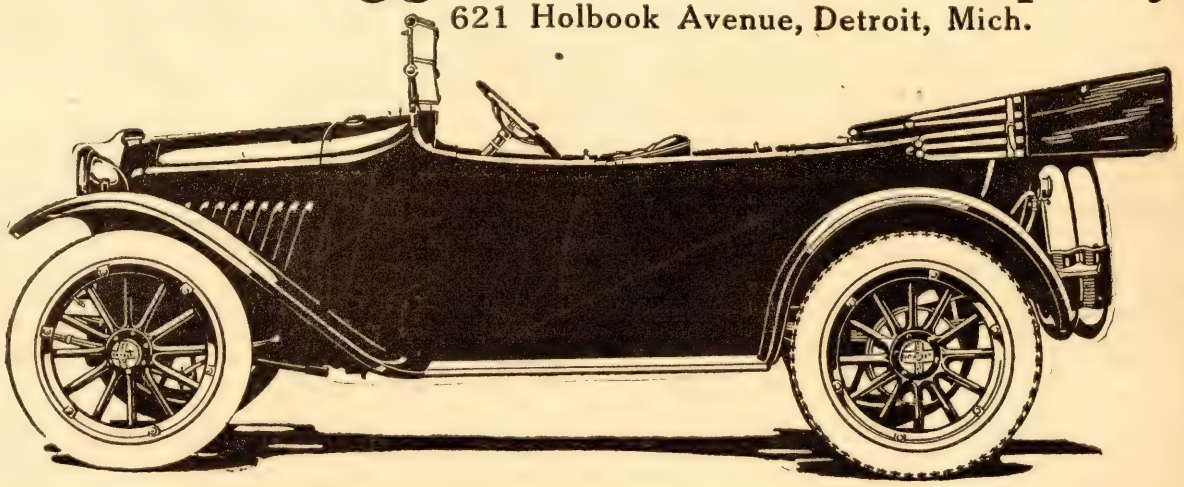
Reserve Power

Up steep hills or through the heaviest sand, the owner of the Detroiter seldom needs to drop into second speed. The feeling of security is highly pleasing, for there is never a thought of stalling the motor, and tremendous reserve power is there when emergency requires it.

In spite of heavy production, there will be several buyers for every Detroiter, Eight or Four, that can be built this season. Don't lose any time getting acquainted with this marvelous car—drop a postcard today for catalog.

Briggs-Detroiter Company

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25 lbs. best Granulated Cane Sugar for 98c when ordered with other money-saving Larkin Groceries, such as flour, coffee, tea, canned vegetables, dried vegetables, ham, bacon, fish, cereals, crackers, preserved fruits, relishes, confectionery; laundry and toilet supplies of all kinds.

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Send a letter or postal today for your free copy. Just say, "Send me free a copy of Grocery Book No. 9933"

Larkin Co. BUFFALO, N. Y.

No. 33

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One application soothes and heals a rough pimply skin, and, when repeated, quickly effects a cure. Eczema, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers and all skin diseases yield to its curative properties.

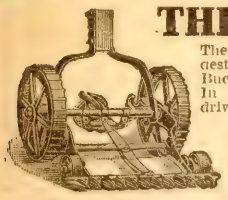
50c. a box. At all Druggists.

Send for free sample and book, "Health and Beauty."

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 1730 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa.

OINTMENT

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THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling.

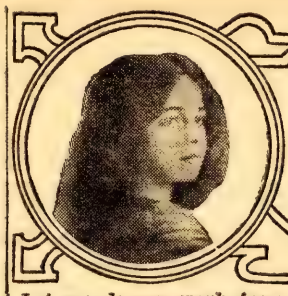
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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New Feather Beds only $5.40

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.60 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 4516 Greensboro, N. C



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Let me do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room!
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the only one by whom.
This work can best be done, in the right way."
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

The Old Folks

"NOBODY knows," said a dear old lady recently, "how much it means to father and me to have the young people with their bright, cheerful ways to come in to see us occasionally. Sometimes just a little talk with them takes off the burden of old age; and for days afterward we are young again, and full of interest in, and sympathy with all the little grievances and the heart affairs of our young friends, and forget that we are old and feeble, and that our work is nearly done.

"I often think", she continued, "how much more I might have done for the old people when I was young had I but known what it meant to them to have us young people around, but I was always afraid they would think me silly and foolish if I told them any of the little things in life that interested me so greatly, for they seemed so staid and wise that I could never imagine their being interested in any of my affairs, and least of all my little romances.

"But I know that I was wrong; because, old as I am, I find my heart full of sympathy with the young, and nothing pleases father and me better than to have them come here and confide in us and tell us all about their sweethearts and the lovely times they are having. It keeps our old hearts warm and tender, and many times after we have listened to some love story from their young lips, father and I will sit with hand-clasped-in-hand and talk over our beautiful love story that has lasted for nearly half a century and that will last for all time to come and for eternity, too.

"People," said she, "do not grow as old as they look; that is, their hearts do not grow old, nor do they lose interest in the affairs of the young. Indeed, I sometimes think that they take greater interest in others than they did in the earlier part of their lives, for then they are so wrapped up in their own selves, in their homes, their children and their business, that they have but little thought outside of those particular interests, but when they grow old and the children have left the home, and the cares of life are laid aside, they have more leisure; and their homes being despoiled of the little brood that grew up into young manhood and womanhood there, and then went out from under the old roof to make home-nests for themselves, their hearts naturally reach out towards all young people and are quickly drawn into touch with the many things that interest the young."

The Inexperienced Traveler

WHEN traveling, women should carry as little baggage as possible. Lightness in hand luggage is a thing to be desired; consequently one should study carefully her absolute needs and check whatever is not to be used on the journey.

Take with you an interesting book or magazine, a small bottle of smelling salts or camphor, a little brush broom and do not forget a drinking-cup or glass, since, on the majority of trains none are provided, nor, would it be well to use them if they were. A comb, brush, small hand-glass, cake of fine soap and a towel are indispensible articles, even if the journey covers but a few hours' time. If one takes a sleeper, she should have a kimona, slippers and a thin veil to tie over her hair at night in order to keep the dust out of it.

At the head and foot of the berth there is an electric light that the porter will show how to operate. This is to be turned off before going to sleep. Between the windows there is an electric button. If you need the porter for any purpose, push the button and he will answer your call.

Some women, when traveling prefer to undress as in their homes, putting on a night gown and a long kimona over this. Others keep on their petticoat and wear with it a dressing sacque. As each garment is removed it should be neatly folded and placed in the receptables provided for use at each end of the berth. There is also a little hammock swing between the windows for the purpose of accommodating skirts or jackets. Do not place money or valuable articles under your pillow nor leave them in your bag. Better have them in an inside pocket where you know they will be safe.

One should tell the porter at what hour she wishes to be called, allowing ample time for dressing. As nearly as possible dress in your berth, as the dressing-room, which will be pointed out by the porter, may be crowded, and one might have difficulty in dressing. Consideration and good form require that one should dress as rapidly as possible since others may be waitinng to use basins and mirrors.

A Few Table Hints

THROUGH lack of proper training in the home one is sometimes placed at a great disadvantage when invited out to lunch or dinner. For these a few suggestions may be of use.

As soon as helped begin to eat slowly, not waiting until the others have been served. Be careful not to square the elbows when using knife and fork, else you will infringe on your neighbor's territory. Cut whatever you can conveniently with a fork, and never eat with your knife. In eating meat and other like substances the tines of the fork are turned down. For vegetables the fork is used spoon fashion.

If you are provided with bread-and-butter plates, take the bread with the fingers and place on the small plate with the butter beside it. The little knife usually found on the plate is a butter spreader and should be used for that purpose.

If gravy is served, place it beside the potatoes; then as you eat, gradually work the potatoes into it. Bread should be broken into small pieces

Save ⅓



On This Fine Dress Our Price 98c Prepaid Regular Price $1.50

A bargain. Send for it. Made of highest grade striped gingham with handsome yoke collar, sleeves and belt of plain material to match skirt and waist. Collar and yoke daintily trimmed with white crochet bottons. 3-inch hem. Open down front. Latest and exclusive style. Colors: pink, blue and tan; sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Guaranteed to please or money back. Another special value Child's Apron Dress 10c.

Send For Book

98¢ Postpaid

Send for spring book. Shows many money saving bargains. Write today.

Detgar Mfg. Co., 25 Atwater St., Detroit, Mich.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Roses for All

Our Rose Subscription Offer is Always Very Popular

Everybody loves roses. They are easy to grow. These are free bloomers every month of the growing season. Nothing can equal or take the place of roses about the home. Roses will make your home a pleasanter place to live.



We Want to Give You These 6 Roses

Robin Hood

For intense and dazzling color there is no other rose to compare with this splendid kind. It is a grand grower, producing a vigorous shapely bush and an abundance of delightful fresh green foliage. The flowers are a glorious rosy-scarlet that is at once soft, bright and lasting.

Melody

The greatest of all yellow roses for the home planter. It grows to perfection in any ordinary garden soil and from early spring until late fall it produces great numbers of lovely flowers which are immense in size, elegant, full and double, on stiff, erect stems, giving it a regal appearance.

Radiance

Radiance is the crowning masterpiece and hailed by flower-lovers everywhere as one of the greatest rose creations. Flowers of immense size are produced in great masses; color is a beautiful blending of carmine rose shades with opal and coppery reflections, extremely brilliant in effect.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

The finest white rose. Strong, rapid grower and an abundant bloomer. Flowers extra large of a rich creamy white, slightly lemon-tinted near the center. A most royal rose.

Bessie Brown

This magnificent rose has unsurpassed beauty of a totally distinct character, bearing large, full, deep and double flowers on strong, erect stems. The color is almost pure white, at times flushed with soft pink.

Red Dorothy Perkins (Climber)

A perpetual source of wonder. Perfectly hardy, its growth is rapid and vigorous, producing dark, glossy foliage which resists unseasonable weather and attacks of disease and insects which cause the foliage of some other climbers to rust and look shabby. The bloom is produced in great clusters; the color being deep, intense scarlet-crimson, which retains its vivid brilliancy as long as the flower lasts.

Our Offer A collection of these six fine hardy roses sent for one new or renewal subscription, at 50c.

By arrangement with the nursery the rose bushes will be sent at the right time for planting in your locality, no matter where you live. Don't delay until our supply is gone. Order now.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Yours FREE

Send a club of five for the price of four ($2.00), thereby getting your subscription and rose collection free.

and buttered as eaten. Be very careful not to make a noise with the lips when eating or sipping tea or coffee and do not talk when the mouth is full.

Cake when passed, is taken with the fingers unless it has a soft filling, in which case one uses the fork. Olives, pickles and cheese are taken with the fingers. Pie should be eaten with a fork. Custom decrees that crackers should not be crumbled into the soup, but simply eaten with it. When taken they may be laid at the left side of the plate.

When through eating, the knife and fork should be placed side by side, across the plate. If only a guest for one meal, the napkin should be laid beside the plate without folding; if staying for any length of time, it should be folded and placed at the side of the plate.

Do not allow your elbows or hands to rest on the table, nor tip back your chair.

Common Sense In Eating

IT IS easy to find out what and how to eat. A very little careful thought will show us that. It is only the plain common sense of eating we need. It is easy to see that we must not eat when tired and of we have to do so, we must eat much less than we ordinarily would, and eat it more slowly. So much good advice is already given about what and how to eat, we need say nothing here, and even without that advice, which in itself is so truly valuable, most of us could have plain common sense about our own food if we would use our minds intelligently about it, and eat only what we know to be nourishing to us. That can be done without fussing. Fussing about the food contracts the stomach, and prevents free digestion almost as much as eating indigestible food.

Then again, if we deny ourselves that which we want and know is bad for us and eat only that which we know to be nourishing, it increases the delicacy of our relish. We do not lose relish by refusing to eat too much candy. We gain it. Over-eaters lose their most delicate relish entirely, and they lose much—very much more—than that.

The Housewife's Part

It behooves the housewife to "Stop, look, listen," then go ahead very cautiously when she buys canned goods, bottled goods, or medicines. We can fall back on homemade food products, "like unto grandmother's," and on the food products which from their nature cannot be adulterated.

We can cultivate a watchfulness that will make for health in our families. We can talk of and work for purity in food. We can, in short, stand on guard until the fight shall be pushed with vigor, the law be made better and more forceful, and the dishonest manufacturer finally dislodged from his stronghold.

Flowers to Plant in April

Pansies, petunias, middle to last of April; Peonies of all kinds, Poppies, early in April or late in March; Scarlet Salvia, last of April; Nicotiana, Ten-Weeks-Stock, middle of April; Verbenas, early in April; Coreopsis, first of April; Cornflower, middle of April; Cosmos, latter part of April or first of May; Drummond Phlox, early in April; Nasturtiums, late in April; California Poppies, first of April or late in March; Marigolds, early in April, but the French and African Marigolds at end of month; Everlasting, middle to end of April. Of vines we can sow, from middle to end of month—Bean vine, Cypress vine, Morning Glory, Variegated Hop vine, the Mountain Fringe and Vining Nasturtiums.

Sweet Violets

Years ago the writer planted seeds of the sweet-scented English violet, close by the house. They grew and multiplied rapidly, and in their season the whole house and yard were redolent with perfume. Each winter they were covered by leaves or straw, and in the very early spring, even when the snow still lingered, their covering was pushed aside, and two or three days of sunlight brought out the sweet, fragrant blossoms.

As the years went by, the seed was carried by the wind, and now, at this writing, there are thousands upon thousands of the plants scattered all about the dooryard, and even many rods away from the house, and the perfume is so marked and so delightful that passersby cannot refrain from expressions of pleasure and appreciation. If you have not a violet bed, try it this spring. It will give you unalloyed pleasure and delight. The young plants can be easily taken up in the fall for house-blooming in the winter.

Train the Memory

Commit something to memory every day, even if but a four-line stanza. This can be done while washing dishes or ironing if the copy be pinned up where it can be easily seen. Then repeat it over and over again until it is so thoroughly learned that it cannot be forgotten, and you will find the next day that you can learn twice as easily. Then try two stanzas. You will master them all right. Then three or four.

Try to remember the different numbers of certain pages in a book. Glance thro' a store window while passing and see how many things you can recall that were there. Then try it again the next day and the next, counting each day all the things you remember to have seen, and it is surprising how quickly your memory will respond to this test of strengthening it.

Play games that tax the memory. The old game of going to market is fine for memory training and there are others as good. Force yourself to remember things and never allow yourself to think, much less say, that you have a poor memory.

Etiquette of the Telephone

Do not allow yourself to get into the habit of long conversations over the telephone. Particularly in the use of party wires is there call for consideration. Some one else may urgently need to use this same wire over which we are gossiping with our neighbors.

Thoughtless women often make a convenience of their friends' telephones.

Do not call up men in business hours if you can possibly help it. If it be necessary to do so, be as brief as possible.

Do not tell things which you do not want known over the telephone. Conversations are often audible to all of the persons in the room with the person to whom you are talking.

If it is a business conversation it is well to think what you are going to say beforehand. Orders or requests are frequently misunderstood through the hesitation and changeableness of the speaker.

Finally, temper justice with mercy in your treatment of the young women operators who answer your calls. Their business is a tedious one, and it is almost impossible to be always eagerly attentive.

How to Remove Stains

Fruit—Pour boiling water through the cloth, or use alcohol.

Chocolate or Cocoa—Wash in cold water, then pour boiling water through.

Tea—Wash in cold water, then in boiling water.

Coffee—Pour boiling water through. ..

Iron Rust—Cover with lemon juice and salt; then put in the sun. Or make a paste of cream of tartar and water, and cover the spot, putting in the sun. Or wet the spot with lemon juice and hold over a hot iron. (Good for white wash goods.)

Grass Stain—Wet in cold water and cover with cream of tartar and put in the sun.

Blood—Soak in cold water, or water and salt. When nearly gone use soap and water. Or use starch paste.

Machine Oil or Axle Grease—Cover with lard and wash with soap and cold water. Finish with hot water and soap.

Red Ink—Ammonia and water. Milk or cream. Cold water and soap.

Household Helps

Clear black coffee will clean black cloth if diluted with water containing a little ammonia.

Sprinkle a pinch of salt on the coffee before adding the water. It will bring out the flavor and help settle the grounds.

To securely seal an envelope, use the white of an egg. An envelope sealed in this manner can not be opened by steaming.

After mush has thoroughly cooked leave it for at least five minutes and there will be no waste from sticking to the kettle.

Milk thrown on burning kerosene or gasoline will smother the flames. Never use water. If milk is not at hand use flour or earth from the flower pots.

When frying eggs sprinkle a very little flour in the grease. It will keep the grease from spattering and the eggs will fry a beautiful brown.

To replace the knob on kitchen utensils, get a suitable-sized cork and drive a screw into it through the hole in the lid, leaving the head of the screw inside.

If you wish to keep a sharp knife, don't put it in hot grease; stir your potatoes while frying, or turn meat with a fork or an old knife kept for the purpose.

A few drops of paraffine added to the shoe blackening will impart a good polish to shoes, even though they are damp. It also acts as a preservative to the leather.

Walnut and fruit stains can be removed from the fingers by dipping them in strong tea and rubbing them with a nail brush. Afterward wash them in warm water.

A pint of soot tied up in a cloth or bag and immersed in four gallons of water makes an excellent stimulant for bulbs, and should be applied about twice a week.

If eggs are scarce when you are making pumpkin pies, use a tablespoonful of flour in place of one of the eggs you would use, and you will never know the difference.

Salt, moistened with vinegar, will remove burn marks from enameled sauce pans and dishes, but they should be soaked in cold water for a few hours first to loosen the stains.

For cleaning white woolen goods, there is nothing which even approaches borax. Soapsuds with borax, applied boiling hot, gives white woolens a looseness and a dazzling whiteness, which they often did not possess when new.

Save tea leaves for washing varnished paint. When sufficient leaves have been collected, steep them for half an hour in a tin vessel, and then strain through a sieve. This gives a fresher, newer appearance to varnished wood than ordinary soap and water.

Flour that has grown old can be used effectively and well by sifting several times and putting it into shallow pans and browning it well in a hot oven. Such flour is especially good for fruit cake, ginger bread, spice cake, brown bread and all kinds of dark gravies.

Very few home laundresses are aware of the fact that blankets, when they have been washed and dried thoroughly, should be well beaten with an ordinary carpet-beater. This has the effect of making the wool light and soft and giving the blanket a new and fresh appearance.

To remove a glass stopper: Tip the bottle to one side and hold a lighted match under the neck of the bottle. The heat expands the bottle faster than it does the stopper.

Sugar 2½c Pound
24 lb. Sack GOLD MEDAL Flour 75c
Quaker Oats 7c Pkg.
Can Best Tomatoes 6c

In This Remarkable Bargain Offer As Listed Below

That's not all, but just 4 of the list below of the grandest money-saving bargains in Groceries that were ever before offered. This is simply a get-acquainted offer to prove to a few more housewives that they can save a great deal of money and get better groceries from Crofts & Reed than elsewhere—but we can only afford to fill one order to each family at these special prices.

Everyone knows the quality of these Standard brands. We want you to know the superior quality of the Crofts & Reed Brands, therefore we make these money-saving cut prices so that all may compare by actual tests and be convinced that C. & R. products have no equal and that they are the most economical groceries that can be had anywhere.

GET-ACQUAINTED OFFER—EXTRA

All the groceries listed below and the Beautiful Rocker will be sent to any address in the United States upon receipt of only $12.50, P. O. or Express Money Order or registered currency. The rocker alone usually sells at retail stores for from $3.00 to $12.00—money refunded if not satisfied.

25 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar,
30 bars Family Laundry Soap,
24 lb. sack Gold Medal Flour,
3 lbs. Coffee (unground),
1 lb. Best Tea (choice of uncolored or Green Japan, Ceylon or Gunpowder),
½ lb. Cocoa,
½ lb. Sweet Chocolate,
½ lb. Unsweetened Chocolate,
½ lb Shredded Cocoanut,
3 cans Best Tomatoes (large size),
3 cans Peas (large size),
3 cans Pork and Beans (large size),
2 pkgs. Wheat Breakfast Food,
1 lb. Can Best Baking Powder (choice of Cream Tartar or Phosphate),
2 pkgs. Quaker Oats,
1 bottle 2 oz. Standard Vanilla Extract,
1 bottle 2 oz. Standard Lemon Extract,
1 bottle 2 oz. Standard Orange Extract,
1 jar 8 oz. Peanut Butter,
1 pkg. 12 oz. Prepared Mustard,
1 pkg. 12 oz. Cake Icing,
1 pkg. (makes 1 qt.) Prepared Chocolate Pudding,
1 pkg. (makes 1 qt.) Prepared Caramel Pudding,
1 pkg. 8 oz. Orange Marmalade,
1 pkg. (makes 1 pt.) Strawberry Gelatine,
1 pkg. (makes 1 pt.) Lemon Gelatine,
1 pkg. (makes 1 pt.) Orange Gelatine,
2 lbs. Best Rice,
2 lbs. Corn Starch,
2 lbs. Macaroni,
2 lbs. Spaghetti,
2 lbs. Noodles,
1 bottle 8 oz. Olive Oil,
1 bottle 8 oz. Salad Dressing,
1 bottle 6 oz. Worcestershire Sauce
1 pkg. Washing Powder,
2 lbs. Washing Soda,
1 pkg. Black Pepper,
3 bars Fragrant Bouquet Soap,
1 Rocker as described.

DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY

No other way can you buy such goods at prices so low—they simply must come to you direct from factory, first hand—otherwise the dealer's expenses and profits must be paid by you, which raises the price of the goods. We are the manufacturers and sell direct only to families all over the United States, and have nearly one million customers. We now want a few more and therefore pay you to send us a trial order by cutting these prices below actual cost. Our regular prices, however, will save you about half what you pay elsewhere. We have made up a selection of what we know to be the goods used by people everywhere and paid no attention to regular prices; simply cut the price so low that no one could hesitate to make the large saving and order at once. These are all staple items. You can easily figure out yourself the great saving offered.

ORDER TODAY

You may send us your remittance for the groceries listed above or if you prefer send us your name and address today for Special Get-Acquainted Bargain List. But you must act quick. This sale is limited.

MONEY BACK

We hereby guarantee to refund your full purchase price should you not be entirely satisfied after you receive the goods and test them—the publishers of this publication will also guarantee this. You take no risk whatever when you order from Crofts & Reed. We are large and responsible manufacturers.

Crofts & Reed Co., Dept. 201B Chicago, Illinois

Enclosed find $12.50 for big Get-Acquainted Grocery and Rocker Offer. It is understood that you will refund my money and take goods back if I am not entirely satisfied.

Name .....

Town.....

Street or R. F. D.....State.....

And This $10 ROCKER No. 90174

Frame of solid Oak, Golden Oak finish; front posts and arms 4 inches wide; 8¾ inch square fillers under arms; seat measures 21x20 inches; spring construction. Rocker upholstered in best black imitation leather; back 27 inches high from seat.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

FREE

10 yds. Bleached Muslin 36 in. Wide



Soft finished bleached muslin, medium-weight and excellent quality.

Why We Give 10 yds. of Muslin Free

In our Laboratories we have discovered a process for making from pure Malt and Hops an extract which when prepared according to directions furnished by us, will result in a snappy beverage that tastes and foams like the celebrated imported German Malt Drinks, but is absolutely non-intoxicating.

These Family Beverages that we are manufacturing are called Perfection Brew and Mal-ta-Brew Extract. We will send 1-65c can of Perfection Brew and 1-35c can of Mal-ta-Brew for $1.00 and give you the 10 yds. of high grade muslin as shown above to introduce these drinks and also our large catalog. Send for our Clothing Catalog.

LUNDIN & CO., 465 E. Illinois St. CHICAGO, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

A Cart Load of Fun for 10 Cents

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 100 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Tested Recipes

NEW ENGLAND PLUM PUDDING—This is an extremely simple and delicious Christmas pudding. Place in a large mixing bowl a cupful of dark New Orleans molasses, adding a heaping teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful each of grated nutmeg and powdered allspice, half a teaspoonful of ground cloves and a saltspoonful of mace. Mix well and then pour in two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of strong black coffee and one well-beaten egg. Beat the mixture steadily for five minutes and then stir in half a pint of thick, sour cream, in which a heaping teaspoonful of baking soda has been dissolved, and about two cupfuls of sifted pastry flour. When very light, have ready a cupful each of currants and seeded raisins, two tablespoonfuls of thinly sliced citron and half a cupful of mixed candied lemon and orange peel. Stir these into the pudding batter and turn immediately into a greased pudding mold, steaming about three hours.

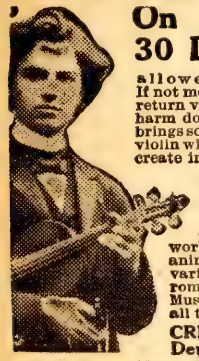
GRANDMOTHER'S MINCE MEAT—Ten pounds of round beef well boiled, three pounds of suet, one peck of greening apples, all chopped separately and mixed together, with two tablespoons of salt. Add to this three pounds of seeded raisins, three pounds of currants thoroughly washed and dried, three of light brown sugar dissolved in a gallon of sweet cider, one pint of brandy, four teaspoons of allspice, four of cinnamon, two of cloves and three of nutmeg. These ingredients must be thoroughly mixed. Lay fine slices of citron on each pie before putting on the upper crust.

CREAM OF CHICKEN SOUP—Put one chicken on to boil, and cook until perfectly tender. Remove it from the kettle, take all of the white meat from the bone, chop and pound it. Carefully skim all of the fat from the top of the liquor in which the chicken was boiled. Rub together three tablespoonfuls of butter and four of flour; add to the boiling liquor and stir until it begins to thicken. Then add the chopped meat, a tablespoonful of grated onion and salt and pepper to taste. Bring to the boiling point and serve. The addition of a teacupful of asparagus tips improves this soup.

CREAM OF CELERY—Cut the celery into pieces a half inch long, soak them in cold water for an hour, then cover with boiling salted water, cook until tender, and drain. Melt two rounded tablespoonfuls of butter; when bubbling, stir in an equal amount of flour, add slowly one cup of milk and the water in which the celery was cooked; season with salt, pepper and a grating of nutmeg; add the celery and let stand over hot water until ready to serve.

TAPIOCA CUSTARD—Stir one-half cupful of granulated tapioca, one-half cupful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of salt into one quart of warm milk and add whites and yolks of two eggs beaten separately. When the boiling point is reached, remove from the fire, add flavoring desired, and turn into dish. Serve very cold.

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Our Offer *Send us 50 cents for a new subscriber, or to extend your own time one year and we will send you one pound of choice named varieties of gladioli, mixed, postpaid. Also you will then be at liberty to take as many more pounds as you want at ONLY 18 CENTS a pound, postpaid. The only exception is that if you live as far away as Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, the Dakotas, Florida or the New England States, you must send 5 cents a pound more for extra postage.*

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What is Now the Fashion

Fashions of Today

The advancing season is bringing us few surpises, but none the less we are noticing certain changes which, in a measure, return to the styles that are barely past, rather than to those of several generations ago as in the first comers.

One of the salient points is a long shoulder which is bobbing up here and there and causing us to wonder if there will yet be a return to the kimono lines.

Nothing smarter is found than the plain tollored linen waist and this is usually made with a half-high collar, standing up a little in the back and low and open in front.

Each day of the advancing season brings us nearer to the time when we may cast aside all heavy garments and revel in the daintiness of summer fabrics. Of course some women will not be as glad of this as others, but if we have the chance to add a dainty garment to our outfit we shall not complain because it must be light and airy.

The double skirt gives us wonderful opportunities for the use of semi-transparent materials. Numbers of these double skirts are of the flounced style, while others show a front panel which is a facing upon the underskirt and then the balance of the garment is adjusted in some fanciful manner, perhaps with long tabs which pass to the waist and take their place as a suspender garniture there.



7160—CHILD'S DRESS. This dainty frock has waist and skirt separate. The plain blouse closes in front and has a small collar at the round neck. The sleeves are full length or shorter. The skirt is cut in three gores. The pattern 7160 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 years.

7188—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE. This pretty garment is simple of construction. It has a deep yoke in front and back, with open neck and fancy small collar. The sleeves may be long or short. The pattern 7188 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7168—BOYS' DUTCH SUITS. One of the novelties is shown in this model. The shirt is very plain and snug with front closing and large collar at the neck. The trousers are buttoned on the outside of the waist at a raised waistline. The pattern 7168 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 years.

7173—LADIES' APRON. Plain and serviceable this apron is in three pieces. The front has both the bib and skirt portions in one, with strap extensions at the shoulders, passing to the waist in the back. The pattern 7173 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7150—LADIES' SKIRT. In this new model we have a five gore skirt, with the waistline either 2½ inches above normal, or cut off at the normal line. The plaits form a panel front and sides, with the edges of the plaits meeting in the centre of the back. The pattern 7150 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7182—LADIES' DRESS. This very plain dress is good for summer materials as it can be readily laundered. The plain blouse has an ornamental trimming below the wide collar at the open neck. The skirt is cut in five gores. The pattern 7182 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7140—BOYS' SUIT. In this suit we have the new Norfolk jacket with a deep yoke, slightly pointed in front and back and lacing up the front. There is no opening at the lower portion of the jacket as it is slipped on over the head. The pattern 7140 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 years.

7149—LADIES' WAIST. This waist gives us the new collar which may be worn snugly closed in military style, or open in the sailor effect. The back is extended forward over the shoulders and the fronts are gathered where attached to it. The pattern 7149 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7151—GIRLS' DRESS. The Sacque cut is uesd in making this frock, which is in one piece from shoulder to hem. A frill or peplum is placed at the high waistline, giving an Empire effect. This may be omitted if desired. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7178—LADIES' NEGLIGEE GOWN. The Empire style is exemplified in this garment which is made with short bodice having an ornamental collar and revers trimming. The sleeve has a wide armhole and is plain, either full length or shorter. The skirt is cut in three pieces. The pattern 7178 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7144—LADIES' SKIRT. This is a two piece design and it has a plait at each side seam, the closing being placed at the left side. A strap trimming produces the yoke effect and the pocket ending is very smart and ingenious. The pattern 7144 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7172—MISSES' DRESS. This very smart frock is cut on sacque lines, with no division at the waistline. The neck is a little open and is trimmed with a square collar and the material is held in about the raised waistline by a belt. The pattern 7172 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

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This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. In every case the fact must be made known so we can distinguish these orders from others. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

WE MUST introduce our letters this time without much comment in order to save space. They come as usual from all over the country and we assure the writers they are appreciated.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 18 years, and my father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for over a year, and I enjoy reading the letters. I live on a farm of 1,280 acres of wheat land. I like to live on a farm and be among horses and machinery. I live six miles from the busy town of Harrington, 50 miles west of Spokane. My father owns 50 horses and mules. This is an excellent country for raising wheat, oats, barley and all sorts of fruits and vegetables. We cut our grain with a combined harvester which has a gasoline motor mounted on it to run machinery. A picture of our harvester was in UP-TO-DATE for Dec 15. I am sack sewer on that machine. There are many other interesting things I would like to tell you, and I will gladly exchange letters with the Cadet girls and boys.—Otto Schwab, Harrington, Washington.

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years old and have been reading the Cadet letters for only a short time. I thought I would write and see how many of the Cadets would write to me. I live with my parents and one sister and two brothers on a farm about two miles from our nearest town. We raise pears, peaches, apples, prunes, grapes and some hay. We have 7 horses, 3 cows, and some chickens. My father owns a large ranch in the mountains where we go sometimes for the summer. I like outdoor sports. I will answer all the Cadets who write.—Gladys Proctor, Healdsburg, Calif.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Virginia farmer's daughter, and live on a small farm with my parents and brother. I think UP-TO-DATE is a grand paper for farmers, and it certainly ought to be in every farmer's home. I enjoy reading the letters from the different parts of this wide world. I spend all of my spare time with a neighbor lady who is alone and an invalid. I feel it my duty to do what I can for those who are alone and in distress. I would be glad to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Ethel C. Dovel, McGahysville, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 17, and live on a farm. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a grand paper, it gives all farmers such good advice about farming and many other things. I would not like to exchange it for any other paper. I do enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I live 26 miles north of Philadelphia, and would be very glad to hear from all the Cadets who care to write. I will try to answer all, and will also exchange views and photos with any of them.—Amanda Frankerfield, Telford, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I live in the hills of the Old Volunteer State, and I like UP-TO-DATE very well, it contains so much information for farmers. I am nearly 16, and live on a farm of about 500 acres. We raise nearly all the cerials and fruits and vegetables. Nearly everybody grows some corn here but not in very large quantities. I would like to her from the Cadets and will answer all.—Wisdon Bilbrey, Monterey, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than two years, and I think it is a great help to me in farming. I am taking the teachers' normal course so I can go out among the farmers and teach some of the things I have learned in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am 21 years old, and would like to hear from the girls and boys—will answer all I receive.—B. H. Holland, Goodwell, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—A have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time and think it is a good paper in everyway, but what I find most interesting is the Cadet letters from different states. I am 23 years old and live with my mother and brother on a 160-acre farm in the hills of North Arkansas. I like country life fine, especially in the spring and summer when the trees are green and the flowers are in bloom. Then any one can have such lovely times climbing the hills and gathering wild honeysuckles and other beautiful flowers that grow here. I am very fond of reading and have read a great many good books. I think books are a great help in a country home, as they help so much to pass off the long winter evenings and gloomy, dismal days when one must stay indoors so much. I am the only girl at home, and I get very lonesome sometimes, and would be glad to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet girls and boys.—Ollie Nothern, Pfiefer, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy, 17 years old, from the mountains of western North Carolina. Though this part of the State is very rough it is a delightful country. People from all over the eastern part of the United States come here in the summer for their vacation and recreation. This is also a great farming section, the chief crops being corn, wheat, potatoes, grass and cabbage. I read UP-TO-DATE and think every farm boy and girl should read it, for it gives us clearer ideas of what successful farming is. I would be glad to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Luther C. Story, Granite Falls, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Missouri girl of 17 years, and live with my parents on a farm of 346 acres. I have 3 sisters and 4 brothers. We live 8 miles from Fayette, but we can make the trip very quickly in the car. We raise chickens and turkeys and I enjoy working with them. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for quite awhile, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I would be real glad to hear from any of the Cadets, and will try to answer all cards and letters I receive.—Lulu Biswell, Fayette, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—Here I come from the dear old hills of Pennsylvania. Isn't this a grand paper? It certainly is UP-TO-DATE all right. But listen, dear Cadets; we do not have enough Pioneers, do we? Now don't you think we should help our paper along? Let's try, and we'll show everybody we're still awake and UP-TO-DATE. I am 19 years of age and am a country girl. My father was a merchant in Sunbury before we moved to the farm. Farm life suits me all right. We have been on the farm 11 years now, and I would not exchange farm life for city life. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, corn and potatoes. I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Alice Klinger, Sunbury, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 23 years old. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and I like it very much, and would like to become a Cadet. I certainly enjoy reading the letters. I have lived on the farm all my life and would not exchange with the city girls at all. I have four sisters and three brothers, but all are away from home except one sister and my youngest brother and myself. Our principal crops are corn, cotton, oats and fruit. Yesterday I helped eat a home grown apple that measured about 13 inches. We have a pretty yard of flowers, and I love them so much.—Winnie Brown, Buena Vista, Ark.

Letters Crowded Out

Below we give the names and post-office addresses of letters received since the last issue of the paper, but which we had to leave out for lack of space. These young people will be glad to get letters from others, the same as those whose letters we printed. We regret very much that we cannot give space to more than name and address.

Edward Elliott, Mountain Grove, Mo....17
Jesse McLean, Cisne, Ill....12
Mildred Fleming, Saxonburg, Pa....13
Virginia Beery, South Bloomingville, O..15
Ora C. Tipton, Irvine, Ky....—
Selma Maanika, Osceola, Mich....17
Estel Vanvarton, Madisonville, Ky....20
Ethel Ellickson, Manargo, N. Dak....12
Emma Hephart, Clymer, Pa....14
Hannah Bullard, Beaconsfield, Ia....8
Elizabeth McGehee, Barlow, Ky....13
Bob Wallers, Wenatchee, Wash....18
Billie Deal, Granite Falls, N. C....16
Wayne Thompson, Goodwell, Okla....18
May Ferkins, Carmel City, Ky....18
Kate Gambrell, Oakway, S. C....18
Effie Hutchers, Arnold, Nebr....11
Wilma, Waldroop, Warne, N. C....11
Rema S. Piney, Warne, N. C....13
Vivian Carnahan, Matthews, Mo....12
Lenore Forest, Sardis, Ohio....16
S. C. Plemans, Ellijay, Ga....16
Julia Bolerjack, Castleton, Ill....12
L. B. Dunethan, Keyser, W. Va....18
Henry Cornelius, Linn, Kans....20
Emma Haaff, Rockport, Ind....19
Esther M. Schatzley, Martinsville, Ind....14
Gracie Wheaton, Perry, Iowa....10

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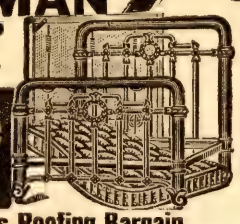


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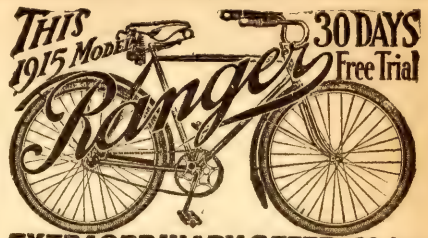
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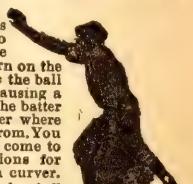
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54-Pc. DINNER SET for sale of ONLY 12 CANS

BELLE BAKING POWDER, giving with each pound can as premiums, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears, Needles and *Six Cut Glass Pattern Custard Cups*, (as per plan 399) illustrated above. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. Many other Tea, Coffee, Soap and Grocery offers, equally as cheap in price. If preferred, you can have choice of hundreds of other useful premiums, such as *Furniture, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Graniteware, Lamps, Etc.*, in fact anything you need, or we WILL PAY LARGE CASH COMMISSIONS. Best of all,

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WE ALSO GIVE ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR APPOINTING ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO WORK FOR US.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION—Provident Bank, First Nat'l Bank, any Commercial Agency.

Remember, Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. Established 1897.

SPECIAL FREE PRESENT

We give a 26 Pc. Silverine Set, or 10 Pc. Toilet Set, *free* of cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name and ask for this FREE PRESENT.

Write Today **PURE FOOD CO. 402 W. Pearl, Cincinnati, O.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

The Puzzle Department

Make Your Pleasure Pay a Profit by Solving This

We had no idea there were so many good short cuts to keeping house, until we began to receive answers to our March 1 puzzle, nearly every one of which contained an interesting and valuable Household Hint. And they were not all from old experienced married women either. Good ones came from young girls, yes, from old men too; and would you believe it, girls, one young man sends in a very useful idea on the way to iron shirts! Would you like for us to tell his name?

It took a lot of work to go through these hundreds of letters and pick out the best, for it was hard to make the choice. However, here are the three we think really deserve the prizes:

Mrs. C. E. Baxter, R. R. 9, Terre Haute, Ind.
Miss Lena Bins, R. R. 2, Green Bay, Wis.
Anna Baker, Lamar, Ind.

The letter to write for this puzzle is easy. Every one can try. Get out your pencil right now, and put down the answers as soon as you solve it.

Here's the Puzzle:



Each circle is a part of an advertisement in this issue. Try to find the advertisements. Look closely and you will find it easy to do.

In addition to a solution, each contestant must, if possible, send a letter of not more than 100 words, telling which advertisement in this issue he (or she) thinks is best, and why. In case of a tie, the best letter will get first prize, etc.

Prizes will be the same as last:

First prize to correct solution and best letter $3.00
Second prize to correct solution and best letter 2.00
Third prize to correct solution and best letter 1.00

All answers must be received here not later than April 15. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

The puzzle is not hard, and any one can write a letter. Sit down now and send in your answer.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

Our Boys and Girls

FOR SUCCESS

"Girls, if you have failed, don't sit and mope;
Get up again and hustle.
Success is always bound to come
To active brain and muscle.
You have a goal! That's right, my girls,
Dash all things from your way;
In spite of everything, persist!
Let nothing you dismay.
Just take the get-there stroke, my boys,
Take it, and then stick to it;
You say you will! Your words ring true,
Now go ahead and do it!
Just know success has got its price,
Nor comes e'er at one lick;
You've got to work, and work, and work,
And too, you've got to stick!"

The Story of the Old Pine

PERHAPS all of our boys and girls know that trees have a way of recording their ages that is very interesting indeed, and no doubt many who read this have had the privilege of counting the rings in a tree that has been felled, and have speculated as to what thrilling stories the tree might tell of what it had witnessed during its life, were it but able to talk to us. Here is the interesting and varied experience of an old yellow pine as told by E. A. Mills:

"I found in the base of the stump ten hundred and forty-seven rings of growth. As the tree was cut down in 1903, its birth probably occurred in the year 856.

"Some of the rings were thicker than the others; in places, also, two or three of them were together. This was the result of unfavorable weather—or drought or cold. Burns, bites, bruises, torn bark and broken arms all showed, and from them I was able to make out the old tree's history.

"For nearly three centuries little had happened to it but the ordinary accidents from the crowding and pushing, and even the falling of other trees. In the summer of 1301, as I made it out, a stroke of lightning tore a limb out of its round top and shattered a shoulder. During 1348 it lost two of its largest arms. Perhaps the accumulations of heavy snow did this.

"In the lower section of Old Pine's trunk I was sawing off a portion, when the tool, with a buzz-z-z-z, suddenly jumped, and, cutting away the wood carefully, I discovered a flint arrowhead, and then another. The outer ring which these arrows had pierced was the six hundred and thirtieth, so that the year must have been 1486.

"The year that Columbus discovered America Old Pine was a handsome giant, with a round head held more than a hundred feet above the earth. The year 1540 was a memorable one, for during that year a camping party built a fire against the instep of the tree, and someone hacked it with an axe.

"In 1762 the season was not regular. After this ring was well started, something, perhaps a cold wave, for a time chicked its growth, and so the wood for that year resembled two years' growth; but the difference between this double or false ring was easily detected.

"I discovered what seemed to be indications of earthquake shocks from time to time. In the year 1811, or early in 1812, the tree must have experienced a violent one, for the wood was checked and shattered, and at a point, some distance from the ground, was a bad break. That quarter of the tree which faced the cliff had suffered a rock bombardment. One of the stones, of about five pounds' weight, had remained embedded in the side of the tree.

"In the year 1859 some one made an axe mark on the old pine that may have been intended for a trail-blaze, and in the same year another fire had badly burned and scarred its ankle. I wonder if some prospectors came this way in 1859 and made camp by the tree.

"While I was working over the old pine a Douglas squirrel which lived near by used to stop every day in its busy harvesting of pine-cones to look on and scold me. As I watched him placing his cones in a hole in the ground under the pine-needles, I wondered if one of his buried cones would remain there uneaten, to germinate and expand ever green into the air, and become a noble giant to live as long and as useful a life as Old Pine. I found myself trying to picture the scenes in which this tree would stand when the birds came singing back from the southland in the spring time of 3000.

The Quiet Hour

He Knows

Through all my little daily cares there is
One thought that comfort brings whene'er
..it comes.
'Tis thiss "God knows." He knows
Each struggle that my hard heart makes,
to bring
My will to His. Often when night-time
comes,
My heart is full of tears, because the good
That seemed at morn so easy to *done,*
Has proved so hard; but then remembering
That a kind Father is my Judge, I say
"He knows." And so I lay me down with
trust,
That His good hand will give me indeed
strength,
To better do His work in coming days.

—SEL.

The Help That Is Needed

There is a familiar little story that tells of a women, who, in describing her husband to a stranger who wished to see him, added: "You will find him at the railway station, and you can't help knowing him because you will always find him helping somebody."

This is the kind of help that this world needs. This is the embodiments of the spirit of Christ, who went about continually doing good and if we are truly his followers it will also be our great aim in life to be always helping somebody.

It may be only a little child whose tears we will dry and whose playthings we will rescue. It may be a sympathetic word to an aged person, or an encouraging word to one in trouble. If there is tenderness in the voice and manner all these little things will be of marvelous help.

There is a song containing much truth, which begins,

"Do you know the world is dying
For a little bit of love?"

You whose lives are full of sweetness very true this is; but just put it to the test for one day as you go about your work or pleasure in the home or on the street. Take just one day and in that day make it a point to speak a word of smypathy, kindness and good cheer to everyone whose face is sad and downcast and desparing, and note the effect that it has upon them. Why, you can change the world for most of them by giving them back their faith and trust in their fellowmen who seem to be so cold and unsmypathetic, and putting hope in their hearts.

The little world lying around each one of us needs our words of sympathy and love. Let us give them freely to those whose lives are anxious, troubled, sorrowful and perhaps sinful. Help them in other ways if possible, but at least show them the Christ that dwells within us expressing Himself in daily loving services, and many will rise up and call us blessed.

The Change

Once we were blind; now we see. Once we thought heaven was above the sky; now it is within us; if so be we love God in Christ Jesus and try to serve Him with all simplicity and earnestness. Once we thought of the dead as gone away from us; now they are no longer dead; they have risen in our love and thought, they are the chief impulses of our life, they encourage us, bless us, enrich us; verily they live more today than when we could put our hands in theirs and look them in the face. God is changing all things; the water is becoming wine, the light is becoming heaven, the summer is paradise restored.—JOSEPH PARKER.

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

We take the following quotation from a letter received March 26th and addressed to the editor of this paper:

Why are you no longer president of the Farmers Society of Equity? I believe many of your readers, like myself, would like to know through the columns of our paper why you were droped if you were doing your duty by the Society, for there are always two sides to a question. I am for Equity and do not like to see division.—James Gilespie, Rexburg, Idaho.

—o—

We must think that Mr. Gillespie has not read his paper very carefully. We certainly have said several times in these columns that the writer declined to accept the presidency of the Society after 1914, even if the honor would be offered him. This announcement was made in the 1913 convention and reiterated several times in this paper before the 1914 convention met. So it was not a case of being "dropped." As to whether I did my duty to the Society, I will leave those who are in a position to judge, to decide.

—o—

As to my reasons, they have also been given but let me repeat some of them:

First, practicaly all of my time and work was given to teaching farmers the true plans of organization and the true methods of co-operation, as I saw them, and as the nation admits are right and sound, since 1902 and in all that time I drew less than $3,000 as salary from the organization. During this time my business interest were neglected. So I thought I had done my part fully and it was time for some other person to take the leadership in the Society and it was time for me to give more attention to my own business. A duty I owned my family suggested very strongly that I should do this. I am certain that there are millions of farmers who have each profited more, because of the work I did for them, than they, through the Society, ever paid me.

—o—

But I am not complaining. Although in the 12 years that I thus worked for the farmers to bring them and their business to the front, and to dignify agriculture and make it freer and more independent, by first making it certain for profits, I was called upon to make sacrifices as hardly any other man ever made that a good movement might live and spread over the land. I am glad I did it. While I could not go through those years again, with the mental, physical and financial strains, I am glad that I did everything I did do, and I am glad to know that it was done without financial reward or the hope of it.

—o—

Also there is another reason why I would not further be considered as the leader of the F. S. E. When I began my work for farmer's organization, and for years thereafter, the condition of farmers, as regards organization, was very different from what it is now. Then we had a right to hope that the Equity Society could be established all over the country, for all the producers and for all the crops they produced to sell. That is what I worked for. And any organization that has a less comprehensive plan, or is unable to establish itself thus nationally and to bring enough farmers into accord and co-operation in marketing, has but a scant excuse for being.

—o—

But I saw that conditons changed in recent years. Now farmers are organized in local units at nearly all producing centers. Some of them are subordinate organizations of national societies like our Farmers Society of Equity, the Grange, Farmers Union and others, and more are independent associations or clubs. No two of the national organizations, and rarely two or more of the locals, are in accord in matters of organization and business or marketing. But they are rivals of each other in securing members and competitors in business. Of course, it must be clear that the national plan of organization and co-operation cannot be accomplished by any one of these organizations, or all of them, **Unless they can be brought in accord and harmony and co-operation for one thing—marketing—their business.**

—o—

I say I realized the condition a couple years ago and I then set myself the task of bringing about a federation of all present organizations and associations and clubs. To this end the American Farmers Federation was started. As might be expected, it takes time to break down the barriers that are always opposed to any genuinely forward step and the Federation has not made much progress. But is has the correct plan to fit present day conditions; it is the last word, I claim, in farmers organization and the producers who are dissatisfied with the present marketing system must come to it before they can get relief. I quote following from its Constitution and By-Laws:

Object—The object of this federation is to federate present local associations and to asist present organizations that federate to increase their membership and organize where no local organization now****

Membership—The membership of this Federation shall be such local, county or district organizations of farmers as already exist or which are hereafter organized, and which apply for membership. The unit of membership is a local association of farmers and not the individual.

—o—

So it will be seen that the American Farmers Federation is not a rival of the Farmers Society of Equity, or any other present organization, but one of its objects is to help all of them to build up. The only way the Federation can grow is by admitting the local organizations now formed or that may be formed in the future. And when it federates, the American Farmers Federation does not dictate or interfere in the least with its relations to the parent organization, of which it is a part. The local only takes on itself the additional federate relationship and becomes a part of the great plan that is now establishing the National marketing system to take the place of the one that has too long obstructed the sale of farm products, interfered with the supplying of demand, made consumption less than it should have been, often discouraged production, because of uncertainties and speculation and exacted unwarranted tolls from both producers and consumers.

—o—

Thus the reader will understand that I am still continuing my work for all the farmers and for the members of the Farmers Society of Equity, although not quite so directly as before this year. I expect to see every local of the F. S. E. a federated member of the Federation and my ardent wish is that every local will increase in membership and that the number of locals will be multiplied.

—o—

I have gone into this matter in much more detail than I expected to, but it is well to have a perfect understanding. I want to stand right before all the members of the Society. I am not bringing any "division" but I am working to unite all farmers and bring about concert and unity of operation of the members of the Farmerss Society of Equity with the Grange and Farmers Union and all of the district and local associations and farmers clubs in marketing their crops. Also this is a good time to briefly review the plan of the American Farmers Federation in view of important activities that are about due to begin, in the line of organization to control the 1915 crops when harvested, and which will be published in future numbers of this paper.

—o—

To aid in the broader co-operative work that the editor is engaged in, the publishers of this paper requested of the last F. S. E. convention that its obligation to be the official paper of that Society end. It, therefore, is again the exponent of that broad policy of **one organization or federation for the whole country, for all the producers, of all the crops,** which it ceased to be for a while when conditions of organization reached the point when the Equity Society could not hope to solve the national marketing problem. We aim to make the paper equally valuable and equally acceptable to members of all farmers organizations and to farmers who are not memberss of any. **The American Farmers Federation supplies a shorter road to success in marketing to solve the great problem of profitable price than has ever before been pointed out. And its development means the building up of all present farm organizations and the organization, in one form or another, of the whole of rural America, to the end that there will be perfect concert of all in the greatest reform of the age—the new marketing system to correct evils that have cursed the world of producers and consumers these many years.**

How to Spread Happiness

When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to a man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do it at least for the twenty-four hours. By the most simple arithmetic sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year.

And supposing that you live forty years only after you commenced that sort of medicine, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred being happy—at all events for a time.—SYDNEY SMITH.

The Resting Places in Life

Life is not all toil. God gives us many quiet resting-places in our pilgrim way.

Night is one of these, when, after the day's toil, struggle, and exhaustion, we are led aside, and the curtains are drawn to shut out the noise, and He giveth His beloved sleep, in sleep giving the wonderful blessing of renewal. The Sabbath is another of these quiet resting-places. God would have us drop our worldly tasks, and have a day for the refreshing of both body and soul. Friendship's trysts are also quiet resting-places, where heart may commune with heart, where Jesus comes, too, unseen, and gives His blessing. All ordinances of Christian worship—seasons of prayer and devotion, hours of communion with God—are quiet resting-places.

Far more than we are apt to realize do we need these silent times in our busy life, needing them all the more the busier the life may be.—J. R. MILLAR.

Life Its Own Excuse

A big man should never be cheapened by a defense. Life is its own excuse for being, and every life is its own apology. Silence is better than wordy refutation. People who want to believe the falsehoods told of any man will continue to believe them until the crack o' doom.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

Give Your Best

There are loyal hearts and spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best shall come back to you.

Give love, and love to your heart will flow—
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
their faith in your word and deed.

—M. S. BRIDGES.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

The Truth About The Ozark Farming Country—Before buying land, get this "History of the Ozarks"—we are publishers—no Land to sell, Learn the truth. Regular Price $1.00—Special for 30 days—send 50c coin for this book Prepaid—worth its weight in gold, to farmers. Address, Interstate Historical Press Holland Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

Immortality Certain. Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell" 400 pages. 15 cents postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

100 Envelopes. Your name and address printed on the corner, 30 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. F. Breneisa, Wheeler, Ind.

Honey Pure extracted honey, extra fine quality and flavor. Write for price. The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

Alfalfa Hay—Colorado-Irrigated. Best for all stock. Practically same analysis as bran. Get prices delivered. Cherokee Commission Co., Bristol, Colo.

Golden Seal—My own experience how to grow. Booklet 10c. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Money Control of Business

IT IS a pity that this country, this world in fact, must be controlled by money. The country's money goes into the banks, not necessarily from the government, of course, but some of it does go there even from that source under pretense of making the circulation more adequate. But those who earn money more than they wish to spend—farmers, laborers and others—deposit that money usually in local banks, and also as a rule without security or interest. When these local banks thus secure a surplus they deposit it in larger banks, possibly adjacent city banks, and these city banks transfer their funds to more central banks until finally the whole thing becomes subject to the control of the great banks of Wall Street, New York.

Take some figures from the government report for last October. New York city has net deposits of $1,253,595,434, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis, regarded as the counttry's three financial centers, have a combined deposit of $2,702,369,637. Forty-nine of the large cities, designated under the new law as financial centers, have a combined deosit of $1,965,381,098. The rest of the country, including all the country banks, have a combined posit of $1,702,369,637. Forty-nine of these vast sums we have a total deposit of money in the banks of the United States amounting to $7,292,905,211. Yet in the same report we are informed officially that the total amount of money in this country is $1,664,469,149. Of this $746,198,917 is specie and $918,270,232 is authorized currency. But the banks have on deposit, according to their own and the government's reports, $7,292,908,772!

Whose money is this? As we have said, it does not belong to the banks, but to the people of all classes, largely farmers and others that have small sums that they wish to save and that they put in the banks for safekeeping. But even then the banks have too much—more than four times as much as there is in the country. This is accounted for, however, by much of it being deposited more than once. As we have said, money deposited in the local banks is by them deposited in the larger banks, all such deposits being counted in each bank. A depositor also may draw a check in payment of a debt to another, and the receiver of the check may draw the money and promptly deposit it in the same bank, or even in another; it makes the same money count twice in deposits.

Hence the excessive amount of deposits may be easily explained. But the fact remains that these institutions that thus obtain and control the money control every business enterprise of the country. Money used in business enterprises is obtained from the banks, and they pay tribute to the banks for the so-called use of it. In fact, these enterprises seldom get money from the banks but various species of credit which serves them instead of money but for which they pay the banks just the same. Thus far the railroad enterprises indebted to the banking institutions and often become subservient to them; as do also many public utility institutions in the cities. These securities are nearly always based on bonds, and it is the bonds that hold them as servants of the money controlling institutions.

Many whose breath smells of this same money control tell us the farmers at least could be saved from this financial tyranny by a system of farm banks—of rural credits. But think about it. That would be nothing more than the establishment of more banks. We have seen that the country banks redeposit in the city banks and the country money goes into the central control. Would it not be the same way with the land banks? Those who borrow from them are to give combined mortgages on their homes, and on these mortgages land bonds are to be issued, and these in turn are to go to the city banks for money or credits, and we have the same process repeated, except that the people after the establishment of such a system will no longer occupy independent homes!

Rape for Hog Pasture

Rape is a crop that is not as extensively grown as its merits warrant. It should be sown on good fertile soil and for the greatest returns it should be seeded early, and in succession, beginning in the middle latitude about April 15th and can be sown as late as the end of August. If not pastured too close, the crop will renew itself and be continuous from one sowing. The ground should be rich and in good condition before sowing. Two or three pounds will sow an acre in drills, while if sown broadcast, five to ten pounds should be used.

To get an idea of the acreage to sow, experiments have proven that from fifteen to twenty-five hogs can be pastured on an acre, depending upon the richness of the soil and the amount of rainfall. Pigs pastured on rape should also have a supplemental feed of grain. The Wisconsin Experiment Station reported that in an experiment with rape it was found that twenty-one pigs from four to ten months old averaging 101.9 pounds, made daily gains of 1.27 pounds when pastured on rape and given a supplemental grain ration. The grain fed amounted to 332 pounds to every 100 pounds gain in the weight of the pigs.

Rape is also an excellent feed for some other stock besides hogs. The seed can be obtained at seed stores at about $10.00 per hundred pounds and a little higher in small quantities.

Coarse grained salt mixed with a small amount of sulphur should be kept available through the spring and summer and the sheep should have access to fresh water.

Dip sheep before putting them into winter quarters, and again in the spring before going out to pasture. A second dip should follow at intervals of ten days.

The brood mare that produces a colt each year is the first essential to profitable horse raising. Get this kind of mares and use the best sire available. Eternal vigilance is the price of a good horse, especially at foaling time, when personal attention and watchfulness day and night will save the life of many a colt, as well as many a mare.

GRAPE VINES
Given Away

The 1910 census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.



We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



We give six choice vines, strong and with good roots, as a premium for a year's subscription at 50 cents, and 10 cents extra—60 cents in all.

If you will send a club of 4 subscribers for one year each—$2.00—we will send you 24 vines, or six to each subscriber.

The varieties are:

Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors—black, red and white.

All vines will be sent at proper time to set them, charges paid. Good condition guaranteed.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

MARCH 20th. Bradstreet's reported general trade conditions of the country as follows:

Irregular. Good at some, dull at other centers. Easter trade so far disappointing. Farm machinery, seeds and spring wearing apparel best circumstanced. Collections almost uniformly slow. War orders help a variety of lines and swell export trade. Imports small. Early crop indications good. More doing in leading industries. Machine tool plants in good shape. Coal, liquors and jewelry depressed. Trade with South America improving. Wheat exports lighter.

Optomism over the agricultural outlook is general, even reaching the cotton growing states where values are again assuming something approaching normal. The winter and spring dangers to wheat and grass may be said to be past. Abandonment of acreage will be very slight. Thus, the largest acreage of winter wheat ever sown has only to run the gauntlet of droughts, rust and insects between now and harvest. Against these the plant was hardly ever better fortified by good root and top growth and full stand. The weather has been cool enough to hold vegetation and fruit back which was beneficial but not so wet that much field work has been done, although the workers could comfortably wear overcoats sometimes. All spring crops will be planted on an increased arceage except potatoes and cotton. Estimates of the reduction of the latter vary from 20 to 40 per cent. Any considerable advance in the price of cotton though, at this season, if it is maintained will be the signal to plant more.

The wheat visible shows a big decrease and although the high was the highest for several years it is now less than last year and two years before. Corn and oats on the contrary are higher than for several years. Prices of these grains have been irregular. Wheat is about 11c higher than two weeks before, but not as high as it has been for the crop. Corn is practically the same as two weeks before and oats 4c a bushel higher. All of these grains are much higher than a year before as our tables show. Future wheat prices (September) are not much above the dollar mark. Cotton reached the highest of the crop on the date of our report with the price unsteady and it is probably due for a decline. Potatoes are 4 to 5c higher than our last report; beans unchanged; hay lower; broom corn unchanged; cattle and hogs are about the same as our last report.

Advice

WHEAT—Market it gradually. We may have higher prices before the new crop comes, but it is more likely, if crop conditions continue as good as now that the price will tend lower. CORN—Market gradually. OATS—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—Hold it. BEANS—Market gradually. POTATOES—If keeping well, hold them for higher prices. COTTON—Don't sell now.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on March 13, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Mch. 13, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	51,384,000	—7,539,000	—1,108,000	—10,702,000	—17,054,000
CORN	42,647,000	—1,999,000	X1,560,000	X19,405,000	X17,477,000
OATS	32,752,000	— 621,000	—1,117,000	X 7,670,000	X16,014,000
BARLEY	5,559,000	.....	— 932,000	— 776,000	— 618,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 27,605,000 bushels. A year before it was 44,731,000 bushels. The visible supply of oats was 5,120,000 bushels, compared with 14,503,000 bushels a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, March 24th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

	WHEAT, NO. 2 RED				
	Mch. 24, 1915	2 wks. before		Year before	
Chicago	1.51⅞@1.55⅞	1.42	@1.42¾	95	@95½
St. Louis	1.52	@1.52½	1.41	@1.41½	94 @95½
Kansas City	*1.50	@1.50½	1.39	90	@91½
Cincinnati	1.57	@1.58	1.43½@1.44½	99½	

*No. 3 Red.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 1.54; No. 1 Northern, 1.49½@1.53½. Two weeks before, $1.39¾ and 1.35¼@1.39¼, respectively. Year before, .94¾@95¼ cents and 92¼@94¾ cents respectively.

	CORN NO. 2 WHITE		
Chicago	*73½@74¾	73½	68½@69
St. Louis	73½	75	71 @71½
Kansas City	72¼	71½@72	71½@72
Cincinnati	76½	73½@74	75¾
New York			

*No. 2 Yellow.

	OATS, No. 2 WHITE		
Chicago	.59 @60	55¾@55¾	42
St. Louis	.60	56½	41¾
Kansas City	.60	55½	41 @42
Cincinnati	60½@61	57½@58	41½@42
New York			46 @46¼

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on March 24, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 1.54¼; July, 1.22¾; September 1.10¼. Two weeks before, 1.41⅛, 1.15, and 1.07⅝, respectively.

CORN—May, 75¼; July, 75⅞. Two weeks before, 73¼ and 75⅛ respectively.

OATS—May, 59¼; July, 54⅝; September, 46⅝. Two weeks before, 56 and 51⅞c respectively.

COTTON

New York, March 24, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 8.87c. Two weeks before, 8.75 cents. A year before, 13 cents

Cotton Futures

New York, March 25.—The highest and the close of the futures cotton market on this date and two weeks before were as follows:

	March 25		2 Wks. Before	
	High	Close	High	Close
January, 1916	10.51	10.47	....	9.69
March, 1915	9.35	9.33	.....	8.62
May	9.64	9.61	.....	8.83
July	9.92	9.90	.....	9.06
October	10.23	10.22	.....	9.31
December	10.43	10.40	.....	9.52

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, March 23, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	27	33	87
Tuesday	26	25	34
Total, 2 days	53	58	121

Market held steady at yesterday's advanced prices. Trade continued quiet, but receipts were moderate and there was no surplus stock on hand. Really fine Potatoes are rather scarce and more probably could be disposed of to advantage.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin bulk—1 car at 42c. 1 car at 43c. 1 car at 45c; sacked—1 car at 42c. 2 cars at 43c 1 car at 44c, 1 car at 45c. Michigan bulk—2 cars at 45c.

	Mar. 23	Two weeks before	A year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white and rurals	37@45c	33@37c	58@63c
Minnesota, white and russets	37@45c	33@37c	
Michigan, white	37@45c	33@39c	58@63c

NEW POTATOES—The supply is good; some fresh cars in. Steadiness prevails. Both white and red are selling very well.

	Mar. 23	2 wks. before	Year befero
Bbls. Bermuda, red	$8.00	$8.00	$7.00
No. 2	7.00	7.00	6.00
Virginia, white	4.00@4.50	4.00@4.50	
Long hampers			
Florida, red, depending on size	2.25@3.00	2.75@3.00	2.25@2.50
Short Hampers			
Florida, red	2.25@2.75		

SWEET POTATOES—There are just moderate offerings of Jerseys. Very few of any other kind. Any nice, uniform table stock firm and fair sale. Common, uneven or small without regular demand.

	Mar. 23	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Hampers, 50 lbs. Jersey	$1.75	$1.50	90@1.00
Delaware	1.50@1.65	1.30@1.40	70@ 80
Hampers, 40 lbs. Illinois	1.25@1.40	1.00@1.25	75
Small seeds	75		35@ 40

BEANS—Dealers continue to quote the market the same as of late—steady. Just a moderate business in pea beans doing. Other kinds very quiet, being scarce.

	Mar. 23	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Pea Beans per bu. Handpicked, choice	3.20@3.25	3.20@3.15	2.00
Common	3.00@3.15	3.00@3.15	1.75@1.85
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.75	3.25@3.50	2.80
Brown Swedish, long depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4 00	2.35

HAY—Receipts 1,073 tons. Timothy quiet and steady. Demand and offerings firm Choice Prairie Hay in good demand and supply light. Market firm. Low and medium grades quiet.

	Mar. 23	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Choice Timothy	$16.00@16.50	17.00@18.00	17.00@17.50
No 1 Timothy	14.50@15.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50
No. 2 Timothy	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	12.00@13.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	11.00@16.00	11.00@16.00	10.00@15.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 7.00

STRAW—	Mar. 23	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Rye straw quotable at	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.00
Oat straw	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50
Wheat straw	7.50@ 8.00	7.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—Inquiry is moderate and for small lots as a rule. No change quoted.

	Mar. 23	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	90@120	90@120	120@160
Western	80@110	80@110	100@150
Damaged, less.			

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	9,746	17,264	19,885
Tuesday	11,909	19,362	23,348
Total	21,655	36,626	43,233

	Mar. 23	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Fresh, firsts	18¼@18½	19	
Ordinary firsts	17¼@17½	18 @18½	18½@18¾
Miscellaneous.			
Cases returned	16½@18	17½@18½	17½@18¾
Checks, fresh	15 @15½	15 @16	.....
Dirties, fresh	16 @16½	16 @17	18
Duck Eggs	25 @27		18
Goose Eggs	@60		

Apples

There was quoted a firm market for choice stock in barrels. The trade is very fair. A liberal reduction in stocks has been made, but supply is still good. Some cars came in, but not many. The box trade is fair, and boxes are firmly held. No special change in prices noted.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Stock Yards, March 24, 1915

STEERS—$7.00@7.50 for common to medium to $7.80 @8.50 for good to choice. Two weeks before, $6.00 and $8.50, respectively.

HEIFERS—Good to choice $6.25@7.05. Two weeks before, $3.00 to 7.25.

BULLS—Common to fair, $5.00@5.50. Good to prime $6.00@6.50. Two weeks before, $5.00 to 7.00.

CALVES—$6.00 for poorest to $11.00 for best. Two weekss before, $5.00 and $11.25.

	2 wks. before
HOGS—Best heavies	$7.00@7.25 $6.25@7.00
Mediums and mixed	7.10@7.20 6.80@7.50
Lowest grade	5.00@5.75 5.00@5.75



The farmers great trouble always comes in his marketing. Therefore, Up-to-Date Farming, always desirous of rendering the greatest service to its readers, maintains this department for the use of all its subscribers. FIRST is a list of reliable buyers of the various farm crops, or who will handle on commission, in many markets. Write to them and tell them what you have or will have—quantity, grade, how packed, etc.—and they will quote you the market and co-onerate with you. DON'T BOTHER THEM WITH TRIFLING CORRESPONDENCE, BUT WRITE ONLY WHEN YOU MEAN BUSINESS. Don't attempt to ship less than car lots unless it is eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, etc., usually sold in less than carloads. If one subscriber has not enough to make a shipment several can combine their crops.

SECOND—There are many farmers and farmers organizations that can sell and buy amongst themselves, if a medium is available to bring them together. We o&er to do this. To promote such direct-farmer-to-farmer-dealing we will publish a three line notice of what any farmer or farmers' association has to sell, or want to buy, one time, free. More than three lines will be charged for at six cents a word. Count 8 words to a line. The service of this department is limited to subscribers. In the case of a local ass'n the president or secretary's name must be on our list for the ass'n. This department is positively restricted to farm products. Circulation of paper exceeds 200,000 copies per issue.

COLORADO—Denver, **F. C. Ayers Mercantile Co.**, Grain, hay, beans.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven. **Strong, Barnes Hart & Co.** Dairy products.

GEORGIA—Atlanta. **Bell Bros.** All fruits and vegetables.

ILLINOIS—East St. Louis. **Reynolds Seed & Commission Co.** Seeds, vegetables, hay, dairy products, poultry, hides, wool.

Chicago. **C. H. Weaver & Co.** 65 W. South Water St. Vegetables, dairy products, poultry, dressed cattle, hides, wool.

INDIANA—Indianapolis. **Hind & Fuchs.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, potatoes.

KENTUCKY—Louisville. **Jos. Denunzio & Co.** Vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans. **J. L. Beer & Co.** Vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy products, dried fruit. **Lehman, Stern & Co.**, Cotton.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston. **O. E. Spooner**, 94 So. Market St. Vegetables, fruit.

MICHIGAN—Detroit. **Alfred Rush & Son**, 45 Woodward Ave. All vegetables and fruit.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis. **Johnson-Olson Grain Co.** Grain, hay, straw.

St. Paul. **Western Commission Co.** Union Stock Yards. Livestock.

MISSOURI—Kansas City. **Wilber & Inness**, 209 Temple Block, car lot potatoes, fruit, vegetables. **Kansas City Seed Co.** Grain and seeds.

St. Louis. **A. J. Nierman Co.**, 809 N. Fourth St. Vegetables, fruit, broom corn.

George J. Schulte Co., 511 Merchants Ex. Bldg. Hay, straw and grain.

NEW YORK—Buffalo. **F. Brennisen & Son.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, dairy products, poultry.

New York. **E. R. Brackett Co.** Cor. West and Franklin Sts. Beans, vegetables, fruit. **Zenith Butter & Egg Co.**, 355 Greenwich St. Eggs, butter, poultry.

OHIO—Cincinnati. **L. F. Gloystein & Co.**, 108 E. Front St. Potatoes, vegetables, dried fruit, poultry, hides, wool.

Columbus. **Evans & Turner Co.** Beans, vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

Dayton. **The Kiefaber Co.** Potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

Toledo. **The Geroe Co.**, Beans, potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburg. **Sales Service Co.** Kellerman Bldg. Fruits and vegetables, car lots.

Wilkesbarre. **Miner-Hillard Milling Co.**, Wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay and straw.

Lewisburg. **Buffalo Flour Milling Co.** Grain.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence. **H. B. Fiske & Co.**, 59 Dyer St. Fruits and vegetables.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga. **Mountain City Mill Co.** Buy wheat, corn and oats.

Nashville. **Liberty Mills.** Buy wheat.

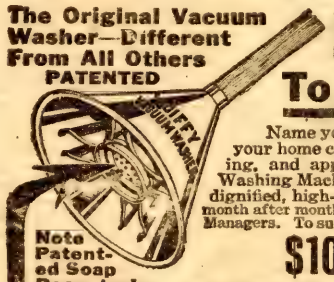
TEXAS—Austin. **Wm. G. Bell Brokerage Co.**, Grain, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, etc.

Houston. **J. S. Handly.** Grain, hay, vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs.

UTAH—Salt Lake City. **Merrill-Keyser Co.**, Grain, beans, potatoes, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit ,rice, eggs.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee. **A. Grosenbach Co.**, 299 Broadway. Vegetables, fruit, dried fruit, hay butter, eggs, poultry, dressed veal, hides, wool.

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The "JIFFY" sells on sight in every home. Has completely revolutionized family washing—backed high priced washing machines off the map—so simple and easy to work a child can wash clothes with it—washes a tub full of clothes spotlessly clean in 3 minutes! Big, new, patented feature—the soap receptacle—none other has it. It's a whirlwind winner. Other machines look like the "Jiffy" but can't begin to compare with it either as a seller or as a washer. Vacuum principle, instantly sucks and blows dirt from clothes—results are amazing.

Agents Getting Rich Over 197,000 already sold, which means profits of over $197,000 for agents—$1.00 profit on every sale. We need a few more Agents, Managers and General Agents. We give you county rights—fully protect you, turn sales over to you. Wonderful demand already created through our national advertising.

NO EXPERIENCE. No long-winded or flowery talk—no selling experience of any kind needed to sell the "Jiffy." IT SELLS ITSELF! You can't fail. Business supplies the capital to keep things moving. Write quick before someone else gets in ahead of you. State territory you want and we'll fig it up for you. Don't put this off—it's too important. Your name and address on postal will do. Write that postal now—today.

W. J. FRANK MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 23 St. Louis, Mo.

THIS PONY FREE

We Will Give You or Some Other Boy or Girl "Betsy" and Her Beautiful Outfit Just as She Looks in this Picture.

Wouldn't you like to own an Outfit like this?



We Pay all Freight and Express Charges to Winner's Own Town.

Send Us Your Name Today

If You Want to Own "Betsy"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead and get "BETSY" for your own. Our wonderful Pony Club is known all over the country because it gives Shetland Ponies to boys and girls and you can join this club without spending a cent of your own money and thus be eligible to get a pony free. Don't let anybody persuade you that you can't get this beautiful little pony and outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given away 299 ponies to boys and girls in 37 different states, from the state of Vermont to the state of California, several going over 1,800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The postmaster or banker in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, established for more than 30 years, is one of the largest publishing houses in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to advertise its papers. We never heard of one of the 299 members of our Pony Club to whom we have already given ponies until they wrote and told us they wanted a pony and that is why you must send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "BETSY" and her dandy outfit.

"Betsy" Is A Beautiful Pony

"B E T S Y" is a beautiful three-year-old Shetland about 42 inches high, and she's every inch a thoroughbred from her velvety nose to the tip of her silky tail. There never was a more brilliant, coal black coat than "BETSY'S"—set off by a dash of white in her forehead and on her four dainty feet.

We have already given away 299 ponies to boys and girls who joined our Pony Club and "BETSY" is just as fine as any of these other 299 ponies. "BETSY" is as gentle and lovable as any pet could be and is thoroughly broken to drive and ride. Hitched up in her nobby little pony cart, with her nickel trimmed harness flashing in the sunlight she makes the prettiest picture you ever saw. Not only is she pretty, but she can carry along a whole buggy load of children at a fast clip—faster than many big horses can. "B E T S Y" and her elegant outfit, can be yours if you are willing to do us a favor. Send us your name today and we will tell you just how to get her. Don't delay, but do just asour 299 happy pony winners did and send us your name at once.

A Wonderful Outfit, Too

Along with "B E T S Y" we send the finest and most complete Pony Outfit that you ever saw. A stylish four wheeled pony buggy—strong and easy riding—a handsome black nickel trimmed harness and a hand made saddle and Indian horse-hair riding bridle. No matter how rich a child's parents might be they could not buy him a better or more complete outfit than we send with "B E T S Y" to you or some other boy or girl. The horse-hair bridle is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, and is hand-woven out of many colored horse-hair—red, black, yellow, green and white. It is woven into beautiful Indian designs, mounted with fluffy hair tassels and the reins end in a real cowboy quirt. You will be the first to have one of these bridles in your neighborhood if you send us your name and get "B E T S Y" and her whole outfit. We had just as soon send this wonderful Pony and Outfit to you as to any other boy or girl but you must send your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our easy plan. Use the coupon below and mail it now



WE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY 299 PONIES

Here are the Names of 24 of our 299 Lucky Pony Winners

"Dainty," Gladys Ellwood, Franklin Co., **Vermont.**
"Rattler," Carl P. Forster, Bristol Co., **Massachusetts.**
"Wallie," Victor Harris, Ashland Co., **Wisconsin.**
"Evangeline," Gladys Houx, Saline Co., **Missouri.**
"Dapple," Ernest L. Heckert, York Co., **Pennsylvania.**
"Winkie," Johnie Moritz, Woodford Co., **Illinois.**
"Honey," Mabelle Thomas, Oswego Co., **New York.**
"Peter," Charlie Mahoney, Chippewa Co., **Michigan.**
"Vizard," John Kenyon, Fairfax Co., **Virginia.**
"Prexy," Laura Myles, Brevard Co., **Florida.**
"Flip," Imogene Schwartz, Montgomery Co., **Maryland.**
"Rob," Gracie Winstead, McDowell Co., **North Carolina.**
"Kip," Anna Ruth Miller, Logan Co., **Ohio.**
"Pansy," Evelyn Cutler, Windham Co., **Connecticut.**
"Beauty," Evelyn Russell, Greene Co., **Arkansas.**
"Sambo," Lowell Comeford, Lake Co., **Indiana.**
"Corporal," Laura Powell, Decatur Co., **Georgia.**
"Gyp," Lucille Heflen, Union Co., **Iowa.**
"Nipper," Harold Cavanaugh, Warren Co., **New Jersey.**
"Bert," Harry Ingwerson, Cass Co., **Nebraska.**
"White Sox," Crayton Adams, Tallapoosa Co., **Alabama.**
"Keno," Vanessa Lykins, Bourbon Co., **Kentucky.**
"Lucky," Mildred Struthers, Cochise Co., **Arizona.**
"Sweetheart," Lillie E. T. Howe, Nevada Co., **California.**

Notice We Print the Names of 24 of Our Lucky Pony Winners. We would gladly print the whole 299 names if we had room for them here, but we will send them to you just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these happy children live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you probably know them because our Lucky Pony Winners are the best known children in their neighborhoods. However it doesn't make any difference where you live; if you send us your name and are the lucky child to get "B E T S Y" she and her whole outfit will be shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you read this, we will send you 1,000 votes for "B E T S Y" and also a big surprise that will double your chances of getting a Pony. Remember, you can't get "BET SY" until you send us your name and become a member of the Pony Club, so sit down and write us at once. Don't miss this grand opportunity!

Cut Out This Coupon and Mail Today

The Farmer's Wife Pony Club
549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me pictures of **"Betsy"** and names of the 299 ponies you have given away, and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony and want to join the Pony Club and get **"Betsy"** for my own.

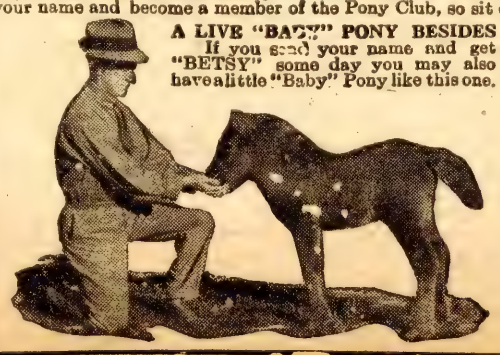
NAME.....

P. O.....

R. F. D..... STATE.....

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES FOR "BETSY"

A LIVE "BABY" PONY BESIDES
If you send your name and get "BETSY" some day you may also have a little "Baby" Pony like this one.



Every Club Member Gets a Prize

Every child who sends us his name and joins our Pony Club will receive a handsome prize of his own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit (and the Big Surprise we have for you) we will give Bicycles, Diamond Rings, Sewing Machines, Rifles, Cameras, Gold Watches, Flashlights and many other wonderful rewards that you never could get until now. Of course, **"Betsy"** and her dandy Outfit is the best present of all and you have the same opportunity to get her as any other boy or girl if you send us your name now.

Address all Letters to

The Farmer's Wife Pony Club
549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

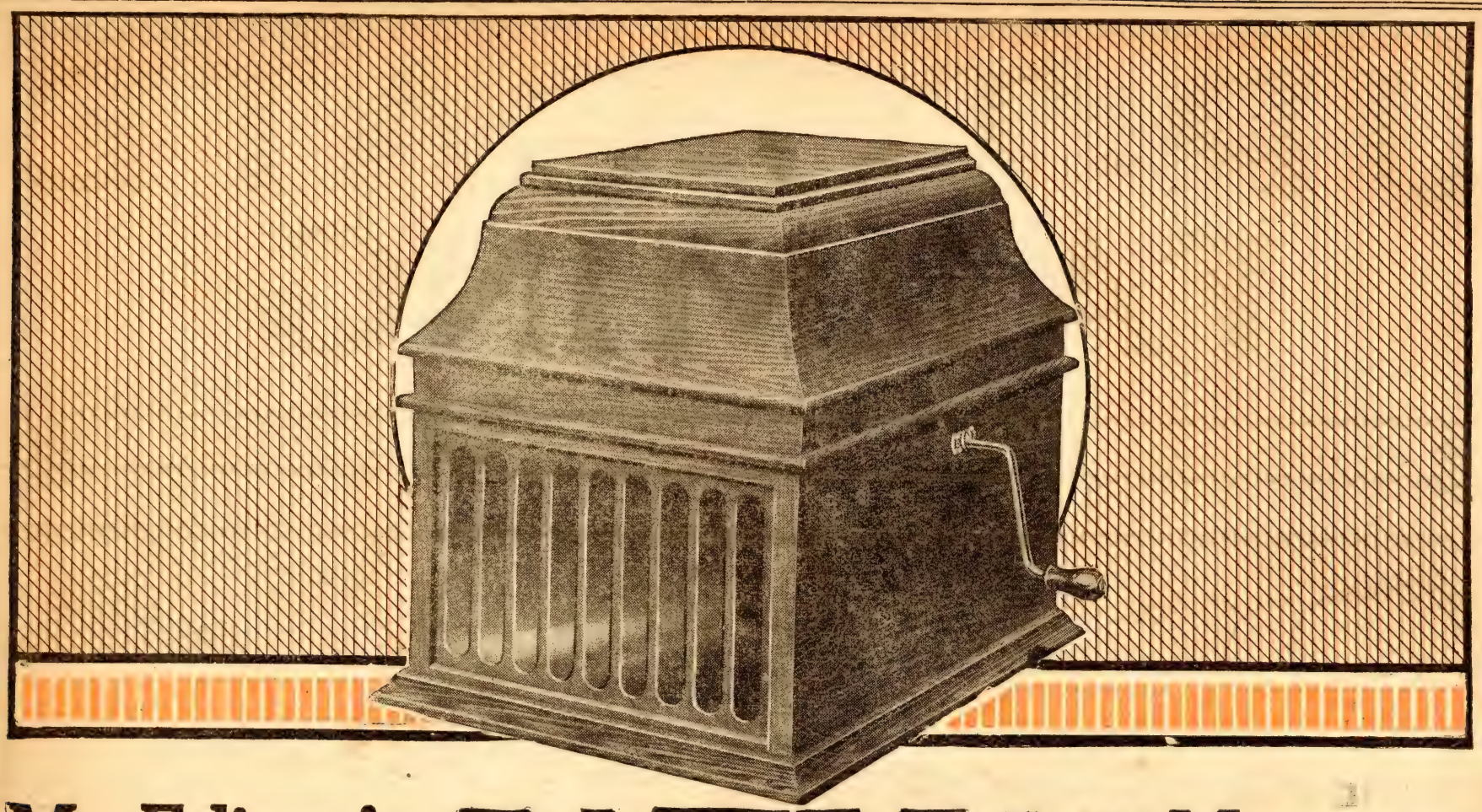
I take many farm papers but I get more benefit from reading Up-to-Date Farming, in my farm work and marketing, than from any other paper I read. I shall tell my friends about it.—W. E. Payne, Va.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | April Fifteenth, 1915 | Number 8



The Mission of this paper is to give farmers a balanced education—as much on marketing as on producing—and to help them to get more money for their crops



Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Instrument NEW! Master Instrument

Edison's Latest Invention

WRITE *today* for our *new* Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful *new* model Edison with Mr. Edison's *new* diamond point reproducer—the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about **our *new* Edison offer!** Now read:

Free Loan—

We will send you the *new* model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan.** We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison.

Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—**a full free trial** in your own home—***direct*** from us—***direct*** to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason:

Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we **know** everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these **new style** Edisons, **especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as a few dollars a month.** But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad **anyway** that we sent you the **new** Edison on our **free** trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the new Edison.

COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributor
Dept. 4054, Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.

Name .....

Address .....

Our *New* Edison Catalog Sent *Free*

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—***while this offer lasts.*** Fill out the coupon today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributor
4054 Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Office:
355 Portage Ave., Winnepeg, Man.

Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it; over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a **real home** I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS

By BUYING or HIRING a

RED RIVER SPECIAL

The farmer wants all of his grain saved. It can best be done by the ***Red River Special.*** It uses the correct principle to take the grain out of the straw—***It Beats it Out*** with the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun and the Beating Shakers, just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork.

IT SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL

It pays the farmer to insist upon a Red River Special doing his threshing. It saves his grain and does not waste his time.

It is most profitable for the thresherman.

It threshes fastest—threshes most—threshes when conditions will not permit other kinds to work—and the farmers want it.

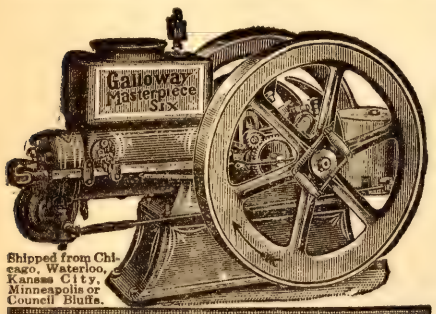
Buy a RED RIVER SPECIAL Outfit and

GET THE BIG RUN

Send for new Red River Special Paper. FREE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
(7) **BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Shipped from Chicago, Waterloo, Kansas City, Minneapolis or Council Bluffs.

GET MY PRICE

WAIT DON'T BUY a Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1915 price-reducing schedule, in which the more we sell the more we reduce the price, and the buyer gets the benefit. It will pay you to investigate NOW.

We give you MORE POWER for LESS MONEY because QUALITY is our WATCHWORD and VOLUME our MOTTO. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST of MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST of LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece BIG SIX and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and alike, made by the thousands on automatic machinery.

Sold to you direct for less money than engines no better, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash.

Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect stream. WHY? Because we give

More Power For Less Money

than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, not impractical college professors; have long stroke, large bore; heavy, and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service.

When you buy a horse you don't want a Shetland pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled

By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demanded.



WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.
635 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

A Money Saver

Timbers, fence posts, etc., exposed to water or moisture, last five times as long when treated with Double life wood preserver. Information and prices free. Lewis P. Johnston, 2311 Nelson Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Alfalfa Clover

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Our prices the lowest for best seed. Write for prices.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Every word one reads strengthens the mind. It may lead upward and it may point downward. Hence the importance of choosing wisely.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has a mission. Its great purpose is to teach important things that others do not teach.

Some papers are afraid to say what they really believe ought to be said. They fear they might lose somebody's support. But with us right is right and wrong is wrong.

"Papa, how do some boys know so much more than other boys do?"

"They learn it by reading good books and papers like UP-TO-DATE, my son."

"Wife, I spent 50 cents today that you may think I ought not have done. I subscribed for UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

"I am glad you did that, dear. I saw one last week at Uncle Jim's, and I have wanted it ever since."

What do you think of our seed offer? Can the Congressmen with their dope seeds beat that?

"The sunshine gleams across the sky,
The buds with color faintly glow,
As springtime bids a glad good-by
To sullen days of frost and snow.
The leaves and blossoms which we missed
Are now beginning to untwist."

He—You seem surprised that I asked you to marry me.

She—Yes, I didn't believe you had the courage, and I thought I'd have to wait till next year. It is leap year, you know.

Do you ever see in any other paper so many nice advertisements as there are in UP-TO-DATE? Nearly everything you can think of is here.

It has not been very long since threshing time in the great central wheat belt last year, has it? At that time we begged every farmer not to sell wheat for less than a dollar a bushel. What do you think of it now?

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?
I'm going a trading, sir, she said.
I'm out the board of trade to meet,
To buy some dollar-fifty wheat."

Farm Expert—He who puts his hand to the plow must not turn back.

Real Farmer—But what must he do when he gets to the other end?

Farmer—That is not the same tale you told me a few days ago when I offered to sell you some oats.

Buyer—Of course not. I was buying then, but I'm selling now.

"Billie, I don't see you loafing around town as much as you used to."

"No, we get UP-TO-DATE FARMING now, and I would rather stay at home and read it and work by its advice."

If you try you can easily get some subscribers for UP-TO-DATE. Read our offers.

The wheat fields are getting beautifully green now, and soon they will be covered with ripe heads. Then will come the harvesting, the threshing and the marketing. Who will decide what you are to get for it?

Feel perfectly free to write to our advertisers. They have just what they say they have, and are entirely responsible.

"It don't look like a thing that costs only fifty cents could be worth many dollars to us, does it?"

"It don't look like it, but UP-TO-DATE has been that way to me, and it will be to any body that reads it and takes its advice."

The Man Behind the Plow

We sing about the glories of "The Man
Behind the Gun,"
And the books are full of stories of the
wonders he has done;
There's something mighty fetching in the
flag that's waiving high,
That makes us want to holler when the
boys go marching by;
But when the shouting's over and the fight-
ing's done, somehow,
We find we're still depending on "The Man
Behind the Plow."

We're building mighty cities and we're
gaining lofty hights;
We're winning lots of glory and we're set-
ting things to rights;
We're showing all creation how the world's
affairs should run.
Future men will gaze and wonder at the
things that we have done;
But they'll overlook the feller just the same
as we do now.
Who's the whole concern's foundation that's
"The Man Behind the Plow."

¶Another large crop of wheat is promised and harvesting and marketing will be under way in the Southern belt in two months. A condition is shaping similar to last year. Cash wheat is over $1.50, but September (new crop) wheat is being sold and bought at $1.05 to $1.10. If the war continues every bushel of the 1915 crop will be worth $1.25 to $1.50. If it ends before September the price will go down to 60 to 70 cents while not a bushel should sell for less than $1.00.

Smile Awhile

Not Likely to Come

"I suppose you are waiting for your ship to come in."

"No, I have given it up."

"How is that?"

"My wife has mined the harbor."

Might Bring It

She sat on one end of the sofa and he on the other, as far away as he could get. At last he ventured: "Miss Emma, if I were to throw you a kiss, what would you say?"

"I'd say you are the laziest man that ever lived," she replied.

Not in His Diploma

Hurried Caller—Are you a horse doctor?

Doctor—Yes, sir; I am a professional veterinarian.

H. C.—I want you to tell me what to do for a nightmare.

Only Half Way

"Jim, I came very near selling my shoes yesterday."

"You are sure a trader. How much did you lack?"

"Half. I had 'em half-soled."

Lack of Production

Teacher—Eddy, what makes the diamond have such a high price?

Eddy—Is it because there is not enough to supply the demand?

Had to Look Out for Himself

"Johnnie, you have been writing your own excuses," accusingly said the teacher.

"Yes," said Johnnie, "it takes ma all her time to make her excuses to pa."

Men Suffer Most

"John, do you really believe it is possible for a person to be talked to death?"

"Indeed I do, Susie; and that is why the men don't live so long as the women."

Ought Not to Need Telling

Little Millie was telling her aunt a dream she had had the night before, when her mother asked her something about it. "Why, mama," said Millie, "you was right there in bed with me and you ought to 'member."

The Usual Verdict

"Poverty is no crime," said the millionaire.

"I suppose not," replied the tramp, "but it is always punished with hard labor."

Willing to Risk It

"I'd come over and kiss you, but I am afraid of upsetting the boat."

"Why, there's no danger of the boat upsetting is there? If it did I can swim."

Showed Her Sentiment

Little Girl—Mother, that's an awful mean little boy. Every time he passes me he makes a face.

Mother—Yes, that's mean, and I hope you don't make a face back.

Little Girl—No, I just turn up my nose to show my despisery.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT SMALL COST

You can have it for your home, buildings and grounds, at an operating expense of but a few cents a day, by getting

The "Myray-Exide"
ELECTRIC PLANT UNIT

Easy to install, easy to operate, absolutely dependable. Write at once to our nearest sales office for new free book giving complete details.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Rochester, Atlanta, Denver, Detroit, Washington, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

PULL THE BIGGEST STUMPS EASILY!



Without horses, powder or men. The "K" Steel Hand Power Stump Puller gets the stumps out *clean*, roots and all. Easier to handle than a team.

Weighs only 171 lbs., one man pulls 96,000 lbs. The power is in the machine. Makes stump pulling a one-man spare-time job. Made of Krupp Steel, case hardened wearing parts. Guaranteed not to break or get out of order. Complete with 200 feet English weatherproof steel cable. No extras to buy. Used by U. S. Gov't in Alaska, and by many States and Counties. Get my big new Free book on land clearing, and learn why the "K" is the quickest, easiest and cheapest way to clear your land. Write today for direct-to-you money saving offer.

W. J. FITZPATRICK
Box 37, 1926 2nd Ave.
SEATTLE, WASH.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

AMERICAN INGOT IRON ARMCO ROOFING

Defies time and weather; resists rust and lightning and is fire-proof. A new roof free if our roofing fails to give the satisfaction we guarantee. Our bond protects you. Saves you money every season and every year. *Make us prove it. Write today for Catalog and prices. It means money in your pocket.*

We also make Corn Cribs, Stock Tanks, Wire Fences. Crib and Tank or Fence Catalog Free.

THE AMERICAN IRON ROOFING CO.
Station 25 MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"VIM" ENGINE $25 COMPLETE

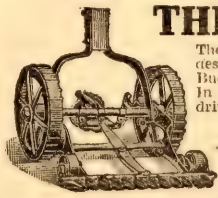


Save money by using Vim 1¼ H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensative governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer.

THE VIM MOTOR CO.,
944 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Official Denial

NO WAR TAX ON HOMESTEAD LAND IN CANADA

The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having been given considerable circulation in the States, this is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, and there is no intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands.

(SIGNED) W. D SCOTT,
OTTAWA, CAN., MAR. 15, 1915 SUPT. OF IMMIGRATION

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

COW PEAS SAMPLES FREE

SHULTZ SEED COMPANY, OLNEY, ILLS.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm



Save money daily with this awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.

OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING - INDIANAPOLIS, IND



Every HUDSON Owner

Finds Himself

In Splendid Company Today

If you went to New York you would see on Fifth Avenue hundreds of HUDSON cars. You would see in them women of fashion and men of wealth.

If you went to Washington you would see in HUDSONS men of national repute. Many senators own them, one cabinet member, and other well-known men.

So wherever you go. You will find HUDSONS owned by leaders. And nowhere will you find a finer car, a handsomer car, or a car that men more respect.

Do you know what that means—to feel that your car is the class car? To know that it proves you discriminating? And do you know that a man ashamed of his car loses half the enjoyment of motoring?

It's More Than Pride

Distinguished men, of course, like to own distinguished cars. But it is more than pride that leads big men to buy HUDSONS.

These men of wealth and position are usually experienced motorists. They have driven cars for years—cars of various makes. They have learned in those years the need for quality cars. They know that it pays to buy them.

Note that under-grade cars are usually bought by new buyers. They are not bought by men who know. Men who have been through the mill insist on getting the best that can be built.

Suppose You Save $200

Suppose you could save as much as $200 by getting a lower-grade Light Six. How long would it take you to lose that saving when parts began giving out? But the days you'd lose—days of pleasant driving—would mean more than the money.

An under-grade car may look well when you buy it. It may drive well for awhile. But the finish soon grows shabby. The skimping, weakness or mistakes are bound to show in time. The second season is a costly time with a poor car. Every old-time motorist knows this. That's why they buy quality cars.

A HUDSON, if you wear it out, will last years longer than a low-grade car. If you sell it later, it will bring a much higher price.

So you save nothing at all when you sacrifice quality. And you lose content, lose pride of ownership, lose half the fun of driving. Any man who has had experience will tell you not to do it.

The Day of Light Sixes

The Light Six today is the standard, popular type. Few cars are sold above $1100 which are not of this up-to-date class.

Every ambitious motorist has long wanted to own a Six. It means continuous power, flexibility, luxury of motion. But Sixes for years were high-priced and heavy. They were costly in tires and fuel. Only the few could own them.

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Short Talks With Busy People

Coffee Importations Last year the United States imported more than a billion pounds of coffee, and in 1904 and 1909 we exceeded the importations of last year. Most or our coffee comes from Brazil. Last year's importations were: From Brazil 726 million pounds, from Columbia 99 million pounds, from Venezuela 60 million pounds, from the Central American States 45 million pounds, from Mexico 44 million pounds, from other parts of the world 37 million pounds. Also last year 6,294,052 pounds came from our own island possessions, Hiwaii and Porto Rico, which is a great increase over previous years, and the quality is superior. The average price last year in the countries where produced was not quite ten and a half cents per pound. The United States uses more coffee than any other country in the world.

Rural Overdone There never was a time when the word RURAL was used so much as it is now. We must have rural credits, rural bonds, rural banks, rural demonstrations, rural advisers—rural everything. If the high-up professors in the cities had let the rural schools alone and permitted them to teach in accordance with the country needs, rural conditions would be much better than they are today. A few years ago the leaders in the cities—in business progress and education—were from the country. Now the country schools, following the work arranged for them by the "professors," are practical failures.

Even in New England The true theory of farming as a business has many able advocates in the oldest sections of the country. A Boston paper, quoting from an address made not long ago by a leading farmer before the agricultural school of Pennsylvania to the effect that farmers do not want to increase their crops until there is a greater market for them, wonders what becomes of all the arguments that have been presented for intensive farming and a continual increase of production. Reference is made to the more than twenty million dollars a year spent by the national department of agriculture to increase production when there is already produced more than brings renumerative prices under the present system of marketing. The rural population, says the Boston paper, has decreased in nearly all the great agricultural States, and this is proof that farming as a business is not sufficiently renumerative to hold the people. The cities are the farms' customers and that those customers pay enough for their supplies all must admit, but the high prices they pay do not go to the farmers but to the miserable machines that now control the distribution and make the supplies seem to be scarce. If the "experts" would give their attention to this feature of production and supply they might do some real good.

More Money, Less Service A bill was not long ago introduced into the New Jersey legislature to tax the owners of wagons and carriages drawn by horses from a dollar to five dollars a year. We suppose surely the bill will not become a law, but its introduction shows that even the State governments want more money and that they look to the farmers to furnish it. When the worthlessness of the service rendered by so many public officials and the exhorbitant salaries they receive are considered, there is little reason for the farmers at least to favor increased sources of taxation.

Agricultural Schools in Arkansas State agricultural schools are attracting attention as they seldom did before. Everybody is in favor of rural education, but the real thinkers desire it to be practical and include such knowledge as is useful in the country. Many believe the colleges and universities have become too theoretical and have actually destroyed the efficiency of the country schools by forcing their theories into them. Senator Wagner in the Arkansas legislature recently discussing a proposed appropriation for the agricultural colleges of that State, declared that the "colleges taught the boys extravagancies, and gave them such high ideas of farming that when they returned home they were dissatisfied and sought other positions rather than remain on the farm." Arkansas is not the only State that can make this same charge.

Farming Unpopular The Chicago superintendent of public welfare reports that farmers are offering transportation and board and washing and fair wages to the idle if they will go into the country and accept jobs on the farms. But a great many refuse to go to the farms. In a single week 600 men asked for work, but 100 farm jobs were refused. Why is farming so unpopular? It was not so fifty years ago. The fact is there is too much theory in the modern affairs of life. Give us more practical work in the schools and colleges, in society and in life, and less of the things that attract but do not benefit, and soon the farms will be as popular as they used to be.

A Dangerous Liability An Illinois paper takes up the question of the liability of farmers for injuries that may be suffered by those whom they employ to work on their farms. We do not know how many States have laws carrying this liability, but it is a matter of exceeding great importance to farmers. There are so many ways for those who work on the farms to become injured more or less, and for which the farmers are not at all responsible, that it makes too great a responsibility for those who hire farm help. Farm work has few of the dangers that attend railroading, mining, carpentering, or shop work, and if farm workers become injured it is usually out of the line of the real farm work, and farm employers should not be held responsible for such injuries.

Farm Co-operation in England

The farmers of the United States do not need to go to other countries to learn what is best for them to do, but when good things are done abroad that would be equally good if done here it is well for us to learn the lesson and benefit by it. For many years we have advocated co-operation among farmers as the only means of making farming an independent business. We have emphasized the fact that greed, conscienceless greed, stands between the farmers and their customers, the consumers, and becomes rich and arrogantly dominant by making low prices to farmers and high prices to consumers; and that so long as farmers and consumers are unorganized and do business merely as individuals they must still be the victims of this conscienceless greed. Our arguments and the facts on which they were based have been and still are indisputable and unanswerable, and public sentiment has changed wonderfully in their favor, but the American people seem slow to act effectively in this matter notwithstanding its great importance. This slowness in America prompts us to show what has been done in England.

Mr. W. D. Boyce, head of the W. D. Boyce Company, after a thorough study of farm organization in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, has written an exhaustive article on that subject, and from that article we glean most of the facts given here. "Agricultural co-operation in Great Britain to-day," says Mr. Boyce, "offers a striking argument in favor of organization, proving as it does the advantages accruing to the organized business farmer when it comes to the disposal of his products, and to secure the best market for the sale of the farmer's produce is one of the chief aims of agricultural co-operative work as known today in England." A head organization, with headquarters in London, has the support of the government agricultural board, operates throughout the British Isles. With this organization are affiliated agricultural co-operation societies formed in every district and county of the country. These societies become affiliated with the head society by the payment of a small subscription. This brings all these societies in contact with each other throughout the country, the plan being practically the same as we have advocated in the Federation of farm organizations, the object being to secure the best market for the sale of produce. This is done so effectively that a large proportion of the profits are secured to the farmers. In addition to the marketing of farm crops, the milk supply is organized on a co-operative basis, and there are co-operative egg and poultry depots for sorting, grading and packing, and also for grading and packing fruit in order to get the best market and most renumerative price. The purpose is to reduce the cost of sale and distribution and break down the rings formed against the producer.

The number of organizations thus co-operating is given as follows:

Societies for the sale of produce	206
Dairy, milk and cheese societies	30
Small holdings and allotment societies	203
Egg and poultry societies	26
Miscellaneous societies	39

These societies represent about 46,500 farmers, and the co-operative business thus done by them annually amounts to $10,740,000. But these figures apply only to England and Wales. Ireland has 900 societies that do $15,000,000 worth of business in addition to the above. These Irish societies, it is said, have captured the English market for Irish butter, eggs and bacon, and obtained for the general farmer cheap credit, and the best prices for his produce.

J. Negent Harris, general secretary, on being interviewed, said the system would apply just as effectively to the American business farmer as it simply applies business principles to agricul-

(Continued on Page 6)



EDITORIAL

Must Farmers Borrow Money?

A FARM loan bill failed in the recent Congress, and the advocates of the measure express their disappointment in rather stormy terms. We do wish the farmers, reading farmers in particular, would acquaint themselves with the origin of this whole rural credit scheme, with the various plans of working it, with the hidden purpose behind it, and with the effect that would inevitably follow its adoption.

In the first place, there is no need for another series of banks. There are banks enough already to handle many times the total sum of money and currency the United States has ever coined or by law provided for. The reports of the banks themselves show they are actually doing that, and that they are manipulating and controlling that money so as to get percentages on it over and over again. There are banks in almost every town and village in the whole country, and these banks, especially the local ones, do business on the square, at least along the lines their system follows. Would another system of banks, practically doubling the number now in existence, make these conditions any better? How could it? Banks are banks. They do business on other people's money, and they use that money over and over again. The proposed rural banks must do the very same thing in the very same way. The only difference is that they would bring in a different line of securities not now so readily available and the promoters hope a great increase may be made in the number of borrowers. Every borrower, bear in mind, is a tribute payer to the money powers.

But we want to be fair in this discussion and we are willing to give the views of the advocates of the measure in proofs of what we say. Deploring the failure of the bill in the recent Congress, one of its strongest advocates tells as follows what the bill provided for and what it will effect when adopted:

The bill proposed a federal loan board consisting of secretaries of agriculture and treasury and a farm loan commissioner appointed by the president. This board would administer the whole system. There would be one federal LAND bank in each of the twelve districts.

Farmers in any county could form a national farm loan association, through which they might borrow on long time at easy terms and reasonable rates, upon the security of first mortgage upon the farm. The federal LAND bank in your district would buy these mortgages at par, selling bonds secured thereby to get the money to pay for the mortgages.

The bill also provides for one or more similar farm mortgage-buying concerns confined to each state, such to be called a federal farm BOND bank. Thus there may be at least two big banks to buy the farm mortgages negotiated by the national farm loan association in your county.

If there was not another bank on earth that would make a ruinous combination. It is very clear that one of the prime objects is to induce the farmers to borrow. Temptations are laid before them, honeyed words are employed, good things are promised just as is done in the case of innocent children when the wicked wish to lure them into wrong. The farmers may not need money very bad, but here they can get it on easy terms and on long time, so they had just as well have it as not. Oh, yes, of course they are expected to do a little in return, but not much. Just make a mortgage on their farm and home. But think! Bonds are issued on the mortgages, and are sold to the money powers to get the money that is to be loaned to the farmers. The farmers then become tribute payers, not only to the banks that take their mortgages and convert them into bonds, but also to the money trust that alone can furnish the money. Thus are opened millions of new drains to take the money back to the trust to go out again to create still other drains to bring it back to them.

And the worst of it all is, the farms and homes of the people are no longer independent. The tentacles of the devilfish of debt is fastened upon them, and a cloud hangs over every acre that is mortgaged and bonded and a sucker is attached to every crop produced. If a farmer needs money for profitable use he has as much right to it as anybody has, and he has the same chance to get it; but don't go in debt unless it is necessary. Remain an independent creator of wealth.

A Work of Education

THERE are many things to complain of in the United States. The people are brave, patriotic, industrious and progressive, but still there are many things that could be better, that ought to be better to correspond with our high civilization. The absorption of the country's wealth by just a few—we mean the control of the money so as to make business and enterprise dependent on those few for the means of accomplishment—leaves the mass of the people comparatively poor and tribute payers, not to a king or an emporer, but to a monarchical power generally mentioned in common language as Wall Street. Of course this power is exercised elsewhere also, but when Wall Street is mentioned, everybody knows what is meant.

Great business concerns, commercial, manufacturing, mining and other natural underground developments, combine in such a way as to monopolize the common necessaries of life, thus making the masses of the people helpless victims of greed.

The rural population may toil through the seasons, and by their almost unceasing labor coax from the soil that without which the world would starve, and yet, whether those products be abundant or scarce, a few greedy speculators who make themselves millionaires by thus preying upon farm labor, so monopolize the markets in their false and hypocritical boards of trade as to make the lowest possible prices to the farmers and the highest to those who buy the products for use or the commodities manufactured therefrom. Thus are the comforts and even the lives of the people made dependent upon the few who "buy and sell to get gain."

These and similar untoward conditions drive the children of the masses both in city and country, to labor in years all too tender, in years that should be free from responsibe toil, but that should be given over to the healthful and natural development of body and mind amid the influences of home and school that, like the summer showers on the growing crops, produce development that leads to noble and successful lives and exalted citizenship.

Modern leaders in the higher life, in the political society, educational and official life, see these thingss that ought not exist in our boasted civilization, a civilization of which we boast because of our esteemed social privileges, our unprecedented educational opportunities, our liberal and widely extended church influences, and our free government for the public good and our independent citizenship. The leaders realize that such things should not be in a country like this. But whence do they seek a remedy? Their sole plan seems to be commission and committee work. Bring the fatal evils up in any meeting, political, religious or official and the first and last thing is the appointment of a commisssion or committee to take the matter in hand. These appointments made, the matter is given over to the committee or commission, and the public forgets it. And so far as results go the few on whom the responsibility is laid forgot it too. It is so much easier for a great evil to fight a few than it is to fight the whole people.

The fact is, the overcoming of these evils is a work of education. The whole people must know about them, must be taught their enormity, and must be assisted to move all together to a higher plane. So far as hightoned, professional committee work is concerned, it has now practically ruined the country schools, and farm children that used to get a practical education therein are now growing up in the midst of pretended grades that mean nothing so far as the future educational needs of the child are concerned.

It is much the same in other matters. A comet may flicker over New York or other cities, but it is scarcely seen through the realities of country life. Educate the masses. Arouse the whole people. Teach them the facts and the necessity of combined action. Thus bring all to a higher plane, and make our civilization what we boast it is, and there will then be no room for the evils now so bitterly complained of.

How Bonds and Debts Work

A FEW years ago one of the most prosperous business firms in the country was the Rumley Company of La Porte, Ind. About three years ago stock promoters persuaded the company to increase its capital stock and issue bonds to be sold on the speculative money market, and thus become a great financial enterprise. This was done, we are told, to the extent of $30,000,000, nearly all of which was without any capital at all behind it. Under the instructions of the bond promoters enormous sales of goods were recklessly made and long time notes were taken in payment for them. These big sales boosted the securities, and the bond sellers had a fat thing of it. Common stock sold at par and preferred stock sold at a premium. The paper giving us this information says plainly the company was turned over to Wall Street promoters whose object was to fleece the public by means of the bonds. The crash came last January, and the common stock that had sold at $100 went for one dollar and the preferred stock dropped from $103 to six dollars, and the previously successful company and thousands of small stockholders lost all.

This is but an instance of an unfortunate bond transaction. Could it compare at all with the much argued land bond scheme? In one respect it could not. The land bonds would always have value behind them. In another respect it might. Should there be three or four successive good crop years with fair prices prevailing, the land would increase in value, wouldn't it? Then the bonds based on that land would increase in value as securities and investments, wouldn't they? They would go above par in the market and would be sold and bought over and over going from par to a premium. The farmers, however, would get no benefit from that for the bonds do not belong to them—they are in the speculative market.

Now suppose there should follow three or four successive bad crop years. The lands would go down and the bonds would tumble as securities. Then is when the bonds try to get back to their base and the farms might be sought to make them good again. Then in what fix would the farmer be? We trust the lawmakers of this great Republic will never open the way for such a possibility.

Committees in Abundance

FOR MANY years the writer of this article has been an interested observer of the policies and teachings of the United States government, and those observations, have been in no sense partisan. We are driven, however, to the conclusion that, in no time during the nation's history has the government manifested such a strange disposition toward the masses of the people, especially the farmers. The department of agriculture seems to think that the farmers are ignorant to an extent they were never thought to be before, that they are incapable of progress in any line and that they need instruction in the simplest things that pertain to their calling. This instruction comes in the shape of multidudinous documents prepared by "experts" that have not the practical knowledge that the most ordinary working farmers have, and those documents are generally in language that would require a literary expert to understand them. Akin to this, of course, is the county instructor plan to hire some one in each county to teach the farmers how to farm.

But Secretary Houston goes one better now. He proposes that each community shall organize, and not only the farmers, but their wives also shall abandon all their native common sense and originality and work absolutely under the instruction of neighborhood or community committees. To this end he proposes the appointment of ten committees with an eleventh committee to preside over and dominate the ten. Five of these committees are to deal with the business needs of the farmers and five with the social needs. We name them specifically as Mr. Houston does; 1. a committee on farm production; 2. a committee on marketing; 3. a committee on securing farm supplies; 4. a committee on farm finance and accounting; 5. a committee on communication and transportation. This is the farming side of the proposition. The so-called social side is as follows: 1. a committee on education; 2. a committee on sanitation; 3. a committee on recreation; 4. a committee on beautification; 5. a committee on household economics.

As we have said the eleventh committee is to supervise or direct these ten committees, and each of the ten is to supervise and direct the features of farm life accorded to it. Should this plan ever go into operation or become common in this country, it seems to us an independent farmer would be a rare animal. But like most of the other great (?) things the department proposed to do this will be only another seven day's curiosity.

Farm Co-operation in England

(Concluded From Page 3)

ture. "Modern commerce," said he, "is a great series of trusts or combines, producing, distributing, selling; if the farmer is to survive he must organize."

If the farmers of the United States had taken up these matters at the time, or near the time, when we began to present them almost identical with the above, and had pushed them as they are capable of pushing things, American agriculture would today be the envy of the world. But in this country it is like it was in ancient days, "some are for Paul and some for Apollis," it is hard for them to agree

Our Country Contributors

¶Last year wheat sold at 60 to 70 cents a bushel and hundreds of thousands of farmers sold at such prices. Later it sold up to $1.67. The people who have established themselves in all the cities to gather up what farmers produce, and then will not control, in this case got more for their little service than the farmers did for all the hand work.

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: $3.00 for the best article, $2.00 for the second, and $1.00 for the third best, and all others, if used, 50 cents each. If articles are to be returned, if not used, postage must accompany them.

How to Grow the Fall Crop of Potatoes Successfully

If large yields are expected from the fall crop of potatoes the land to be planted must be set aside and broken good and deep early in the spring.

Some farmers plant the second crop of potatoes on land that has already grown a first crop and I have yet to hear of a yield that has been satisfactory to anyone where planted in this manner.

We set aside the land for the late potato crop early in the spring and we then break it with two-horse turn plow to a depth of about ten inches, about every week thereafter we harrow the land with a heavy section harrow and when the soil becomes settled and packed below the harrowing line, we bed the ground with turn plow or middle buster and continue harrowing it with the section harrow every week to ten days until planting time.

At planting time run a small shovel furrow in the middle, dropping the cuttings in the furrow, cover by throwing four furrows (with one-horse turn plow) on the cuttings and then harrow the beds' middles and until all the small clods are pulverized.

Don't wait for the potatoes to come up before starting cultivation, but keep running the harrow over the rows until the plants begin to appear above the soil and then cultivate every few days with the side harrow until the potatoes get a good stand, then cultivation can be continued with double shovel or small shovels attached to cultivator, but the plows should not be run very deep.

It makes no difference how dry it is at planting time, if these instructions are followed closely a good stand will be secured. The supply of moisture that is in the land in the early spring will be conserved by continual cultivation of the soil, when by planting the seed deeply and working them up with the harrow the potatoes will be earlier and the yield greatly increased.

Contentment With Country Life

Addie C. Hall

Our home is situated at the base of Chimney Top mountain, which belongs to the Appalachian chain extending from the north eastern part of Pennsylvania in a southwesterly direction to central Alabama. In these mountains the land is rough but very fertile, except where it has been corned to death. We find orchard grass better suited to our steep lands than any other. In these sheltered nooks it will remain green nearly all winter, thus affording grazing and saving lots of roughage. Our farmers are going into livestock more and more. Many chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys are shipped from this part of the state every year. Our land is naturally suited to sheep but I can only call to mind three flocks in our vicinity. They are very scarce, the low price of wool accounts largely for the scarcity of sheep, farmers claiming they didn't pay their way.

Ours is a wonderful fruit country but few farmers who have no orchard, and thousands of bushels of fruit go to waste on account of its being so far to the railroad. Berries grow wild in abundance, large, fine, delicious fellows many of them go to waste too, people used to dry them but this is not practiced now though every farmer's family can all they need for winter use.

We can all kinds of fruit and vegetables for winter use. Usually raise plenty of Irish potatoes, but they were a complete failure in 1914, we all raise enough to supply our tables bountifully so we are not feeling the pinch of the hard times, as our brothers in the south are, who depend on cotton alone.

Our steep lands should be set to Bermunda and grazed with sheep. There are wonderful possibilities in these mountains for the farmer who is awake to his opportunities. I hope to live to see the day when these slopes shall bear orchard, and vineyards, and trolley lines shall make shipping convenient.

I often wish that my poor suffering city sisters might enjoy the cool fresh mountain air and view our wonderful scenery I am sure they would envy us in summer anyhow, and I wouldn't exchange places with no city woman, winter or summer, though our little home is humble yet we are busy and content.

Why Some Leave

S. M. Neal
(Prize Article)

"Because I was fond of books and pictures, I was often ridiculed. Most of the neighbors thought reading or study foolish. As they were not slow about saying what they thought, and I had no disposition to give up intellectual interests in order to fit in with my neighbors, I left the country for the town."

The words are those of a man who has succeeded, yet who feels that he might have stayed in the country and have succeeded just as well. He left because he was made to feel isolated and contemned. In the discussions about "Why boys leave the farm," this reason is never catalogued —openly. It can be read, however, underneath some of the familiar statements. The truth is that some young people leave the farm because they are too intelligent for their neighborhood. In intellectual interests, they are above and beyond their fellows—and their fellows resent it.

Perhaps it is a mistake for these young people to go away, instead of remaining at home and trying to create an intellectual improvement. It is easy to say that no better place could be found for missionary work—for throwing one's influences on the side of gradual improvement. But not all babies are born to grow into missionaries, nor are young people, at the age when they leave home, usually qualified to understand the social aspects of their decision. They know that life on the farm has become burdensome, and that life elsewhere promises them what the farm has not given.

There is no further point to this comment. It simply states the fact: some people of serious intellectual or artistic turn are driven from the country because their neighbors refuse to concede them a just share of respect, and because they cannot find in the community the intellectual fellowship that is necessary to either happiness or success.

If there be any moral in these considerations, it is only that intolerance is its own punishment. The country is accused of being inarticulate—of being unable to express itself effectively in art, in literature, in affairs. Perhaps it would have found itself better expressed if, in the past, it had not driven out its artists and its poets, to seek and find a more sympathetic environment in the city—whose praises they thereafter sang and painted.

How We Paid for Our Home

Mrs. C H. Rust
(Prize Article)

Nine years ago we bought a run down farm, or at least we bargained for it, for we didn't have a cent to pay down on the place. Our worldly possessions consisted of two mares and a colt, four milk cows, a Poland China sow, household necessities, a few pure bred chickens and six children, which increased to seven pretty soon after we moved to our new domain. We fenced off twenty acres for pasture and planted it in Bermuda grass. Cotton was the money crop, but, on account of boll weevils, that had been almost a complete failure for one or two years. None of the children were old enough to be much help in the field, so we were facing a very serious proposition. Nothing daunted, we went to work like two Spartans, determined to pay for the place. We liked it so well because it was near a good school and because it afforded one of the finest wells of water to be found. The planting of cow peas, intelligent rotation of crops, and the application of barn yard manure, began in time to tell favorably on the land. Our credit with merchants was good, which is sometimes a real misfortune to the farmer. Resolved that it should not prove disasterous to us, we did without such things that we could not pay cash for and raised most of our living at home. It never ruffled my mind to see my neighbors' children trigged out in embroidery dresses, picture hats and patent leather shoes while my little girls wore such plain apparel, because it doesn't look consistent to me to see expensive dressing on children when their father has to sweat between the plow handles to pay the price.

A few years brought us quite an increase in stock, and we sold them off year by year to decrease the debt on our home. We paid it out three years ago, and have doubled its value by bringing the land up to a fine state of fertility and by beautifying the premises year by year until now it it noted throughout the country as being the prettiest place to be found. And the children? We have kept them in school pretty regularly and have that "big boy" and "big girl" of ours in the State Normal preparing them for their life work. The big boy is going to be a farmer he says, because as he puts it, "Home is the sweetest, most peaceful and most restful place I've ever found, and I want to plow and plant and watch things grow." Home is a sweet place especially after it takes years of sacrifice and work to pay it out of debt.

Cowpeas for Pasture and Forage

H. W. Swope
(Prize Article)

The value of cowpeas as forage and for pasture is not as generally appreciated as it should be. While it is true that they do best upon good land it is also true that they will grow on almost any type of soil and will do better on sandy soils and some of the poorer clay soils than most other crops of this kind. Cowpeas in reality are of the bean family and their habits of growth are very similar.

Cowpeas are a warm weather crop, and for that reason must not be sown until late enough that there is no more danger of frosts. Very soon after corn planting time is about the proper time to sow in middle and northern states.

The seed may be planted in rows about 20 inches apart and cultivated, or may be broadcast or drilled solid with a grain drill. When planted in rows it requires about 30 pounds of seed for an acre, drilled solid, about a bushel of seed to the acre will be found sufficient, if broadcast, it will take a little more than a bushel to the acre. When a grain drill is used it is necessary to exercise care in adjusting it in order to avoid breaking a great many of the seeds. The oats cups with which most modern drills are equipped can be used to good advantage in drilling cowpeas. The seed can be purchased usually at from $2.00 to $3.00 a bushel.

It requires in the neighborhood of ninety days from the time the seed is sowed for the plants to reach the proper stage for good pasture. At that time, a few of the first pods should show signs of ripening.

I know many farmers, and I have myself obtained excellent returns by sowing cowpeas with corn and pasture the entire crops with hogs. The two crops together furnish a ration which is much more nearly balanced than to feed either crop alone.

Cowpeas can also be sown after a crop of early small grain and will furnish considerable late summer pasture or green material to plow under in case the stubble is to be fall-plowed. Cowpeas belong to the family of plants which can use the nitrogen in the air and are therefore very valuable as soil builders. Cowpeas should find a place on every farm where they can be grown and where any great amount of pasturing is done.

Co-operative Threshing Outfit

J. H. E., Okla.

AFTER several disappointing experiences in getting their threshing done, my father and five neighboring farmers bought a standard make separator and oil-burner tractor in order to enable them to get their threshing done more cheaply and conveniently, as well as earlier in the season, so that they could plow for the fall seeding.

They threshed approximately 1,500 acres of good grain in 26 days last season, every member of the "company" taking his turn and knowing exactly when his grain would be threshed. They employed an experienced machineman and engineer and four reliable men to pitch bundles in the field. The six men stayed with the farmers for whom they worked. In addition each farmer furnished two bundle teams and drivers. They were on the job at 7 a. m. and drove home at 6:30 p. m. Also, each member managed his own grain hauling.

Next season the members expect to buy a good engine plow and then plow for each man in turn, as the threshing was done, the system being that the last man served this year will be the first next year. They expect to be as successful with the plow as they have been with the thresher. They can thresh for 8c a bushel, and expect to plow for less than $1 an acre. In addition, the tractor is capable of lots of other good work besides threshing.

How I Raise Melons

Lon Wilson, Pauls Valley, Okla.

AN ARTICLE I wrote in Up-to-Date Farming last spring telling how I handled melons has caused me to receive so many letters asking how I raised them that I have decided to answer through the columns of Our Country Contributors. As soon as the danger of freezing was over I broke the ground to a depth of six inches and planted the land in sweet corn. I gathered the corn when in roasting ears and sold it first at 15c a dozen or two dozen for 25c, and later at 10c a dozen. As soon as the corn was pulled I cut up the stalks with a cutter, plowed the land again and planted to black-eyed peas and let them stand until the first crop was gathered, giving me 30 bushels.

I then plowed the green vines under as deep as I could, to rot for humus. Then I planted the land to wheat for a cover crop and let it stand until spring; then plowed the land again and harrowed with a section harrow both ways. I laid off the ground 5½ by 7½ feet each way, with 16-inch solid sweep. With a hoe I made hills just above the level of the ground and planted 10 melon seeds to each hill, one hill to Honey water melons and the next hill to Tom Watson water melons, and so on.

As soon as the melons were up I harrowed the middles to keep the weeds down, and continued to harrow after each rain until the vines kept the harrow out. I kept the crust broken around each hill so it would hold the moisture. I never turn vines, as that makes fruiting later.

By the above method two acres of land produced 5,440 melons, which sold at an average of 10 cents each, making me $544. To this was added the first year's crops; 208 dozen roasting ears, $25; 400 dozen at 10c a dozen, $40, and 200 dozen at 8½c a dozen, $16.50; 30 bushels of peas, $54, making a total of $680.50 for two acres in two years through careful soil preparation.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.



THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

April Work on the Farm

(Continued from April 1st)

Renovating the Cellar

AS SOON as the weather is mild enough to permit the work to be done comfortably, the cellar should be thoroughly overhauled. The fungus spores which have laid dormant all winter will grow with the advent of warm weather and unused vegetables and fruit will either sprout or decay. The first thing to be done previous to cleaning is to air the cellar for two or three days, with doors and windows wide upen. Remove all food and vegetables from the store room. Potatoes still used as household supply should be sprouted and sorted. Carry out ashes and other accumulations. Then go to work with a stiff broom and give all parts of the cellar a thorough sweeping, going into every corner and crevice, dislodging cobwebs and each particle of dust. Give all shelves and tables a thorough cleaning and scrubbing, using hot water, in which washing-soda has been dissolved in proportion of one tablespoonful to a pail of water. Wash the windows and casings. Put every thing movable out in the sun. Leave vacant storage bins or barrels uncovered during the summer so that the air may circulate through them thoroughly. Lime thrown around makes a good disinfectant or better yet, give the whole a good coat of whitewash. Cover all windows with wire screens and you will have a cool cellar all summer.

Stretching Wire Fences

It is always best when practicable to set fence posts early in the spring, a month before the wire is to be stretched. The posts thus become settled and more stable. To the novice it seems a simpler matter to fasten the stretcher-chain to a tree or post beyond the corner post so that it will not interfere with the work of stapling the wire to the corner post. This is a great mistake; for, unless the stretcher is fastened to the corner post or end support of the fence in making the final stretch, it will slacken when the stretcher is removed, for the reason that the corner post has been pulled solid against the brace with the stretcher. A stretcher with a lever at the top and also at the bottom is to be preferred to a single-lever stretcher, since with this the wire can be brought to the proper tension on uneven ground. Staple the wire at every post, but not every strand. Wire stretched in hot weather will remain tighter than if stretched in early spring, or winter.

Cutting Seed Potatoes

Here is a method of cutting potatoes which will double the bushels of seed cut in a day. Use one-by-four-inch material for the legs thirty inches high in front, forty-two inches in the rear; nail one-by-four braces on three sides, leaving the front open; allow the side braces to project one inch at the back, and nail crate fashion. This table will hold six bushels and is made for two cutters, one on each side of the sack. Use a sharp thin butcher knife. Cut the potatoes lengthwise through the seed end into halves or quarters (according to the size) and hold these pieces together while making the one or two cross cuts. This will give you at least two eyes on every piece, and you have made three motions to cut the potato into eight pieces, whereas the old way would take at least five. You are cutting downward against a board with a large knife, thus doing away with cramped fingers and split thumbs. You save much time by having the potatoes always under your hand simply rolling them two or three inches into position.

Flint Corn for High Altitudes

Consult your geographies and find how high you live above the sea level for that will make a difference in the kind of corn you ought to plant. Though more technically worded, such is the advise of the New York Experimental Station to the farmers of that State. Co-operative tests conducted over a period of three years show that varieties of flint corn are better adapted for the production of ripe grain and stover than dent varieties. For elevations of from six hundred to one thousand feet, flint corn was best for grain, and there was no decided preference as far as stover was concerned. For elevations less than six hundred feet, dent corn was best for grain, stover or silage. Other information on this subject seems to show that as we go north from New York State the effect of the increased latitude is similar to that of a higher altitude, and vice versa. Thus in the New England States flint corn does well at about sea-level and dent corn grows successfully in the South, even at high altitudes.

Treating Potatoes for Scab

If you have been troubled with scab in potatoes, or other diseases, you should treat the seed before planting and this will get rid of the trouble. The best method is to have a shallow tank about 18 inches deep, in which a solution is mixed in proportion of one pound formalin to 30 gallons of water. Put the potatoes in and let them remain at least two hours, then fork them out on a clean floor and let them dry. This shallow tank does away with the old sack and barrel method, which is inconvenient. When the treated potatoes are dry, they should be cut. All things considered, it is best to cut the potatoes and let them stand and dry a few days after being cut. Treating seed potatoes in this way will get rid of all scab, on other detrimental diseases of the potato.

An Ax With the Plow

When plowing new ground an ugly root or sprout can quickly be removed when you have an ax along. Give the horses a rest when near a stump and utilize this time in effecting its removal. With most walking plows it is possible to carry an ax without any great inconvenience to the plowman in this way: Take a bit of harness strap eight or ten inches in length and nail it lengthwise to the lower portion of a plow handle so that it will form a slot into which the ax blade may be inserted. Higher up on the same handle, attach a similar piece of leather in the form of a loop of sufficient size to freely admit the ax handle. Pass the end of the handle through the loop and drop the blade into the slot, making sure that the slot fits the ax handle snugly, thus preventing dislodgement.

Oiling the Harness

All harness should be oiled at least twice a year. It makes them look better, more pliable and they will wear better. The warm days in April is a good time to do this work. The harness should be taken apart and all broken and weak places mended. A box of copper rivets come handy for this. Take a tub of soft water heated milk warm, and put into it a cup of soft soap, and throw the pieces into the tub and as soon as the dirt rubs off easily every part should be thoroughly scrubbed with a stiff brush, and then hung on a pole or line to drain, and dry. By the time the parts are washed the first ones are ready to be oiled. After washing the leather should be oiled before it gets too dry as the oil will strike it much better. Take one strap at a time and give it a good going over and wipe thoroughly. As the parts dry in the course of an hour or so another coat can be given in the same manner.

Let the harness lay over night and then go over it again, working each strap through the hands, which makes it more pliable. Two days are required to allow the oil to dry properly, after which the harness should be gone over with a cloth to remove any surplus oil. A paint brush is a good thing with which to apply the oil. There are several good harness oils on the market, but if they cannot be secured use No. 1 machine oil adding about a tablespoonful of lamp black to each gallon.

Sweet Clover as a Soil Builder

Sweet clover is very valuable chiefly as a green manure to restore humus, and supply nitrogen to the soil. If your soil is lacking in these elements try some sweet clover this spring. Live stock will graze upon it when young and make fair use of it as pasture, as a crop for soil enrichment, it is valuable because of its rank growth which rapidly increases the humus and nitrogen of the soil. It may be sown alone or with a nurse crop in early spring. Sow in a well prepared seed bed two to eight peck per acre of unhulled seed, depending upon the amount of moisture in the soil.

¶Wheat is a world's commodity. It moves from where there is a supply to where there is a demand almost as freely as water seeks its level. The world crop of wheat is very uniform. If a long crop in one country it is always compensated for by a short crop in another. There has never been too much wheat produced to feed the world, because there has never been any destroyed—all was consumed. But the world does not consume it all in a few months, but in twelve months. Therefore, when farmers market more than the real demand wants they break their own prices down just like a hungry man will pay the full price for one meal, but if forced to take two at the same time he will not pay double price.

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WAITING FOR YOU

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160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From $15 to $20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at $15.00 to $30.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. W. AIRD
215 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent.

If I Were A Farmer

By Mr. Town D. Weller
No. V

IF I were a farmer, I'd try and be my own distributor just so far as I could manage to do so. This raising things for other folks to get most of the profit out of them is too much like giving your property to someone else to enjoy while you go to the poor house and thus relieve them of the trouble of making an honest living. I'll never forget my good old Aunt Susan and her transactions with the tin peddler who called at her door more regularly and a dozen times more often than the preacher used to visit her. Aunt Susan used to deny herself eggs just for the pleasure she got out of anticipating how much she could trade them off for to the peddler. If she was in dire need of cash she'd take what he would pay but as he allowed two cents a dozen more in trade than he did in cash Aunt Susan was usually willing to swap. As a result she had more junk around the place than the peddler usually carried and was constantly adding to her assortment. But this isn't the point of it: Aunt Susan died a poor woman; the peddler is still living off the income of his money!

There's a lot of stuff the average farmer raises which he can sell direct to the consumer instead of helping some middleman into the ways of independence. Us city folks get mighty tired of cold storage fodder and a whole lot of us would be glad to pay a little extra if we could connect up directly with the source of supply. Consequently, if I were a farmer I'd develop my own markets wherever I could. I'd mix a little brain with my products. I'd put up my eggs in fancy cartoons; seal them with a dater stamp and guarantee each egg to be no older than the date on the package. And for this extra trouble the city man would pay at a percentage of increase which would make a case of usury at the bank look blue in the face.

Sometime the farmer will wake up to the fact that every city man cherishes a back-to-the-farm idea in the rear of his thinking box. The actual truth, however, is that the nearest he will ever get to the dear old farm he dreams about is the fresh country eggs and butter; the chickens, fruit and vegetables he manages to secure direct from the farmer who raises them. Men are willing to pay a good price for anything which visualizes their dreams. And if I were a farmer I'd turn this idea into money!"

Sheaves and Rakings

Reports say that the following countries have greatly increased the acreage of winter wheat sown last fall, the increase being from 3 to 33 per cent: Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Canada. These are countries in the Northern hemisphere. Wheat producing countries in the Southern hemisphere that will soon sow the next crop of wheat are Australia, Argentina and India. All of these are also important wheat producing countries, and will increase the acreage. The increase of winter wheat sown in the United States over the preceding year is 11.1 per cent.

While recognizing the advantages of labor-saving and crop-increasing devices on the farm, the home should not be overlooked. Somebody said that he thought it would be more advantage if women would give attention to saving of steps in the kitchen and around the home in doing their work, than to accomplish Woman's Suffrage.

It is estimated that only 2¼ per cent of the whole crop area in the country is occupied by vegetable crops including potatoes, and 1¾ per cent by fruit.

The Minnesota Legislature refused to appropriate the money necessary for that state to be represented at the World's Fair at San Francisco, according to report. But Minnesota will be represented and the thousands of Minnesota people who visit the Fair will find that ample provisions have been made for their reception and entertainment. This has largely been brought about by the liberality of Mr. M. W. Savage the noted breeder of blooded horses, of Minneapolis. Mr. Savage said: "Minnesota ought to have some exhibit out at the Fair, and I am going to send a hundred thousand dollar exhibit myself. While we are doing it, we might as well do it up right."

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that the aggregate value of all farm crops, including farm animal products and the farm animals sold and slaughtered, aggregated $9,872,736,000 for 1911. The next previous high value was for 1913 which was only $83,500,000 less. The value of the 1914 crop was more than double the value of all farm crops in 1899.

The Georgia Department of Agriculture, it is stated, has opened a Bureau for the purpose of helping the farmers to market their crops. This Bureau is to receive reports from any farmer in Georgia who has anything to sell and also it will receive reports from people who want to buy such things as farmers produce. Then the idea is to connect the one with the other. Mr. J. A. Montgomery, of Savannah, who is in charge of the Bureau, says: "Farmers will have to be taught that there is more than simply raising their crops. The marketing of them is no small matter." UP-TO-DATE FARMING wishes them well, but the marketing problem is one that requires a plan that is as wide as the Nation. Similar to the Georgia plan, the farmers of Southern Indiana have organized a clearing house, called the Fruit & Berry Growers Association, with headquarters at Evansville. At present the scope of its operations is expected to be confined to marketing produce in the city of Evansville.

Last month there was intoduced in the Oklahoma Legislature a resolution proposing an appropriation of $100,000 to be loaned to farmers of Oklahoma for the purchase of seed for this year's crops. The representation was made that because of crop failures and other unfavorable circumstances, the farmers in some sections of the state are in destitute circumstances, and thus are seeking help for putting in this season's crop. There cannot be a more complete condemnation of the present system of marketing and a stronger plea for a scientific system, because Oklahoma has raised enough grain, cotton, etc., which, if it would have sold at right prices, such destitution could not be present.

It is reported from Southern authorities that the rise in the price of cotton around 9 to 10 cents a pound as against 6 cents a pound soon after the war started, and the steady increase in cotton shipments abroad, are having the effect of increasing the acreage planted over what was contemplated a short time ago.

The *Progressive Farmer* gives the following program for diversification of crops in that state:

"A good garden with something coming from it twelve months in the year. A liberal patch of sorghum for syrup, not forgetting next Fall a liberal supply of seed. Not less than two or three good brood sows. A yard filled with well-housed, well-fed chickens, well supplied in winter with green crops to augment the egg crop and the family income. Two or three good milch cows. A liberal acreage of small grain, to be followed by peas, beans or lespedeza for hay and soil improvement. Cover crops next fall on every possible acre so that fertilizer bills may be cut to a minimum. Plenty of corn planted on rich land to supply the farm and a surplus for sale. Then what land is left and the time available, may be devoted to the production of a maximum yield of cotton on a reduced acreage.

Some people out in Oklahoma are trying to persuade the farmers to grow buck wheat. For our life we cannot see how buckwheat is going to bring relief to those farmers if they have failed through growing wheat, corn, oats, and cotton. The trouble has been with marketing and the same problem, in fact, a greater problem will be present if they have buckwheat to market, than for any of the other crops.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, cotton has ceased to be the most valuable crop of Louisiana. The report shows that the value of cotton of the 1914 crop is $15,417,090, while the value of the crop of corn which was given at 30,880,005 bushels is $20,027,835. Also sugar exceeds cotton in value, and its 409,091,487 pounds produced in 1914 was put down at a value of $16,550,830.

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following Bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets which have been received at the office of UP-TO-DATE FARMING *have sufficient value to justify farmers and gardners, who are interested in any of the subjects to send for them and read them. The circulation of state publications is often confined to the state, therefore, in applying for them it would be well to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing.*

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Report, No. 106, Economic Needs of Farm Women; Report No. 105, Educational Needs of Farm Women; Report No. 104, Domestic Needs of Farm Women.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Bulletin 24, the Pickling and curing of Meat in Hot Weather; The Canning and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables in th Home; How to Raise Pigs with little Money; Help for the Hard Times. Bulletin 23, Poultry Raising in Macon County, Ala.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho—Bulletin 71, Weed Pests of Idaho; No. 72, A Report on the Milling Properites of Idaho Wheat; No. 73, A Study of Idaho Butter with Suggestions for Improvement; No. 77, Land Seeding and Seed Industry in Idaho; No. 79, Potato Culture; No. 83, Recommended Varieties of Fruit for Idaho.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss.—Bulletin 168. Bacteriological Effects of Green Manures.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.—Bulletin 22, Spraying Machinery. Circular 8, Does Spraying Pay? Bulletin 23, Common Orchard Troubles.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont.—Bulletin No. 100, Winter Wheat; No. 103, Irrigation Developments in Montana.

Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.—Bulletins: No. 172, The Use of Fertilizers; No. 227, Test of Commercial Cultures for Soil Innoculation; No. 229, Insects Injurious to Sweet Potatoes; No. 269, Methods and Results in Vegetation Experiments. Circulars: No. 7, Dairy Feeding; No. 8, Lime and Its Application; No. 16, Cow Testing Association; No. 19, Sweet Potato Culture; No. 20, Potato Growing; No. 21, The Soy Bean; No. 22, Rearing Chickens; No. 23, Winter Egg Production; No. 27, Cow Peas for Soil Improvement.

Agricultural Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C.— Circulars: No. 2, Beef Cattle and Sheep Barns; No. 9, Grass Mixtures for North Carolina Pastures; No. 8, Effect of Applying Commercial Fertilizer to Corn and Cotton by Different Methods; No. 15, Farmers Clubs, Their Organization and Work; No. 17, Hand-Book for Boys Corn Clubs; No. 20, Rape for Hog Pasturage; No. 22, Beef Cattle Production and Co-operative Breeders Organization.

VERTICAL FARMING is the name of a book that is offered free to farmers by the Agricultural Division of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. The book expresses the belief that the time has come for the farmer to extend his study and also his efforts to get returns from a greater depth of his soil. As there is no charge for the book, it certainly ought to be worth sending for.

COTTON EXPERIMENTS— Mississippi Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 169, for free distribution. Agricultural College Postoffice, Miss.

EXPRESS COTTON—Mississippi Experiment Station, Agricultural College Postoffice, sends out a circular in the interest of a variety of cotton by the above name, for which superior qualities are claimed. The circular gives its history and origin and an account of its introduction.

THE TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLES—A bulletin issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., and known as No. 159. This bulletin discusses methods and terms used in the systematic and commercial description of apples, both trees and fruit.

FARMERS' CLUBS, THEIR ORGANIZATION AND WORK—Circular No. 15 issued by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C. Also Bulletin No. 225 issued by the same, title, **"HOW SHALL FARMERS ORGANIZE?"**

MISCELLANEOUS

We have received from the Armour Fertilizer Works, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., a pamphlet in the interest of "Nitrogen," which is claimed to be pure culture for innoculating alfalfa clover, cow peas, soy beans, and other legumes. It is a pamphlet of 32 pages and goes into very much detail in describing how this important work should be done. As innoculating soil is comparatively a new factor in raising some kinds of farm crops, the subject should be studied by all farmers and we recommend them to get a copy of this pamphlet which will be sent free upon request if Up-to-Date Farming is mentioned.

The International Harvester Co., of Chicago, Ill., issues a magazine called "The Harvester World". We have before us the April number, which is very interesting. We believe the company will send a copy to any of our readers who apply and mention this paper.

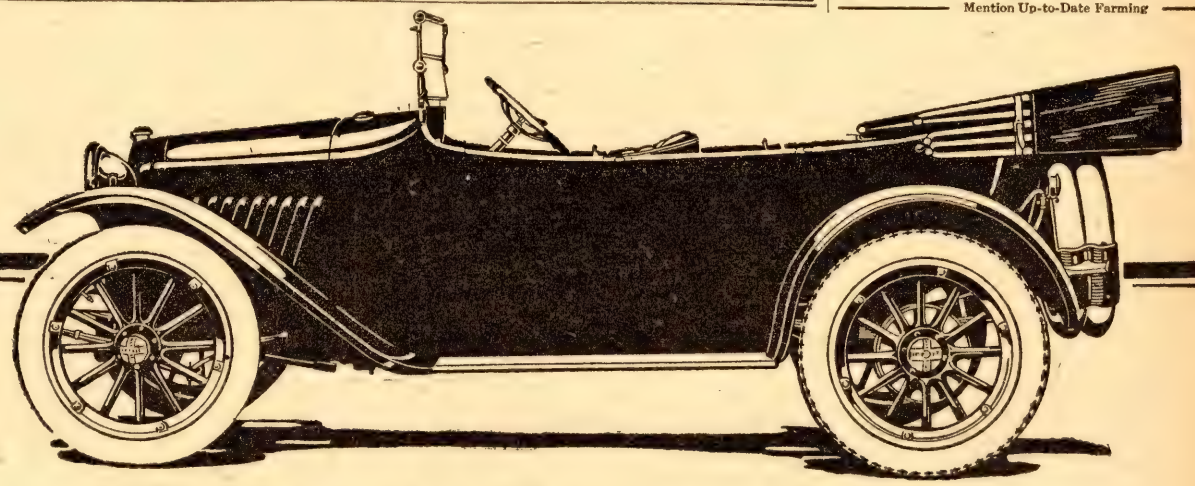
As the wheat crop of 1915 promises to be the largest one the country ever grew, naturally threshing machinery looms up as a subject of very considerable importance. There is no doubt but what a number of our readers or communities of farmers where our paper circulates have in mind the purchasing of a threshing outfit this year. We take pleasure in recommending them to send for a beautifully illustrated catalogue issued by the Nicholas & Sheppard Company of Battle Creek, Mich. Only those should send who are interested in threshing or that have in mind the procuring of threshing machinery.



THE ROOTS OF A HEALTHY HILL OF CORN. NOTE HOW THEY REACH IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND THROUGH ALMOST EVERY BIT OF SOIL. THE ROOT FORMATION SUGGESTS DEEP PLOWING, AND THOROUGH MASTICATION OF THE SOIL SO THERE ARE NO LUMPS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE ROOTS. *This illustration was taken from "Soil Sense," a book published by The Dunham Co., Berea, O., which will be sent free on request.*

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



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In our months of testing, we discovered wonderful things in the Detroiter Eight, but we never told even the half, for fear of being charged with over-statement. We preferred to let the car tell its own story, in the hands of users. Now great shipments are going all over the country. Read what these owners, experts, dealers, are saying of the Detroiter Eight.

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"That trip just lasted about three hours, as against the contemplated time of about twenty minutes, and when we finally returned, there was not a hill within 15 miles of Philadelphia, including all those that in most cases are low gear hills, but which had been conquered by the DETROITER EIGHT, with high gear lever never touched from start to finish."

A Knoxville Owner

"I never saw a car of such wonderful efficiency and of such pulling quality and smoothness."

An Indiana Distributor

"We went through some of the hilliest country in the State and I made it a point to test the car on the Rooleville hill, located about six miles east of Brazil. This hill is known all over the central part of Indiana to be one of the most difficult to climb in the state. I am pleased to say that the Detroiter Eight negotiated this hill *on high* with perfect ease the first attempt."

A Texas Driver

"The consensus of opinion of about a hundred friends who have ridden with me this month is that the Detroiter Eight is the most powerful, slow or fast pulling motor car in the world, and its riding qualities are equal to any $5,000 car on the market."

$1295
Eight-cylinder
The Famous Four
$985

Detroiter "8"

A New England Distributor

"The performance of the car was so perfect that it took people right off their feet. We did everything that was ever done by any car at any price, and then some, and we are safe in saying that the Detroiter Eight is the *most-talked-of* car in New England today.

A Lover of Speed

"I will venture to say that the inhabitants living along the sides of these hills never saw such a dust raised by a car ascending, since automobiles were invented."

A California Owner

"It was wonderful and we are convinced that this car will do things that no other car in the world will do."

These are only a very few extracts. Scores of unsolicited letters like these are coming in,—every mail swells the proof of Detroiter supremacy.

Don't you want full particulars by return mail about this wonderful car? Drop us a postcard for catalog of Model D.

The Briggs-Detroiter Company
621 Holbrook Avenue Detroit, Michigan

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

The Work Horse's Shoulders

FARM horses doing heavy work during the spring usually suffer a great deal from shoulder bruises. Many drivers are apt to overlook minor details so essential in keeping an animal in good condition. A little time in caring and looking after causes brings much comfort as well as satisfaction that work horses are giving the best service. When a horse is soft and unaccustomed to hard work shoulder galls are liable to form. Often bad sores are started and heal quickly but sometimes they remain raw and cause much trouble. These spots are quite painful, causing suffering to the animal as well as loss of work. Aside from being humane it is important that shoulders be carefully watched because a greater amount of work may be accomplished.

The Collar

One of the first essentials is to purchase a collar that fits. The new collar should be tried on the horse and one selected that hangs snugly, allowing just enough room at the breast so that the hand passes through. When a collar is so loose that the top slides from side to side over the withers as the animal walks it is apt to make his neck sore. Fistulous withers are very painful and often difficult to cure.



A Pair of Green Mountain Silos Owned by Edgewater Stock Farms, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Soak a New Collar in Water

An ill-fitting collar has the same effect on the neck, shoulders and breast of a horse as a large, loose shoe on the foot of a man. It is just as certain to cause blisters and galls. Consequently when a new collar is purchased it should above all things fit. It must set to the shoulders and adjust itself to the neck. New collars should be made soft and pliable so they will conform to the neck and shoulders after a days' work. This is best accomplished by soaking it in water over night before using it. This gives a good fit in a short time.

Selecting the Breeding Sow

Now is the best time to select your breeding sow from the early spring litters. In selecting her there are several points to be kept in view. She should be the pick of the litter, should have the advantages of good breeding, not necessarily of pure breeding, although the writer is much in favor of the pure bred hog. She should have a full completement of teats, say twelve to fourteen, else she will be unable to suckle a big farrow. The little one which has not a teat to himself soon dies. She should be a kind feeder, not fastidious in her appetite, and she should possess a happy disposition, for a bad temper leads to the destruction of many little ones. She should be kept growing but not too fat and bred at about five months old. Many do not practice breeding the sow as early as this but in the writers experience we prefer to breed at the above age.

Building Up the Dairy Herd

Are you satisfied with your present herd of non-paying common cows? If not why not begin now to improve them and get out of the old rut? When developing the dairy herd from common stock it is not necessary to go to great expense, but a few years of time are necessary in which to accomplish this. The amount of time called for will to some extent, be dependent upon the character of the stock that you now have, or the one you intend to use for a foundation herd. In some instances two or three generations of correct breeding will build up a common herd to a fine paying herd. In other instances a longer time will be required but it should not require more than four or five generations to effect the changes sought.

Selecting the Females

If you have some fairly good dairy cows in your herd, they will be proper for a start. If not buy such females as can be gotten conveniently without greater cost then may be termed common prices such as are paid for common stock. Give the preference to those that have indications of a reasonable amount of milk-giving capacity. First look for a cow with a large, long and capacious barrel, open and rather widely spaced in the ribs which should spring well downward. Second, look for evidence of refinement as seen in a head inclining to long, a neck long and slim, crops somewhat sharp, and limbs inclining to fine. Third, look for the present evidences of good milk-giving capacity. Fourth, look for evidence of stamina as indicated by good width through the lower part of the chest, by an active carriage and a bright, full eye. Fifth, prefer the cow that has a nice soft-handling hide, and silky coat, and one with good milk veins.

Choosing the Sire

In choosing the sire choose one from any dairy breed which may be preferred. The straight dairy breeds that stand in the front in this country are the Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey. There are other good dairy breeds but these are the four oldest and best of all. The choice being made don't change the breed from which the sire is chosen, and exercise great care in choosing the sire.

The individual points of a good dairy sire cannot be given in detail here, but two of these will be mentioned, because they are in a sense, indispensable. The first is the evidences of much stamnia and bodily vigor. The second is, an amplitude of soft skin on the underline in front of the testicles, distinctly traceable milk veins and minature teats of good size and wide spacing. The performance of the ancestry of the bull should be examined. The more good performers in the upward line of ancestry the better. Good performance on the part of ancestral dams means the giving of large quantities of milk rich in quality and persistance in milk giving for a long period.

The successive sires should be chosen from the same breed. If chosen from another breede disturbing factors are inevitable. This may not be apparent at the first, but it will later. The antagonism likely to result cannot be explained here. By adhering to this line of breeding the improvement should be rapid and continuous at least for several generations, but the improvement will be less noticeable with each succeeding generation.

Mating

Mate the above described cows to the pure bred sire as described. Retain all the female progeny for future breeding that have been found to possess the milk giving qualities in a high degree. Discard those of the opposite class as soon as their deficiency becomes known. Continue the same line of breeding until the excellence sought for has been reached, or at least continue until the standard of milk in the cows has come up to the averages of the herd from which the sires have been chosen. In one sense it would be correct to say that a good dairy herd may be built up from any class of females that are healthy and sound. While that is true, it is also true that to begin such a change on high grades of beef foundation will take a longer time than if the foundation were common females of mixed breeding, but already possessed of milk-giving qualities in a considerable degree. Mixed breeding is no detriment in such a case.

Culling and Discarding

No matter what the line of breeding, where a high standard in dairy qualities is to be reached and maintained, there must be culling and discarding with every generation. Evidences of physical inferiority are sometimes so apparent at birth that the decision to discard such specimens may be made forthwith. As soon as it is known that animals fall below the standard, the eye should not pity, nor the hand spare. They should be sent to the butchers by a short cut at the earliest possible moment.

The Standard to Follow

Every man will ,of course, set his own standard. If he fails to set a standard he is not likely to reach high attainments in his work. Breeds dif-

SENSATIONAL OFFER

30 Days' Free Trial

A New Scientific Invention! Just the churn you need and to prove it we will ship it to you and let you try it 30 days. Don't send a cent until the 30 days are up. If you are not satisfied then, send it back and you will not be out a penny. We'll stand return express charges.

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Simple, compact, convenient. Removes the drudgery of churning-day. Gets all the butter-fat, makes more and better butter. Runs easy; saves effort. Easy to clean.

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1, 2 and 3 yrs old, wt. 500 to 1,200 lbs., Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns, the low-down, blocky kind. We have had no foot and mouth disease in this locality. Can furnish certificate of health with each load. If interested write for prices on kind you want. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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Every farmer is entitled to a copy of Catalog No. 400, showing all the latest and up-to-date Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines. Send today. You will want to keep posted.

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THOUSANDS of farmers now own **International** cream separators. They separate the milk at milking time when it separates best. Once or twice a week they have only the cream to take to the creamery and the fresh, warm skim milk builds up fat, healthy pigs and calves. They save slow and wasteful skimming by hand and save many creamery trips.

International Harvester cream separators—**Lily, Primrose or Dairymaid,** give you longest wear and best service. Experts design International Harvester separators. They build them strong, perfectly adjusted, and easy to operate. Note for example the low supply can, the high skim milk spout, the strong sanitary open-base frame, and such interior perfections as the tool steel spindles, the bronze bushings, the spiral gears, etc.

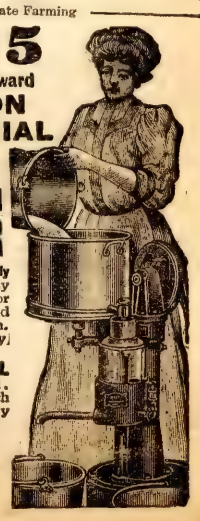
If you will write us we will send you illustrated catalogues telling all about International Harvester separators. If you do not know who sells them we will tell you where they may be seen.

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AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

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Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

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fer in their capacity to produce milk, hence high grades of these will also differ. With no breed of dairy cattle or their grades, however, should the standard be set at less than 6,000 pounds of milk per year, old and young. This is probably considerable more than the amount produced by the average herd in the United States.

Other Things to Do

The animals thus grown must be properly fed to have them grow into high dairy type cows. They must be fed such food as will keep them in a sappy and growthy condition until maturity is reached. They must not be made too fat nor should they ever be lean. Keep strict account of everything. Weigh each cows milk, her feed, etc. This is absolutely necessary.

Figures That Prove

The system outlined above has been carried out by the writer. From a herd of common cows from which $58 worth of milk per year per cow was sold, by using a pure bred sire and by careful selections and keeping strict records we now have a herd from which $146 worth of milk per cow was sold last year and this year they have started off still better.

Summary

The man who wants to get better dairy stock does not have to expend a lot of extra money in the purchase of high priced cows. Let him begin with what he has. There will be some expense in getting a pure bred bull, but if he is unable to get it he had much beetter quit the dairy business than to continue to breed from a mongrel bull. It will not answer to get a high-grade bull, for transmission from such an animal is variable. With a pure bred sire, by careful selection and good care any dairy can be graded up to the highest state of production.

Hog Posts and Oilers

Recently the editor made a trip from Indianapolis to the Northern part of Indiana and return. On this trip we saw many herds of hogs and it was quite a common thing to see some of the hogs rubbing themselves against the fence, a post, a stone or any other object that was available. This brought to mind the hog posts and hog oilers that have recently been added to the list of farm equipment. It also suggested the almost universal need of such an apparatus to gratify the hog's desire to rub itself, but more particularly to relieve it of the cause for the rubbing, which is usually lice, or a scurvy of the skin.

As we said, this is a recent addition to farm apparatus and its value in keeping hogs free from vermin and an unhealthy condition of the skin, consequently keeping them comfortable, when they will eat less feed and thrive more from a given amount of feed, is self-evident to the thoughtful person. We concluded that the reason they are not more generally found on farms is because of the fact that it is not universally known that there is such a thing by which the hogs can automatically keep themselves in good, clean condition. Therefore, we consider it a duty to our readers to bring this matter before them. Peoria, Ill., is headquarters for several factories making hog posts and hog oilers. One company that we know of is the Starbuck Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Ill., which firm will be pleased to send further particulars upon application to any of our readers.

Whinnies and Squeals

The general advice of farm papers is to "spare the heifer calf." The thought, however, is that there is a scarcity of meat, and meat prices are distressingly high. Therefore, why not spare the male calf which is preferred to make a meat animal?

We read in an exchange an expression of a firm belief that more money can be made in cattle raising during the next few years than almost any other line of farming. The great trouble with cattle raising is the uncertainty of price when marketing time comes. Every little while there is a slump in prices and those who market at that time too often lose money on their investment, to say nothing about wages for time employed. Stability of price in the cattle industry is needed just the same as in other branches of farming.

A cow's feed should not be changed abruptly, but there should be a gradual transition from one to another.

Clean cream and clean butter have a very close association with clean hands in milking and a cow's clean udder.

Let us remind our readers again that a pound of butter or butter fat sold from the farm removes very little fertility from the farm, but the hay and grain that was fed to make the pound of butter, if it would have been sold from the farm would have taken with it practically all of the plant food required in its production. Conclusion, feed the hay and grain as far as possible to dairy cattle and sell the milk, cream or butter.

And in passing let us say, before you decide a cow is a "boarder" animal, be sure that she has had a fair chance in feed and treatment to show what she can really do.

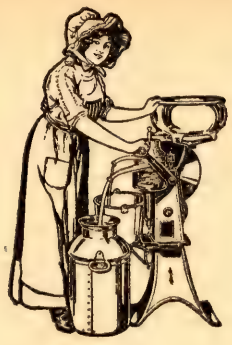
Motor Notes

We have received from The Dart Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Iowa, a catalogue of the Dart Motor trucks. This company specializes in trucks particularly adapted for farm use. They claim for their products efficiency, durability, simplicity and economy, which are the four cardinal elements in a motor truck. They want us to tell readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that a catalogue will be sent to interested parties on request.

A person who has a penchant for figures has figured it out that nearly one and a half million automobiles have been sold in the United States since 1902, when the business may be said to have really begun. The same person ventures the estimate that half a million will be added to this number this year, 1915. Further the party says that nearly one-half of the whole number of automobiles that have been sold were purchased by farmers. If we calculate that all of the automobiles bought by farmers are still in use, and one to a farm, it means that only one farmer in ten possesses a car, and the manufacturers would need to produce over five million more cars to supply one for each farm.

Farmers should take a hint in the marketing of their crops from what the leading manufacutrers of automobiles have done in disposing of their products. For instance, the manufacturers of the Chalmers automoblie have 800 depots and service stations covering the country like a net-work. From these service stations owners of their automobiles can get any repairs and advice quickly on any point that may come up. There are only a little over 3,000 counties in the whole country and we assume that not more than 2,500 of them are agricultural counties. Therefore, the Chalmers company has a service station for about one-third of the counties in the whole country. If farmers would be organized to this extent and have a county organization co-operating through a head office or clearing house for the marketing of their products, they could have such a control of their products and the marketing of them, as to solve the price problem. If one manufacturer of automobiles can afford, and finds it profitable, to have 800 of such stations, why would it not justify the farmers to have the same number of organized units, or in fact, an organized unit in each county?

One of the novel and inspiring attractions at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco is a picture entitled, "A Working Day at the Studebaker Automobile Plant." The painting is done in oil and stands as the Kev-Note of the Studebaker display at the Exposition. The painting is 11½ feet wide by 9½ feet high and weighs half a ton. It was executed in the Hippodrome and Grand Opera House studios in New York.



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REAL economy is never short-sighted. It never confuses PRICE with VALUE.

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You get by far the greatest actual value for your money when you buy a De Laval—BECAUSE a De Laval will give you much better and longer SERVICE than any other cream separator.

From the standpoint of its greater durability alone the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy, and when you also take into consideration its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and less cost for repairs, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is most exhorbitant compared with that of the De Laval.

And there is no reason why you should let its FIRST COST stand in the way either, because the De Laval may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

A De Laval Catalog to be had for the asking tells more fully why the De Laval is the most economical cream separator, or the nearest local De Laval agent will be glad to exlpain this and many other points of De Laval superiority. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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Only $1.50 and you'll wonder how you did without it.

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A child can milk the meanest cow with it. It takes only two seconds to put it on. Anyone can break in a new cow with it absolutely without fear, or harm to the cow. Remember, your gentle cow should also be shackeled because her teat might be sore, or she be frightened, and your milk spilt.

If after one week you are not absolutely satisfied, return it at our expense and receive your money.

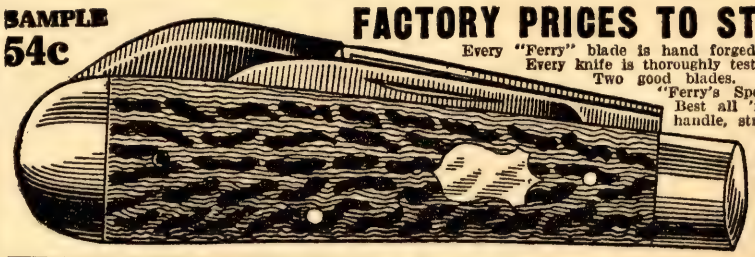
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Tells all about the Blizzard Ensilage Cutter—the original "blower" cutter. Simple and safe—a work eater—small engine runs it—unlimited elevating capacity—lasts for years. Write today for the book.

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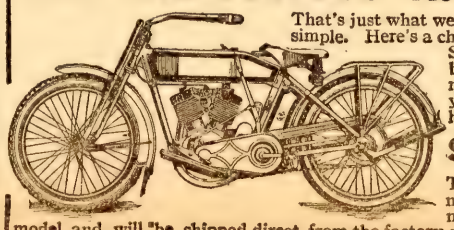
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The 1910 census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.

We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



We give six choice vines, strong and with good roots, as a premium for a year's subscription at 50 cents, and 10 cents extra—60 cents in all.

If you will send a club of 4 subscribers for one year each—$2.00—we will send you 24 vines, or six to each subscriber.

The varieties are:

Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors—black, red and white.

All vines will be sent at proper time to set them, charges paid. Good condition guaranteed.

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FARMERS INTEREST	$3.00
REID'S YELLOW DENT	3.00
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LITTLE RED, O. K. Brand	$9.00
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SWEET CLOVER, Yellow Blossom, per lb.	.20
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SELECT SEED POTATOES	**Per bu.**
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EARLY OHIO	1.20
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Orchard and Garden
Producing and Marketing

Clean Out Your Cellar
By Lincoln Rappleye

Now's the time to clean your cellar,
Make it nice and clean and sweet;
Where you can store
all your victuals,
And be sure they're
fit to eat.
Take a broom and
brush the cob webs
Sweep the floor up
spick and span.
Do a job you will be
proud of,
Clean it just the
best you can.



Sort all the potatoes over,
Apples too, with careful eye;
Do not let any decayed ones,
While you're sorting them, get by.
They are just what breed diseases,
No wonder they cause alarm,
For we all know that decayed fruit,
Is the stuff that does the harm.

How about old boards and rubbish?
Not one minute should they stay,
Gather up all such things quickly,
And with it hasten away.
Open up the door and windows,
Let the ai in fresh and pure.
For we know that God's pure, fresh air,
Almost everything will cure.

Are our minds just like our cellars?
Well then they need cleaning too.
And you need not have me tell you,
Just the things you ought to do.
But just now, this gladsome spring time,
Clean your cellar and your mind.
Happiness will rush upon you,
Joy and peace I know you'll find.

The Buying Clubs
What They Mean to Producers

It is not generally known that there is rapidly developing in this country a new kind of market system for farm products. We refer to the Buying Club in the city.

Such buying usually is of the things that go on the table commonly called the necessaries of life. The purpose is to reduce the cost of living in the city, while they frequently afford a market for produce that otherwise would spoil in the field, or would require to be sold at unfairly low and unprofitable prices.

We may say that the people who are now the handlers of farm products, commission men, brokers, wholesalers and retailers, have forced this new condition. They have allowed the machinery of distribution to become too cumbersome, too unreliable and too expensive, therefore, the producers and consumers were forced to take these steps for their own protection and in self-defense. For instance, there are numerous examples where apples, cherries, pears, peaches, melons, tomatoes, cabbage and other perishable crops could not find a market through the regular established channels, but at the same time, there were dearths of the same things on many markets, and consumers were paying burdensome prices. So we say that the middlemen have forced this condition themselves. We believe we state the truth when we say that the producers and also the consumers would prefer to be relieved of the trouble of direct marketing if they had a system, even though it was operated by a different class of people, that would take the maximum amount of supplies and deliver to the consumers at a reasonable charge for handling. The absence of such a system and the constantly increasing expense of the system in vogue is the reason for the development of the new marketing system.

This paper has recognized the condition, and it has done considerable to bring producers and consumers together. So far, its activities have been confined largely to farmer producers and farmer consumers, because very little of the circulation is in the cities. The express companies also have done much to connect producers and consumers. Any producer can apply to the local express agent, and get a list of the buying clubs in the city, or if the agent has not got them, he will obtain them. Through the local express agent all arrangements can be made for marketing any regular supply of fresh eggs, butter, milk, cream, chicken, ham, bacon, sausage, vegetables, fruits, etc. Express companies want more business, and their agents are ordered to develop business, therefore on request they will find the clubs down in the city, if indeed, they have not listed them already.

As an example of what is being done, we refer to a club in Chicago. This club embraces about 700 families. It buys from producers in several states to the amount of $5,000 to $7,000 of produce monthly. One man gives all his time to buying and distributing. In Nebraska there are several agricultural communities where they have marketing clubs. The sales of fresh eggs by these marketing clubs run on an average of about $4,000 a month the year around, most of the shipments being made direct to buying clubs in the city, some of them going as far away as New York City.

Direct marketing has been developed to quite a large extent by this paper between farmers in different sections of the country. And this kind of business can be developed to practically an unlimited extent.

Sure Crop of Potatoes

This is the way I have raised Irish potatoes for a number of years, and have never missed a good crop: I choose land that is a little rolling or well drained and sloping to the south. I manure this well and plow it in the Fall if that is practical; otherwise early in the spring, plowing the manure under. When it comes time to plant, I take a disk or double shovel and plow and tear the ground up and harrow well. My object is to get the ground and manure thoroughly mixed and in good condition before planting. I then open the ground in furrows about three feet apart, with a 12 or 14 inch shovel plow, making the furrows deep. The cut potatoes are dropped in the furrows and the furrows are then filled with well rotted straw or refuse hay, well tramped on the potatoes. After this with a single turning plow, I cover the potatoes and the straw. If the straw is not all covered it makes no particular difference.

The ground is left this way until the potatoes begin to come up, when a small harrow is run over the rows twice, cutting the top of ridges well, destroying all the weeds. Then after a few days the middles are plowed with a small plow or double shovel, never plowing near enough the potatoes to break or disturb the straw. This kills or covers all weeds again, and keeps the ground loose and in good condition. In about two weeks more the middles are again plowed or cultivated. We then follow with hoes, clearing the rows wherever needed. This is usually the last work that needs to be done in the potatoes. I have never failed to raise a good crop by this plan.—J. W. S.—Arkansas.

Profitable Tomato Growing

Here is my success related for the benefit of UP-TO-DATE FARMING readers in raising tomatoes: My father gave me one-fourth acre of land. My brother covered it with manure and rotted leaves. In the spring I had these turned under. I sowed my tomato seed in the house in boxes and they were ready to set out on April 20th, at which time I had my ground ready for them. I hoed them about May 1st and did some hoeing in the garden every week after that until they were in bloom. After that I pulled the weeds out whenever they came. By the 10th of July I had tomatoes in abundance. Then I began canning them and I canned 325 cans. An aunt of mine canned 75 cans, and I gave our neighbors tomatoes all summer, and in addition to this some went to waste. I sold my tomatoes for enough money to take me to college six months. This summer I am going to raise some potatoes.—Elva E. Brewer, Sturgeon, Ky.

Novel Irrigation Plan

My pa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I read in it about all kinds of gardening methods, so I concluded that I would try and have a garden of my own. As it gets awful hot and dry out here, I thought I would prepare to irregate my garden. I took some old iron pipe that was rusted full of holes, some old eave troughing that pa had discarded, and put it about one foot under the ground in the garden and left a hole at one end so that I could put some water in it to irrigate. I then planted my garden with some cucumbers, tomatoes and one water-melon hill, and one canteloupe hill. Then I carried water through the summer and poured into the hole for underground irrigation. This kept the ground damp where the roots were. Off of my small garden I sold $15.00 worth

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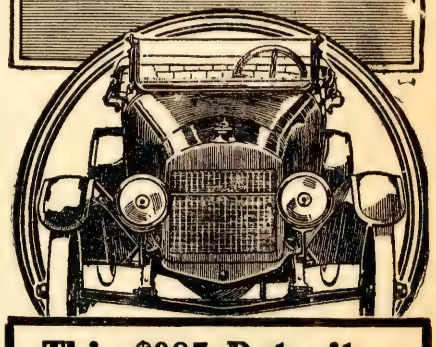
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¶One million bushels of wheat marketed more than the consumptive demand needs breaks the price down on many millions of bushels yet to be marketed. A visible supply of wheat of 50,000,000 bushels easily reduces the price on the whole balance of the crop that farmers have—say 600,000,000 bu.—25 cents a bushel, or $150,000,000. It would cost, say 1c, a bushel a month for farmers to store and insure wheat in any terminal market or $500,000 a month to thus control fifty million bushels. If it would need to be stored six months the cost would be about $3,000,000. But this could be depended on to increase the price of the entire crop $150,000,000.

of cucumbers, $6.00 worth of tomatoes and I had all of the water-melons and canteloupes we wanted to eat.

If farmers and other gardeners would take into account this matter of irregation, there would be no failure of crops to speak of. The amount of ground I cultivated was about one square rod. If it will pay to do this on a small piece of ground, why will it not pay on 1,000 acres. I am 11 years old.—B. C., Kiowa, Kans.

Pickings and Windfalls

The Department of Commerce, Washington, reports that there were imported into this country in the last year, of bananas, $16,000,000 worth; lemons, $5,250,000 worth; olives, $2,500,000 worth; grapes, $1,500,000 worth; pineapples, $1,333,000 worth; currants, $1,250,000 worth; preserved fruits, $1,000,000 worth, and figs, nearly $1,000,000 worth.

A few issues past we published a spraying calendar, and in another issue we published the formulae for making sprays and insecticides. In the middle belt, the time has now arrived for watchfulness and persistency in spraying. Practically every bush or tree that bears fruit should be sprayed, if a good article of fruit is expected.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular giving a list of the boy and girl winners in agricultural contests in the Northern states. The circular says that 147,546 people contested. Of these 48 were prize winners. The names and addresses as well as the crop grown, its yield and the cost and profit are given in the table. In the column of "profits" we find the person making the largest profit was Howard Dalton of Willard, Utah, who grew potatoes and got a yield of 722 bushels on an acre. The cost of growing them was $89.84 and the profit is put down as $285.70. Eloise Carson of Clarinda, Iowa raised 5,318 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre. The cost was $15.51 and the profit is put down as $115.57. Earl Zeller of Cooper, Iowa is reported as having raised 139 bushels of corn on an acre at a cost of $12.15 and it was sold so that the profit was $197.80.

One of the most useful and complete catalogues on spraying, spray pumps, etc., is issued by F. E. Myers & Bros., Ashland, Ohio. The company will be glad to send a copy to any of our readers who apply and who are interested in such things.

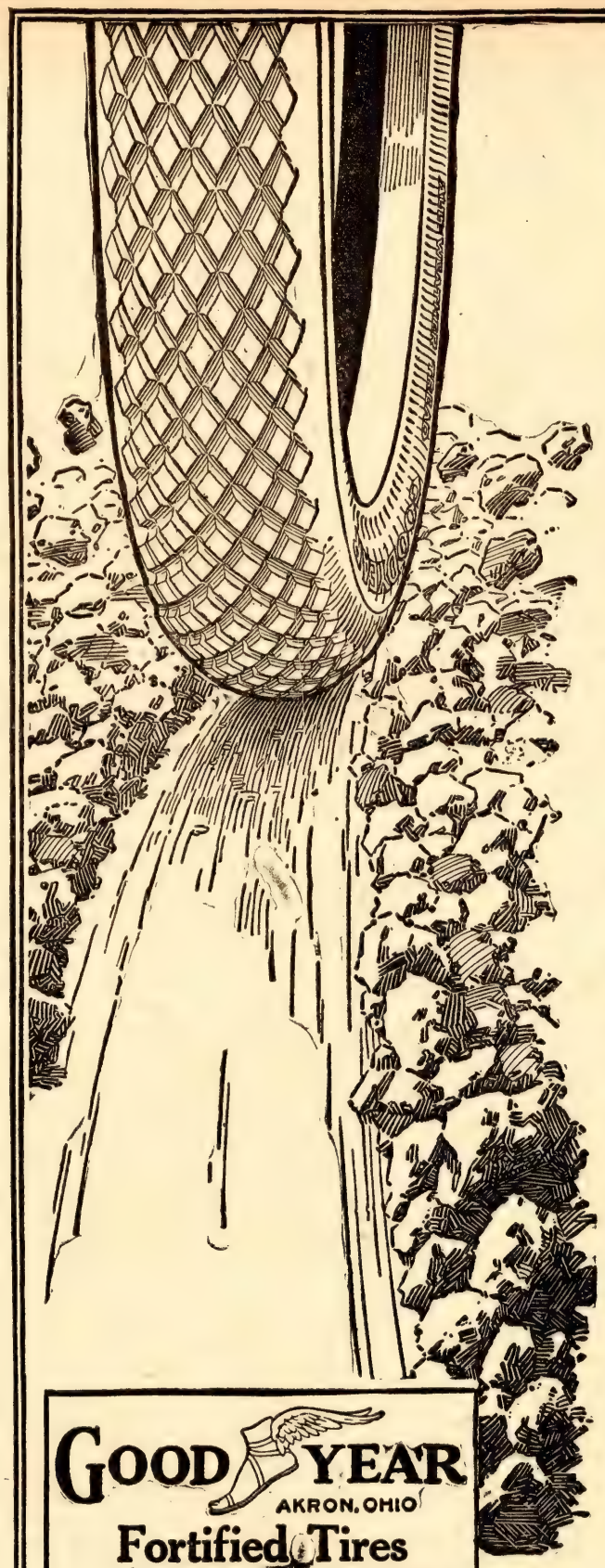
In the middle section it is not too late to provide for a garden, if indeed provision has not already been made. UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S free seed distribution will help out very much in treating the garden to the best varieties of vegetables while it also contains a few varieties of great merit to the farmer for field crops.

Second only to the vegetable garden are small fruits that may be had on each country place. The little effort to keep them clean and prune the bushes, or if strawberries, to set a new patch once a year should not prevent having such healthful necessities.

Everybody likes the early vegetables the best. We advise taking a little chance on late frost, which may not come, in order to gain earliness if the crop escapes the frost.

Remember in your farm operations this year that a mulch holds moisture and prevents the ground from baking hard. There are several kinds to use, but the one kind that is in unlimited supply is the dust mulch that can be made to order as desired.

Each farm home that lacks a bed of asparagus, also of rhubarb and a little patch of horseradish, should supply the deficiency this spring. Once started they will be permanent, and multiplied times justify the little expense and time consumed.



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Blowouts due to wrinkled fabric have been ended by our "On-Air" cure. That process, used by us alone, costs us $450,000 yearly.

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Calliopsis,	Four O'clock,	Chrysanthemums,	Weather Plant,
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THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

Seasonable Work for April

YOU should do the bulk of your hatching this month if you keep the American breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds. The smaller varieties, Leghorns, Anconas, Campines, do fully as well if they come out of the eggs, in May. The March hatched chicks will need careful feeding, the setting hens require some of your time and the breeding stock should be carefully watched lest it get out of condition. So you will find the closing days of April busy ones.

Hatching

The incubator this month can be handled more openly. When you turn the eggs you need not be so careful as to chilling them. The door of the machine ought to be closed as soon as you get the egg tray out of the machine but you need not hurry in turning the eggs. If you are using the good old hens to incubate you need not seek the warm corner to place her and the eggs. She will safely cover more eggs now and can be given from 13 to 15 eggs. If beyond this number she is likely to get an egg at a time outside her range and warmth and fail to hatch the chicks as you expect.

The Laying and Breeding Stock

The old birds need all the range you can give them. It may not be much but let it be all you can spare. The laying hens may not increase the number of eggs much, but the quality of the product will be improved. The breeding stock will surprise you if they can have larger range especially if the bigger run includes a few trees. The surprise will come in the autumn when you see the more sturdy chicks that have come from the well-yarded pen. Let up some on the fattening foods and fill in with more green food and wheat. The hens and pullets will becoming broody and much fattening food will not be good for those that you wish to continue laying. If you want the hens for sitters let the corn go into them until they wean their chicks. Open up the houses day and night. There is less wind than in winter and the air in the houses will change less rapidly if you do not open up the windows and cloth covered windows. The litter and dropping boards should be cleaned often to prevent any breeding places for lice and vermin. Plenty of grit, oyster shells and charcoal should be kept before the hens all the time as in winter. Keep plenty of fresh water before them and keep their drinking vessels clean.

The Nests

The nests of the laying house have been in use for six months. Give them a thorough cleaning this month. Whitewash will help to sweeten and new hay will make them perfect and free from vermin. If your laying pens have nests of orange boxes, it is very good judgment to cut them into kindling wood for the kitchen and put new ones in for the hens. Whatever you use for nests do not make them the permanent part of the house. Have them movable, cheap, quickly cleaned and kept free from mites, as well as of such character as to be thrown away without loss.

Chick Feeds

Be careful in feeding corn products to the small chicks. Sound corn is one of the best foods. Spoiled corn is one of the most dangerous foods. Don't feed stale chick food. Don't feed chick food that is musty or that contains cracked grains that appear bluish or greenish in color. Such food is poisonous to chicks. Chick food should be fresh and should be made of only small grains.

Home Made Chick Food

If you have difficulty in buying good chick food that you know is alright better get a small grinding mill and make your own chick food at home. You can make a good chick food by grinding together the following mixture: one part hard, old yellow corn, three parts hard whole wheat, three parts heavy, clipped oats and one part heavy, sound barley. Mix by measure and grind together to coarse chick food size. There will be a good many hulls and quite a little meal in the mixture. Feed it all in a feed box or hopper. Chicks will eat it greedily and it is good for them.

Confinement Dangerous

At first it is a good plan to keep the mother hen confined and let the chicks run. After they get big and strong enough to stand following the mother's footsteps on long county strolls it is well enough to let mother and brood range at will, provided conditions permit and the neighbors don't object. As a rule rather close confinement for the brood hen and quite liberal enclosed range for the brood chicks is best. Don't keep brooder chicks confined too long in the brooder. Much depends upon the season and on the weather. In mild warm weather they can be taught to use an outdoor run of small size by the second day in the brooder. In cold or stormy weather they may have to be confined to the brooder for the first week. But be sure to get them out on the ground soon and teach them as early as possible to go in and out of the brooder as sensible chicks should.

Droopy Wings

There are many causes given for droopy wings in Leghorn chicks. Whatever it is that causes it, it is a fact that long wing feathers grow at the expense of the body, which does not make the growth it should. When the wing feathers begin to develop it is a good plan to clip off the ends of them, thus preventing further growth. The theory is that clipping wings will turn the growth back to the body, the same as is the case when pruning a tree. Droopy wings usually develop where the chicks have been kept too warm and the ration has been poorly balanced. A ration lacking in protein, mineral matter and green feed will almost invariably bring on droopy wings.

Deformed Chicks

It is a mistake to allow the deformed and puny chicks to live and undertake to raise them. We know from experience that it takes nerve to kill them outright, but it is not right, either on the part of the owner or the chickens to permit these weaklings to live longer than is necessary to pick them out. For once try disposing of all these runts and cripples right from the start and see if you don't have a better and more even lot of chicks than you ever raised before. You will have less trouble from bowel trouble among the chicks if this matter of selection was carried out promptly and thoroughly as soon as the hatch comes off.

Cleaning Up

Have you cleaned up around the hen yards yet? This should be done every spring. If the run is not plowed, the ground should be turned over. The soil gets very filthy and poisonous when it lays year after year and hens kept running over it. Even if the poultry is not yarded there is always a certain space around the buildings where the hens stay a great deal of the time, and this spot gets in bad shape and needs purifying in someway. A lot of rubbish, boards, old worn out farming tools lying around the poultry house looks bad. Clean up now.

Cleaning the Incubator

Clean out the incubator after each hatch. Wash trays and burlaps with a solution of one gill of commercial creolin in two gallons of soft water and spray the interior of the machine with the same solution. Dry out well before using. Some are successful with machines that are positively filthy, but it is always best to keep on the safe side and prevent trouble rather than invite it. Every now and then the man who runs filthy incubators slips up and loses a big hatch of valuable chicks because of this neglect. Better keep things clean and enjoy the benefits of that "ounce of prevention".

An Example of Direct Marketing

We have frequently advised readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to market eggs direct, either individually to nearby central markets, or collectively in larger quantities to distant markets, should such markets afford better prices.

We find an example of what can be done along this line at Cross Plains, Texas. The farmers surrounding that community have been marketing their eggs direct. Sometimes they ship to New York City and sometimes they ship to San Francisco, Cal. It is stated that an average of 36,000 eggs are shipped each week. One car recently shipped to San Francisco sold for $1,608.00 after paying all expenses. So profitable is the eggs business proving for these farming that they are to a considerable extent reducing their acreage in cotton.

Pickings and Scratchings

In this latitude April should see all of the chicks hatched that are expected to be laying pullets next winter. After April there is a question whether the pullets will mature to the point of beginning laying in the fall, in which case they are not apt to lay many eggs during the winter.

An excellent plan is to select those hens that come off of the roost first in the morning and go to roost last in the evening and put them in the pen where the eggs for hatching are laid. With these hens put the cock who is "boss" of the flock. This is the best way to raise a vigorous, producing flock of chickens.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 775 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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50 Varieties Chickens; Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red Turkeys; Toulouse, Embden, African, China Geese; Pekin, Rouen, Muscovy, Indian Runner Ducks; Bantams; Guineas. Incubators and Brooders. Catalog 2c. Theodore Franz, Box 98, Mankato, Minn.

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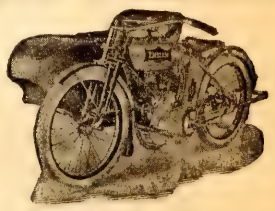
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11½ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 17½c. a rod for 47-in. stock fence; 26c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.45. Catalog free.
INTERLOCKING FENCE CO
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The Fastest, Strongest and Most Powerful MOTORCYCLE

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Emblem Mfg. Co.
Angola, N. Y.

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Out of work? Got a lot of spare time? Handling a poor line now? We want an active man or woman in each town to open an agency for our famous

NON-ALCOHOLIC FOOD FLAVORS

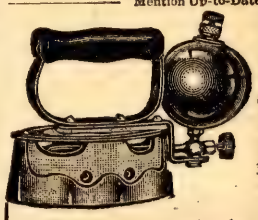
Colors, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc. Over 100 different varieties. Flavors put up in tubes, not bottles. Fast sellers, steady repeaters. Every home a customer. Commissions paid in real money—$4, $6, $8, $10 a day. Little or no capital required. Experience unnecessary. Full instructions for beginners. Fine light sample case furnished. Write for full particulars FREE



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AGENTS 100% PROFIT

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Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.
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Distributors Wanted Good Pay; Steady Work; giving away packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder with our Soaps, etc. No capital or experience needed. R. WARD & CO., 222 Inst. Pl., Chicago

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Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.
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Boudoir CAP

AX45. This beautiful New Spring Style Boudoir Cap is made of fine quality soft finish fancy figured lawn in light colors. Made full head size with wide turn back, trimmed with scalloped edge heavily embroidered. Adjustable elastic band in the back.

This is a special value and a new design for Spring and Summer wear. Send us your order today for one of these charming Boudoir Caps. You are certain to be more than pleased with this bargain. Our special price only 10c, postage 1c extra—11c in all.

Be sure to write today for FREE copy of Kresge's Katalog containing over 3,000 bargains in useful and practical 5 and 10c merchandise. We guarantee to please you or return your money. All orders shipped promptly.

Our References: Any Bank in the World and millions of customers

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Total cost only **$7.50** by Our 7 MONTHS TIME Purchase Plan

to prove to you that this magnificent Royal has the Sweetest, Purest, Loudest and Clearest tone—

to prove to you that it is as large and handsome as the trust machines that sell at $25.00—

to prove to you that it has the strongest motor, the best reproducer and tone arm and the most ingenious devices to start, stop and control the music.

Shipped with a supply of 10-inch double disc records of your selection, so you can enjoy the finest entertainments for one whole month. Return the outfit **AT OUR EXPENSE** if for any reason you do not wish to keep it. Drop a postal for our big list of unsolicited testimonials, record book and other literature. They are free.

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Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Pimples, and all skin eruptions. Immediate relief in Itching Piles, Ringworm, Sunburn, etc.

Price 50c. at all Druggists

Send for sample and book, "Health and Beauty."

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 1730 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa.

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New Feather Beds only $5.40

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 4516 Greensboro, N. C

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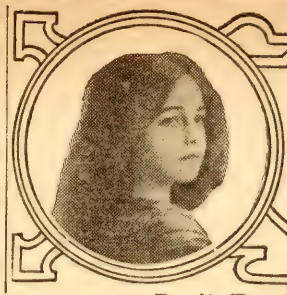


3 big dolls given away

Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything.

JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED

and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Don't Trouble

There's a saying old and rusty,
But as good as any new:
'Tis "Never trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles you."

Don't you borrow sorrow;
You'll surely have your share;
He who dreams of sorrow
Will find that sorrow's there.

If care you've got to carry,
Wait it's at the door,
For he who runs to meet it
Takes up the load before.

If minding will not mend it,
Then better not to mind;
The best thing is to end it;
Just leave it all behind.

Then don't you trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles you;
You'll only double trouble
And trouble others, too.

Polishing the Big Front Yard

IN THE days when "Pinafore" was young, an old lady who heard a good deal sung about "polishing up the handle of the big front door," sagely remarked that if people paid less attention to polishing up the handle of the big front door and more to polishing up the big front yard, they would make better citizens; and we are inclined to think that she was right; for we are of those who believe that even the cleaning up and keeping tidy the front door-yard has much to do with good citizenship. It all has its bearing on the home-life in which is found that which makes for right living or for lawlessness, for good citizens or for bad.

An unkempt, untidy door-yard tells its own story of those who abide in the home. No comments are needed. In like manner does a neat, well-kept yard tell its story.

If leaves have been allowed to lie on the ground all winter, it is now time to thoroughly rake them up, to pick up the "odds and ends" that somehow find their way into the yard during the winter, and to trim the rose-bushes and other flowering shrubs. If we are without rose-bushes, let us make a big effort this season to get a few. They will be a perpetual joy and comfort during the entire season, if we select those that blossom often.

If father or the boys have been so careless as to make a wood-yard in front and the chips cover the ground, let the little children gather them up and burn them, and make flower beds in their stead.

Any one can raise petunias, and they are a constant delight to the passer-by no less than to the family. A five cent package will give enough plants to fill two good-sized, circular beds that will blossom until the snow comes. Silk poppies and bachelor buttons planted together are very easy to raise and make a fine display; and a row of sweet peas, if in rich ground and well watered, will give unlimited pleasure with their beauty and fragrance. A little patch devoted to the old fashioned yellow marigold also adds great beauty to the yard, and it is not too late for the planting of any of these flowers. Then there are the beautiful flowers from bulbs that our publisher has offered to readers as rewards for subscribers. There will be no failure with such.

We have spoken only of flowers which are very inexpensive and so easy to raise that the little children can take care of them if the mother is too busy, and even the hard-working father and the growing boys will take pride and delight in the front door-yard when they are greeted morning and night by the wealth of bright blossoms that adorn it.

Open A Bank Account

IN THESE days of Savings Bank Accounts, when any amount, no matter how small, may be deposited, every mother and child should have a bank account.

In many of the local banks as small a sum as five cents a week may be deposited, and a certificate given in return stating that at the end of the year, if wanted, the entire amount, together with interest, may be drawn at Christmas.

In many schools, both in town and country, the children are taught to practice rigid economy with their nickels and pennies in order to open a School Bank Account, and it is surprising the interest that is taken in it and the friendly spirit of rivalry that grows out of the desire to own the largest bank account. The constant expenditure of small amounts for gum and candy encourage a spend-thrift spirit to say nothing of the injurious effect such things have on the health.

The mother has many places to put her small bit of change; but even out of very limited means, she can save a little each day to add to her own personal account and as the months slip by and the small store increases, she will experience a satisfaction that is worth many sacrifices. Try it.

Kitchen Lore

SEE TO it that the kitchen is well-lighted and equally well-ventilated. Do not paper the walls as the steam loosens the paper. Better use a good paint of some light, durable color and paint the ceiling white. A damp cloth on the broom may be used to keep the surface clean.

Cover the floor with linoleum, which is somewhat expensive at first, but in the end is the cheapest covering one can have as it is easily cleaned and durable.

The curtains should be of simple, inexpensive, white goods that can be frequently washed.

Screen all the windows and outside doors. If possible have a screened porch, vine covered, where in summer, the meals may be served, and where one can rest and read or sew.

Have an iron sink. It will not absorb moisture or greese, is durable and easily cleaned. Openings to all pipes should be screened. Protect the front of the sink by a planed and painted board to avoid getting iron rust on one's clothes. The wall back of the sink should be protected by a sheet of zinc.

Put a shelf above the sink where may be kept the soap, washing powders and brush.

For the Child's Sake

FATHERS and mothers work and save and deny themselves for the benefit of their offspring, consoling themselves with the hope that when the little ones are grown up their reward will come. But it too often happens that when sons and daughters reach the age



The New "Fireless" Oven

Get the latest NEW PERFECTION *Wick Blue Flame Cook Stove* this spring and you will have not only a splendid efficient range but also a fireless cook stove—the easiest and most convenient one ever invented.

The secret is in the patented insulated oven, that keeps in the heat, saves fuel and keeps the kitchen cool.

By adjusting the flame you can have the quick heat you want for fast baking, or the slow, steady kind needed for baking bread and roasting.

Seal the oven and turn off the flame and you have a "fireless" which saves all the trouble and the inconvenience of the old-fashioned kinds, while doing their work better.

The illustration shows this beautiful range. Notice the cabinet top for warming dishes—how much space there is behind the burners for keeping food hot.

For a small sum additional you can have the wonderful NEW PERFECTION Broiler shown on the right hand burner. It broils on both sides at once, improving tenderness and flavor without disagreeable smoke and odor.

This new "fireless cooker" range is moderate priced. It burns clean, cool, convenient, economical oil, which saves you the labor of working with wood and coal and dirty ashes, as well as the misery of a furnace-like kitchen.

It comes in two sizes, but No. 7, illustrated, is the more popular. Your dealer will show it to you. Ask for the NEW PERFECTION *Wick Blue Flame Cook Stove* and look for the triangle trademark. ***For best results use Perfection Oil.*** 72-page cook book FREE for five 2-cent stamps to pay for mailing.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) **Chicago, Ill.**

(293)

SUGAR 25 lbs 98¢

25 lbs. best Granulated Cane Sugar for 98c when ordered with other money-saving Larkin Groceries, such as flour, coffee, tea, canned vegetables, dried vegetables, ham, bacon, fish, cereals, crackers, preserved fruits, relishes, confectionery; laundry and toilet supplies of all kinds.

GROCERY BOOK FREE

Send a letter or postal today for your free copy. Just say, "Send me free a copy of Grocery Book No. 9933"

Larkin Co. BUFFALO, N. Y.

No. 88

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

A $3 Percolator



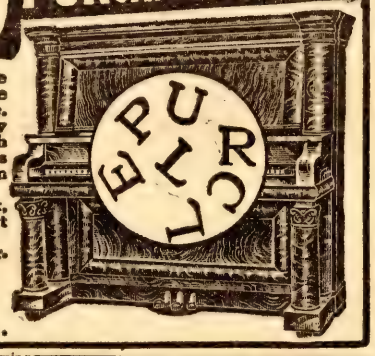
To introduce our fine line of pure spun Aluminum ware into the best homes where real good coffee is appreciated, we'll send this beautiful $3.00 Aluminum Percolator by parcel post, prepaid, for $2.00. Money-back guarantee. Write for it today.

$2.00 POST PAID

Ky. Aluminum Ware Co., Box 501, Carrollton, Ky.

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GIVEN $150 PURCHASE BOND



The circle contains the letters used in spelling the name of a high-grade piano. The first three letters are P.U.R. Arrange the other letters to complete the name.

We are offering this Purchasing Bond to apply only as part payment on the purchase of one of our high grade Pianos, in order to secure the names of families who have no instrument so we can interest them in our method of Factory to-Home-selling.

We will send you the Bond, Free Trial Order Blank, Catalogues and full particulars regarding our great money-saving-plan to Piano Buyers.

Answer must be in our office within 90 days from date of this paper.

ADVERTISING AGENT
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DEPT. 79 CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

HARTMAN'S SPECIAL FARM CREDIT PLAN

We want you to learn how satisfying and how easy it is to furnish the entire home or to secure odd pieces of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Draperies, etc., from this mammoth Hartman institution—America's greatest homefurnishing concern—which has originated the most liberal, most practical, fair and square Farm Credit Plan exclusively for the benefit of all who depend upon crops or live stock for income.

Pay In 6, 9 and 12 Months
NO INTEREST CHARGED

No other house is able to offer such a liberal credit plan, enabling every farm dweller to take advantage of Hartman's tremendous bargains.

Rock Bottom Prices Our $10,000,000 purchasing power affords the greatest money-saving opportunities ever offered you.

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You are not required to send any references—no red tape—everything confidential—no interest to pay—no mortgage. We extend to you a wide open, helpful credit account—ask no security—no guarantee. No salesmen—no collectors.

Order From This Advertisement Items shown here are only merest suggestions of more than 8,000 wonderful bargains in our mammoth catalog. Order one or all. Use 30 days in your own home—if unsatisfactory return and Hartman will pay freight both ways. Could anything be fairer?

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The most interesting Homefurnishing Goods Catalog you ever saw. Send name on a postal for a FREE copy today.

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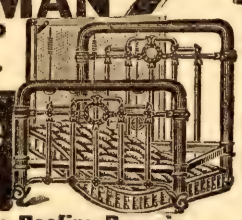
No. MH110 $3.45

Comfortable Rocker Bargain
Big solid oak Rocker, golden finish, upholstered "Imperial" Spanish brown leather on seat and back. Seat has 4 springs and is stuffed with tow and cotton. Front and back posts handsomely carved. Seat front plaited; back button tufted. Strong posts and runners.



No. MH119 $5.75

No Money In Advance
Washing Machine Bargain
No. MH119. Large galvanized iron finish tub; can be folded inside iron stand when desired. Won't warp, shrink or swell. Capacity nearly 17 gals. of water; holds six bed sheets. Cypress cover and wringer board. Ball bearing, direct motion agitator. Will clean anything. Black enameled steel frame; detachable from tub. Guaranteed 6 years against defects. Directions accompany each machine **$5.75**



No Reference Required

No Money In Advance
Complete Bed Outfit Bargain
No. MH113. Consisting of 1 1-16 in. continuous post iron bed with 5-16 in. fillers in artistic design, 57½ ins. high; all-metal steel support springs, cotton fibre filled mattress. White, Pea Green or Vernis Martin. Full size only..... **$9.89**

Hercules Roofing Bargain
Hercules Never-Leak Flint Surface Reversible Roofing. Outlasts any other roofing, will not leak, dry out or crack. Adds to appearance of any building. Of exceptionally high quality—best long fibre wool felt and pure asphalt. Coated one side with fine flint sand. Lay either side to weather. Each roll complete, 32 in. wide, contains 108 sq. ft. Nails and cement included. We control entire output and guarantee it. Don't buy roofing anywhere until you send for samples and make comparisons, or order direct from this advertisement.



No. MH117. 1 Ply, Weight 35 lbs. Guaranteed. Per roll...**$0.95**
No. MH117. 2 Ply, Weight 45 lbs. Guaranteed. Per roll...**$1.25**
No. MH117. 3 Ply, Weight 55 lbs. Guaranteed. Per roll...**$1.58**



Guaranteed Mixed Paint Bargain
Rexkote Ready Mixed Paint is made of best and purest ingredients, to give unusual satisfaction. We guarantee Rexkote to spread easier, cover more surface, make a better finish and last longer than any other paint regardless of brand or price. Order from this advertisement—our guarantee protects you. Send for free paint book and color card.
No. MH118. House Paint. All colors and shades. Per gal...**$1.02**
No. MH118. Barn Paint. All colors and shades. Per gal.....**68c**
No. MH118. Roof Paint. Black only. Per gallon..... **52c**



To Live Long

MOST of us desire long life. How to attain it is thus briefly stated by a famous physician who says that we all ought to be able to live one hundred years if we abide by these rules of health which he lays down:

1. Eight hours' sleep every night. 2. Sleep on your right side. 3. Keep your bedroon window open. 4. Have a mat at your bedroom door. 5. Keep your bed from the wall. 6. No cold bath in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body. 7. Exercise before breakfast. 8. Eat little meat, and be sure that it is well cooked. 9. Drink no milk. (This applies to adults only.) 10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells which destroy disease germs. 11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy the cells that combat disease. 12. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms, for they carry disease germs. 13. Live in the country if you can. 14. Watch the three D's—drinking-water, damp and drains. 15. Have change of occupation. 16. Take frequent and short holidays.

To Remove Tan

These are the days when open-air advocates are taking on a rich coat of tan and freckles. Should they care to remove it they will find no better ally than lemon. In fact lemons should find their way to every dressing-table for they are an excellent bleach.

Wash the face to remove all dust, and cutting a lemon in two, use one-half as one would a swab or pad, going over the entire face. Let it dry a few minutes, wash it off, and again apply it in the same way, leaving it on for a half hour in the daytime or all night.

Simple and Effective

Buttermilk is one of the cheapest and best beautifiers that we have. After washing the face and hands, bathe them thoroughly in good fresh buttermilk, leaving it on during the night and when possible, applying it several times during the day. It both softens and whitens.

Household Helps

SALT sprinkled on the bottom of the oven will keep cakes from burning.

TO REMOVE fruit stains from the hands, rub them with the juice of a tomato.

MILK will not turn sour if a teaspoonful of fine salt be added to every quart.

WRAP boiled or roasted meat that is to be used in a moist cloth to make it more tender.

TO MAKE GLASSWARE clear and sparkling, add a little washing blue to the soapsuds when washing.

NEVER cover the pan in which fish is being cooked. To do so will make the fish soft, and spoil the firm quality so desirable.

WHEN USING a sewing machine, if the thread breaks easily, soak spool and all in water for about two minutes.

WHEN PREPARING onions, turnips, and carrots for cooking, cut across the fiber, as this makes them more tender when cooked.

IN CLEANING clothes with gasoline the ring left around the part cleaned can be removed by steaming it over the teakettle.

AFTER filling a lamp with kerosene, dampen a cloth with vinegar and rub the reservoir till quite dry. This will prevent the lamp from sweating.

IF NEW TINWARE is rubbed over with fresh lard, then thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used, it will never rust afterward, no matter how much it is put into water.

WHEN it is necessary to pour boiling water into a tumbler or glass cup put in a teaspoon first, and there will be no danger of the glass cracking.

WHEN washing colored or patterned materials in which the colors may run, one teaspoonful of blueblack ink added to the tub of water will set the colors once for all.

A SURE and simple method of testing all canned foods is to press the bottom of the tin with the thumb. If it makes a noise like a machine oil-can when it is pressed, the tin is not air-tight, and the contents, therefore, are unfit for use.

SOAP improves with keeping, so it should be bought in large quantities. Before storing it, however, it is well to cut the bars into convenient pieces, for this is most easly done when it is soft. The cutting may be done with a piece of string or wire more easily than with a knife.

When a person's clothes are on fire, quiet, swift action is the only hope for giving help. Swiftly throw something woolen all around the patient and roll him over and over on the floor. If nothing woolen is at hand, use a heavy couch-cover, comfortable or anything that will at once smother the flames. If nothing of this kind is available, use water.

If near the house you have any small outbuildings that need dressing up, and cannot see your way clear to paint them, plant around them Wild Cucumber seeds.

Buy It Now!

and Send Coupon (below) for your **FREE** Copies of the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins

ORDER NOW the stylish summer clothes you and your family must have this season. *Buy At Once* and help put thousands of unemployed people to work. The "Standard" is keeping a score of factories busy making the season's most beautiful garments and because of our enormous contracts, our prices are even lower than ever before.

The new Summer Bulletin offers you these lovely clothes—offers you the most unusual money-saving bargains and will astonish you with its handsome, entirely new fashions. No one can afford to miss this opportunity. Clip and mail at once coupon (below) for your **FREE** copy of the new Bulletin.

BUY NOW. You'll benefit by the savings represented in the exceptionally low "Standard" prices and the pleasure you'll derive in wearing the best summer styles. Now, mail us the FREE Bulletin Coupon (or send postal) today.

Exceptionally Lovely Figured Voile Dress $2.99
Good $5.00 value



In Women's Misses' and Junior Sizes

9 ND 299 M—Charming new dress of exquisitively dainty, serviceable, Figured Voile; comes in white with novel black, blue, green or lavendar patterns. A lovely effect is displayed in the white organdie yoke and "flare" collar, and the rich draped black silk messaline girdle and trimmings; buttons and braid-loops finish the front closing. Stunning, full, box-pleated skirt. *(Women's sizes 34 to 44 Bust and 40-in. lengths; Misses' 14 to 18 years, 38-in. lengths and Juniors' 13 to 17 years, 33 to 36-in. lengths.)*

This $5.00 dress postpaid in the U. S. . . **$2.99**

Satisfaction Guaranteed or your Money Back

Splendid Linene Outfit 1.99
Duster and Hood

NCC199M—One of the season's most remarkable money-saving offers. A real bargain in a stylish automobile or driving outfit. Becomingly modelled and splendidly made of good quality Tan LINENE. Correct 52-inch coat, fashioned with comfortable, required fullness and smartly trimmed with pretty cadet blue banding on collar and cuffs; large combination buttons provide an appropriate finish and are also used in closing. Pretty matched "Billie Burke" hood, a great favorite where comfort and becomingness are desired. *(Sizes 32 to 44 Bust).*

Both coat and hood, special, postpaid in the U. S.,

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Send me FREE the **"Standard" Bargain Bulletin.**

Name.....

Street or R. F. D......

P. O...... *State*.....

Tested and Tasted Recipes

CELERY, PINEAPPLE AND NUT SALAD—Remove the slices from a can of sliced pineapple and cut in small cubes. Cut an equal quantity of tender celery into small pieces, sprinkle with lemon juice and stand in a cool place until chilled. Add one-fourth of a cup of blanched and chopped almonds or pistachio nuts to a cup of mayonnaise dressing, and use sufficient dressing to thoroughly mix with the celery and pineapple. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish if desired with more chopped nuts.

APPLE PUFF PUDDING—Peel, core and fill with sugar six or eight small apples of good tart flavor. Bake slowly. When done put them to cool in a pretty serving dish. Beat the whites of two eggs, adding a pinch of cream of tartar and three teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar; heap one or two spoonfuls on each apple, put in the oven and brown lightly. Make a soft, sweet custard from the yolks of the two eggs and pour this over the apples when ready to serve.

PUMPKIN PATTIES—These patties may take the place of the Thanksgiving pumpkin pies. To one pint of stewed and sifted pumpkin add one teaspoonful of salt, one pint of rich milk, three eggs well beaten, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and mace, one of ginger and one-half cupful of sugar. Beat thoroughly together and pour into patty pans which have been lined with good pastry.

CRANBERRY JELLY—Boil one quart of cranberries and one cup of water in a covered dish for five or six minutes. Press through a fine sieve. Stir in two cups of sugar. When the sugar is melted turn into a mold and set aside in a cool place. The next day the jelly will be firm and at its best. Do not boil after the sugar is added.

MOCHA CREAM CAKE—Cream well together one cupful of butter and two cupfuls and a half of fine granulated sugar. Beat thoroughly together six eggs. Mix and sift four cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-third of a teaspoonful of salt. To the butter mixture add alternately some of the beaten eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, and the flour. When all are added beat hard for ten minutes then bake in three layers. For the filling scald one pint of milk, add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch and a pinch of salt mixed to a paste with a little cold milk and cook and stir frequently for fifteen minutes. Add quickly three eggs beaten with one scant cupful of sugar and one-half of a cupful of strong drip coffee. Stir constantly until thickened, take from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and put between the cake layers when cooled.

SPICE CAKE—Take three-fourths cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two and one-half cups of flour, one cup of raisins, three-fourths cup of citron, one teaspoonful each of clove, nutmeg, cinnamon and vanilla.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

PREMIUM GLADIOLI

GLAOILI are the easiest grown of all flowers. Bulbs can be planted from time the ground becomes fairly warm until three months before frost may be expected. In the latitude of Indianapolis this will be from May 1 to July 1. The flowers are produced on large spikes like shown in the illustration, and range in colors from white to crimson and blue of all shades and beautiful markings. A bed of gladiolus is a sight to call forth great admiration. As a flower to cut they scarcely have an equal, as they can be cut when the first bloom appears at the bottom of the spike and placed in water when all the buds will open, thus a beautiful, continuous bouquet can be had in any place desired. Hardly any flower will be more appreciated by the receiver because of the long continuance of the bouquet and consequently the constant reminder of the giver. Gladiolus bulbs are very plentiful this season because Holland, where immense quantities of bulbs are grown, is shut off from its trade in some of the warring nations, and its surplus is sent to America. Because of the plentifulness and cheapness we have prepared to offer our subscribers a bargain such as was never made before and probably never will be again.



Our Offer *Send us 50 cents for a new subscriber, or to extend your own time one year and we will send you one pound of choice named varieties of gladioli, mixed, postpaid. Also you will then be at liberty to take as many more pounds as you want at ONLY 18 CENTS a pound, postpaid. The only exception is that if you live as far away as Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, the Dakotas, Florida or the New England States, you must send 5 cents a pound more for extra postage.*

Understand This: If you send 50 cents now for a new subscription or to extend your own time a year we will send you one pound of the bulbs, and you can have as many more pounds as you want at only 18 cents a pound, while our supply lasts, including postage, except very distant places, as above, you must send 23 cents for a pound. The gladioli bulbs we will send will be medium to large size, 20 to 30 to a pound. All guaranteed to bloom. Choice named varieties mixed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tell your neighbors, but they are not entitled to bulbs on your subscription. Let them subscribe, too.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — Cut off and Send — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

GLADIOLUS BULBS PREMIUM

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

I send $..... for..... subscription and you will please send me the premium of.....lbs. of gladioli bulbs, as offered.

My Name..... P. O.....

R. R..... State..... Write if New or Renewal.....

Attach paper if you send a club.

What is Now the Fashion

Up-to-Date Fashions

The main novelties in the fashions of the present season are found in skirts, although there are also changes of importance in waists.

The first feature to attract our attention is the increased width at the lower edge and this has been noticeable for some time past. The upper part of the skirt is also fuller than formerly, but not in all models.

Tailored skirts show many pleated arrangements and these seem to place the volume of material at the edges of the dress leaving the front and back flat. In tailored skirts alse we find more pleats than other forms of decoration.

Pleated sections are placed at the sides and are then pressed very flat, so that they are hardly to be seen except when the wearer walks and the new swinging step that can be adopted develops whatever fullness there may be in a skirt.

Fashions of the Hour

If we are to be really up to date we must pay particular attention to the details of our dress. In waists and skirts and coats there are so many small things which go to mark the novelty or the antiquity of a model that the "trifles" must be the redeeming feature.

In the waists the fullness is now placed at the shoulder, at least it is here that the material is gathered and generally in the front only, as fullness in the back gives a round shouldered appearance.

This has an exception in fullness placed below a very deep yoke and yokes are a feature of both waists and skirts. In these models we find the lower part usually quite full and shirred at the top all around.

Wherever possible a vest is used or at least a chemisette. This breaks the straight lines of a waist and also gives us an opportunity for the use of a second material, using white to tone down a color which may not always be becoming to the face.





7145—CHILDREN'S ROMPERS. This is a one piece garment. The neck is round with band trimming, the sleeves short and the closing of the garment is in the back. A narrow belt marks the waistline. The pattern 7145 is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years.

7170—LADIES' CORSET COVER. This very original garment is slipped on over the head, the neck being large enough for this purpose. The lower edge of the front is gathered and tabs from the sides fasten in the back. The pattern 7170 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7164—CHILD'S DRESS. In this novel frock we have a garment which is slipped on over the head, the opening in front being only a few inches long. The two piece skirt is joined to the lower edge of the blouse. The pattern 7164 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7152—LADIES' DRESS. This serviceable frock has a plain blouse, with a collar of moderate size at the neck, which is somewhat open. The sleeves are plain and may be long or short. The skirt is cut in three gores. The pattern 7152 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7163—MISSES' SKIRT. A very smart walking skirt is provided in the model. It has a yoke which is fitted by means of seams at the sides and the gores of the lower portion are given a circular cut. The pattern 7163 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7176—LADIES' SKIRT. This very unusual skirt is made with two gores and with either raised or regulation waistline. The yoke is applied and is seamed at the sides. The suspender straps may be used or omitted. The pattern 7176 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7142—CHILD'S APRON. This novel little apron is cut in one piece, with fancy straps passing over the shoulders to the collar-like trimming in the back. The material is sloped away at the sides and back and covers only the skirt portion. The pattern 7142 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7175—LADIES' WAIST. In this handsome waist the deep yoke and the sleeves are cut in one piece, the sleeves ending below the elbow and with a deep cuff extension. The lower part of the waist is gathered and attached to the yoke edge. The pattern 7175 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7157—This serviceable frock has a shirt waist with centre front closing in a band, round neck, with flat collar and tucks at each shoulder in front, while the back is plain. The skirt is plaited all around. The pattern 7157 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7174—LADIES' DRESS. While plain enough for a house dress this model is also suitable for general wear in summer, if made of linen or other wash material. The dress closes at the front and has a five gore skirt. The pattern 7174 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7073—LADIES' SKIRT. In adding fulness to the walking skirt many of the new designs are found with plaits as in the illustration. This skirt has a double box plait in both front and back and is cut in six gores. The pattern 7073 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7185—LADIES' DRESS. This plain dress offers several variations. The blouse closes in front with neck open in front and with small collar. The two piece skirt closes in front and is perforated to be cut off at tunic length. The pattern 7185 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly. Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each. Address Fashion Dept., UP-TO-DATE FARMING - Indianapolis, Indiana

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of one pound of beautiful Gladiolus bulbs, from 20 to 30 bulbs; or one pound of choice Canna roots, will make from 20 to 30 plants. Two subscribers will entitle the sender to both premiums. In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET *so we can distinguish these orders from others. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

LIFE'S problems are before us, not behind. Those that are behind have already been solved or they have gone without solution. Let us, therefore, keep our eyes to the front no matter how many birthdays we may have had, and see to it that each year adds to our accomplishments and achievements.

All readers should note the change in the reward for a new subscriber, and to become a Pioneer of Equity in the heading above.

We scarcely need refer to our letters. They will be read with interest everywhere.

DEAR CADETS—I am 23 years of age, and came to Montana with my parents six years ago. I think Montana is a grand State, and I have never cared to go back east. We came from Wisconsin. We are 25 miles to town, and one mile to a post-office and store. Grain is the principal crop, and there is no fruit at all raised in this section. Most of the people are going into stockraising, as it is too far to haul grain. I would like to hear from all Cadets and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Otto Serviss, Lindsay, Mont.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Michigan girl, 17 years of age, and I live on a farm of 110 acres. I am now working for my uncle, who takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, hay, corn and beans. It will soon be spring here now (March 4) and then we will make sugar and syrup from the sap of the maple trees. I like to eat the sugar, especially when it is warm. The syrup also is very nice. I am the oldest in a family of seven. Our nearest town is Ionia, which is 7½ miles. I will be pleased to hear from all the boys and girls.—Clara Sarlouis, Lake Odessa, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Louisiana country girl, 19 years old, and I dearly love this State. I have been keeping house for my father 5 years, as my mother died 5 years ago, leaving me to be the best little mother I could to 2 brothers and 3 little sisters, all younger than myself. I have always done my very best by them, and they love me very much. I love to read UP-TODATE, and think the Cadet page is so nice. I have always stayed at home, and I know very little of the outside world. I would like very much to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all who write.—Bessie Crenshaw, Fisher, La.

DEAR CADETS—My home is in Maryland, and my brother has a farm of 500 acres. My father is dead, and I live with my mother three miles from town. I am a music teacher, and my pupils are at Dill, Gleason and Blaine. It takes most of my time from home. I am 20 years old, and will exchange letters, cards and photos.—Nell Harvey, Kitzmiller, Md.

DEAR CADETS—I think UP-TO-DATE is a very good farm paper, and I enjoy reading the letters from the girls and boys in different parts of the country. I am 16 years old and live with my parents on a farm of about 85 acres, in the fruit belt of Western New York on the shore of Lake Ontario. The principal crops are apples, peaches and pears, but we raise some grain. I prefer farm life to city life and am very fond of horses. I have one and take care of it myself. I think if all young people on the farm had a pony, or music, or something of that sort to engage their attention, there would not be so many of them leaving the farm. With best wishes for succes and good luck to UP-TO-DATE and the Cadets.—Florence McDonald, Morton, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—A California boy is kocking. Yes, thank you, I will come in and chat awhile. My home town, Coloma, is famous as the place where gold was first discovered in California in 1848. You have all heard of the 49-ers? The gold fields here in Caloma was the magnet that drew those rugged men from all over the world—men enough to bring California into the Union two years later, in 1850. But mining has now given way to agriculture almost entirely, though gold mining is still one of the industries of the State. I live on a fruit ranch, pears, prunes, and peaches being our main crop, though a variety of other fruits and vegetables are grown here. Before closing I must endorse UP-TO-DATE FARMING as an excellent paper for farmers to read and study.—Ralph Dunham, Caloma, Calif.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Missouri girl, and would like to become a Cadet. My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE for several years, and we think it is a fine paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. I live with my parents and three brothers on a 280-acre farm, and I think farm life is much better than city life. We have 10 horses, some cattle, hogs and sheep. Our principal crops are corn and wheat, but we raise some fruits and vegetables. I live about a quarter of a mile from our school, which I attend every day. I love to go to school, and am very fond of reading. We live about 25 miles from our nearest railroad and 2½ miles from the village, but we get our mail daily. Would be glad to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters I receive.—Beatrice Gourley, Plato, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am not a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE, but I am a constant reader of it, and I certainly do enjoy reading the Cadet page. I think every farmer should take UP-TO-DATE. It is a grand paper. I am a northwest Arkansas girl, and live on a farm of 180 acres, 40 of which is in peach orchard. I appreciate country life, and am very fond of house work, but I enjoy outdoor sports also. I love to go to church and Sunday school. We live three-fourths of a mile from a country church and school and 3 miles from a high school. I would be delighted to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, especially with a card party May 11, for I will then be 19 years of age.—Mamie Brown, Alina, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—We have taken UP-TO-DATE for almost two years, and think it a fine farm paper. I especially enjoy reading the Cadet page. I am 16 years old and live with my father and mother on a farm of 190 acres. I go to school most every day. I take music, and am fond of drawing and painting, of which I do a great deal. We live 5 miles from Schell City, which has about 1,000 people, and 18 miles from Nevada, our county seat. I think this is a beautiful country. I have always lived in the country, but I believe I would rather live in town. Our principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and flax. We also raise most all kinds of vegetables. I like to cook and do housework. My outdoor sports are riding and driving. I would enjoy exchanging letters, cards and photos with the boys and girls.—Florence Davis, Schell City, Mo.

The next letter is from a Pioneer of Equity.

DEAR CADETS—I have not lived in any other State it is natural that I should think Iowa is the best. It certainly is a beautiful country. We have a farm of 280 acres, and our principal grains are corn, wheat, oats and barley. We have a Buick automobile of 25 horsepower, and I very much enjoy going out for a drive. I am 17, and attend school and take music lessons. I help mamma with the housework, and with the garden and chickens. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and am secretary and treasurer. I belong to the M. E. church and the Epworth League, and I sing in the choir. I would like to exchange cards and photos with the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Lena M. Clement, Nodaway, Iowa.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them.

	Age
May Collins, Columbus, Ind.	25
Lillie Johnson, Ridgway, Pa.	16
Lesslie Hill, Wellington, Ill.	18
Lora Lou Roberts, Amarillo, Tex.	19
John F. Brant, Garrett, Pa.	21
Frank Kinzel, Claflin, Ks.	18
Lawton McDonald, Murphy, N. C.	15
Emma M. Smith, Medford, N. J.	18
Viola Schulze, Deer Plain, Ill.	13
Jay Mitchell, Punxutawney, Pa.	19
Virgie Shults, Marysville, Ida.	25
Arthur Brewer, Grafton, Wis.	17
Janet Ramsey, Milroy, Pa.	—
Roy E. Hosteter, Burlington Juncs., Mo.	17
Dorothy Baldwin, Conroy, O.	10
Barbara C. Erdly, Selinsgrove, Pa.	14
Rachel Donnally, Siloam, O.	19
Lulu Darling, Minnewaukeu, N. D.	17
Hazle Rolston, Jeffersontown, Ky.	16
Mae Bromley, Lamar, Colo.	18
Frances Harp, Shelbyville, Ky.	12
Dorothy Jackson, Metamora, Ind.	17
Donita Newell, Granstdale, Mont.	10
Evert Headrick, Murphy, Okla.	—
Embry Petty, Rasswell, N. Mex.	20
Florence Brown, Beaverton, Ore.	—
Wilbert Davis, Afton, N. C.	14
Guy P. Montgomery, Ausley, Neb.	16
Pearl Dowell, Caul City, Ky.	16

The Puzzle Department

Make Your Pleasure Pay a Profit by Solving This

The Puzzle Department continues to be one of the most popular departments of the paper, and we are pleased at the way our readers send in their solutions. We, of course, can't give a prize to every one—wish we could—but the real pleasure does not come in winning a prize, but in getting the right answers. March 15 issue brought lots of correct answers, the winners. The following are the names of those who wrote the three and we had to read the letters very carefully to make a just selection of best letters.

Kate Scroggins, Austral, Tenn.
L. G. Roberts, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Emma C. Traucht, Arlington, O.

It's easy to solve this puzzle, and you stand a good chance of winning the prize. Even though you have tried it and lost, don't be discouraged. Try again—this time.

Here's the Puzzle:



Each circle is a part of an advertisement in this issue. Try to find the advertisements. Look closely and you will find it easy to do.

In addition to a solution, each contestant must, if possible, send a letter of not more than 100 words, telling which advertisement in this issue he (or she) has answered, and why. In case of a tie, the best letter will get first prize, etc.

Prizes will be the same as last:

First prize to correct solution and best letter	$3.00
Second prize to correct solution and best letter	2.00
Third prize to correct solution and best letter	1.00

All answers must be received here not later than May 1. Mail answers separate from other matters, such as subscription orders, etc.

The puzzle is not hard, and any one can write a letter. Sit down now and send in your answer.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

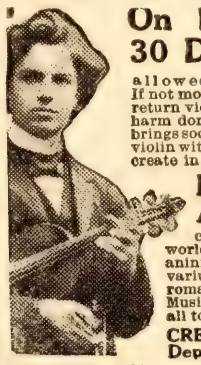
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BOYS you can make money taking orders for bicycles, tires, lamps, sundries, etc., from our big handsome catalog. **It's free.** It contains "combination offers" for re-fitting your old bicycle like new at very low cost. Also much useful bicycle information. Send for it.
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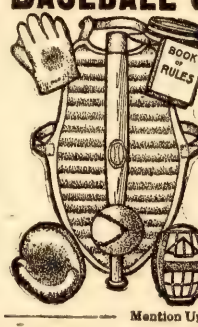
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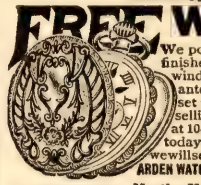


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Deafness



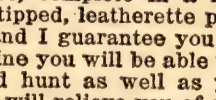
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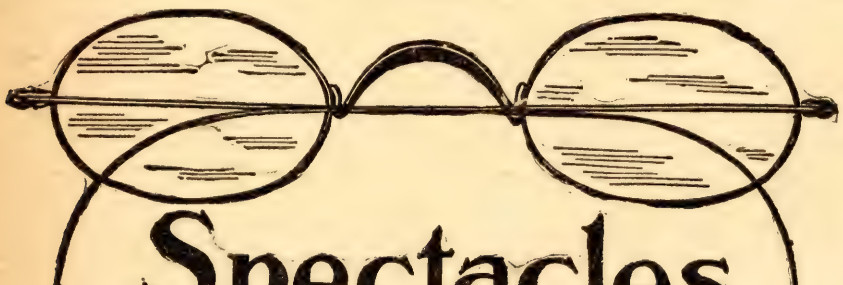
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Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

Our Boys and Girls

Keep to the Right

"Keep to the right, within and without,
With stranger and pilgrim and friend;
Keep to the right and you need have no doubt
That all will be well in the end.

Keep to the right in whatever you do,
Nor claim but your own on the way;
Keep to the right, and hold on to the true,
From the morn to the close of life's day!"

A Good Scare

"Great!" They all exclaimed when Bob Everett had finished telling his story.

"Jack, will you give us a story?" I asked of a young man sitting next to me.

Jack Newton had traveled extensively, and had recently returned from a western trip. He braced up ad looking squarely at me, said "As you want a story, I probably can interest you by relating an incident I had out West a few years ago."

We all urged him, and Jack began.

"Four years ago last November, I was working for a mining concern in Colorado. The mine of which I speak was not being worked, but they did not want it deserted entirely, so I was elected to look after it.

"I had a cabin a short distance from the mine where I stayed alone.

"One forenoon in the early part of November, while gazing through the only window of the cabin, I saw coming up the mountain-path six jacks, or burros, accompanied by two men, with provisions for another mine farther up the mountain.

"They did not stop at my door, as I was not in need of supplies. In the afternoon the burros came back alone. No person was needed to guide the burros when going down the mountain; they could nearly always find their way alone.

"Most of these pack burros wore small bells around their necks so if they became lost they could be heard.

"The afternoon wore on and night came. About eight o'clock I went to bed. I had slept probably an hour when I was awakened by a noise. I listened intently and presently heard it again, 'Ting-ting-ting-a-ling' it said.

"My first thoughts were that it was a burro; for one carrying a bell had been lost recently, so I thought it could be no other. She no doubt was eating some garbage I had thrown out, I thought.

"Dressing hastily, I went out intending to start her downward. I looked about;—it being moonlight I could see well, but no burro was in sight. I concluded she had gone before I came out, so went to bed again.

"About midnight, I was awakened by the same tingling. Determined I would catch her this time I hurried out, but to my surprise no burro or anything else that could make the tinkling sound could be seen.

"I began to feel somewhat uneasy, but just the same I went to bed again, I had lain there about ten minutes when I heard it again, but on opening the door all was quiet.

"I had no fire-arms, but a lucky thought came to me—I had a stick of dynamite. Finding the fuse cap, I began fixing it ready to shoot. Reaching a match I stepped outside, lighted the fuse, threw it with all my might shouting: 'Be it man or ghost, I fire.'

"A loud report—the echo from the distant hills,—and all was still. Going inside I retired for the fifth time. After lying awake for about an hour I fell into a fitful slumber.

"When I woke it was broad daylight. I arose and began to prepare my breakfast. Suddenly I heard that same tinkling. Hurrying out, what do you suppose I saw?

"Over by the garbage pile stood a wood-chuck striving his level best to get an oyster can off his nose. He had been hunting something to eat and had got his nose stuck in the can. In trying to shake it off he had made a noise like the tinkling of a bell.

"With little difficulty I got the can off his nose and a happier wood-chuck you never saw.

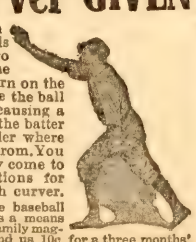
"I was glad I found out what caused the noise or I could not have been hired to stay in that cabin alone another night."



Violin Outfit for selling 20 pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c. Order your choice.
GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 703 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Baseball Curver GIVEN



Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver.

Our Offer: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, Missouri Valley Farmer. Send us 10c for a three months' trial subscription and immediately upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. If you want one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay but send us your subscription at once to the address below. Our supply is limited. Do not put off sending in your order now. Address
MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, C23, Topeka, Kansas

The Quiet Hour

No Standing Still

"I find," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, "that the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. To reach the Port of Heaven we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail and not drift nor lie at anchor."

In truth there is no standing still or lying at anchor in this life of ours. It is either "forward march," or a drifting away from our moorings and always down stream. A life without warfare is not half a life, and he who sails only with the wind is never so strong as he who has to sail against it in order to reach port. Hard work? Yes, it is hard work. "Every noble crown is, and on earth will forever be, a crown of thorns." Nothing worth having can ever be acquired without a hard, desperate struggle involving sufferings, self-denial and constant effort. The upward path is hard to climb and full of difficulty and mystery, but without the difficulties and sufferings and mysteries that we have to ovecome in order to reach the heights, how should we ever attain to that ideal for which we are striving?

Let us not forget that the fight must go on as long as life lasts; for within and without are all manner of evil things to be conquered, and the price of a noble characetr is eternal vigilance. We who have set sail for the Port of Heaven must every day so live that we may be counted worthy of our high calling in Christ Jesus.

"Life is only bright when it proceedeth
Towards a truer, deeper life above;
Human life is sweetest when it leadeth
To a more divine and perfect love."

A Lasting Happiness

That great-hearted man, Phillip Brooks, who took the whole sinning, sorrowing world into his very life, in speaking of those of us who have once been prosperous and have lost our money, beautifully sets before us the real meaning of prosperity in these words:

The evening of your abundant prosperity arrived. The darkness gathered in about the radiant luxurious life which you had lived. No longer did it seem as if the sun shone and the flowers bloomed and the seasons came and went for you. You said, "It is all over. I have had my day."

To some of you since you said that there has come a great surprise. What seemed all over has proved to be just begun. The day which you thought you had had, you can see now that you had hardly touched. Prosperity has come to mean to you another thing. The hours in which it meant plenty of money, plenty of friends, seem now so thin and superficial.

To work, to help and to be helped, to learn sympathy by suffering, to learn faith by perplexity, to reach truth through wonder, behold this is what it is to prosper, this is what it is to live.

You did not really begin to live till the darkness which can never darken. The evening and the morning have been your first day.

Half a Truth

WE CANNOT be sure of rendering righteous judgment unless we happen to know both sides of a question, as is shown by this incident:

The tall girl with the school-teacher manner nudged her companion and glanced meaningly at a young man who was choosing picture postal cards. They stood observing him for a minute or two, and when they strolled out of the curio shop there was an expression of contempt on both their faces.

"Of all the revealing accidents!" cried the younger girl. "Who would ever have suspected him of being that kind? Did you see how intent he was on getting the lovey-dovey inscriptions, and how sickeningly he smiled when he read the silliest ones?"

"I think I did!" replied the school-teacher. "That sort of thing is a sign-post to character. We must tell Betty. You know, Mrs. Lee introduced them on the hotel veranda this morning, and Bet was quite impressed. She told me she thought he had a noble face," and the two girls laughed derisively.

But the other half of the truth was told in a little home far away from the summer resort, where a white-haired, crippled woman was sitting in a wheel-chair all alone, watching, morning after morning, for the postman. Every time he came he brought her something that covered her sad old face with a smile.

One day her neighbor found her tenderly turning over a handful of postal cards.

"Did you ever see such a boy as my Rob?" demanded the lonely old lady in the wheel-chair. "Just think! He sent me a postal every mail since he's gone. Just look at these dear, funny things."

So the neighbor read, in flaunting letters formed of gaily embossed flowers, the legends, "To My Best Girl," "To My Sweetheart," "To My Affinity," "To the Only One," "To My Sweet Fluffy Ruffles," and a dozen more in the same vein.

As she finished, she looked up and surprised tears in the smiling old eyes.

"Bless his heart!" said the neighbor, softly. "He's one in a thousand."

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

"There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done.
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That 'cannot be done'—and you'll do it."

—o—

Rarely does this office receive disapproving letters from its subscribers but one such is before us now.

—o—

This subscriber disapproves of UP-TO-DATE FARMING because, as he says, "its teachings are impractical." But he failed to give his arguments why they are impractical.

—o—

If he would have said that he disapproved of the paper because its teachings have not ALL been put into practice, we would have had no defense. But that we ever taught anything that is impractical, we deny.

—o—

The mission of this paper is to point the way to a better system of marketing farm crops. It is not the mission of the paper to establish it and turn it over to the farmers. If we claimed it was, and if we ever said we will, then we would be open to the charge that what we taught is impractical.

—o—

At the head of this department has stood for many months this notice: "A Personal Message to All Who Desire a Better System of Price-making and Marketing." Notice this is only a message. A message has been sent out twice a month for several years and we say that there has not been a false claim, or an unwise recommendation, or an impractical plan presented in all this time. On the other hand, if the people to whom the messages were sent would have acted on them the price-making and marketing problems could have been solved long ago.

—o—

But we are not discouraged, we know that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is doing more to educate farmers and lead them in the right direction toward their business freedom and independence than all other farm papers and agricultural institutions, including the national department of agriculture, combined. We say this because every thing we have said in this paper tends toward the establishment of the final farmers' organization with a business plan meeting every requirement of the complex business of American agriculture. Others, if they ever go so far as to recommend, appear to not have grasped the thought that an organization of farmers, and co-operation by farmers to have sufficient effect, must be national in scope and must comprise, in the one activity, all the crops.

—o—

We speak thus plainly because we believe the claim is true and we believe it cannot be successfully refuted. So, while the people who must carry out the ideas we teach, and put the plans in operation, if they are ever to become operative, have been slow to accept them; or perhaps, more properly speaking, they accept the ideas but have been slow to put the plans in operation, we will continue along exactly the same lines. It takes time for a revolution to work. BUT THAT THE FARMERS WILL SOLVE THEIR MARKETING PROBLEMS SOON, AND THAT THEY WILL SOLVE THEM ALONG THE LINES WE HAVE PERSISTENTLY TAUGHT WE HAVE NOT THE LEAST DOUBT. We have seen many changes since the time that UP-TO-DATE FARMING declared, 13 years ago, that the weak part in the farmers program was in his marketing and that it was entirely possible for him to establish and conduct a new marketing system entirely under his own control.

This was a bold statement then and it was made light of by farmers' leaders. Now, however, they advocate it and urge farmers to do it, but they always stop short of telling them how to do it. An automobile and a flying machines are both interesting, but if you can't run them they will be of no value to you. So the advice to organize and co-operate in marketing is good advice, but lacking the way to do it, to make it profitable, the advice has no value.

—o—

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has never advised farmers to organize and co-operate without also accompanying the advice with the way to do it.

—o—

And the same thoroughness that has characterized this paper in the past will be observed in the future.

—o—

So to our mission: How can farmers prepare to control the 1915 wheat crop and market every bushel of it at a price they may agree upon, and which will be perfectly satisfactory to the growers?

—o—

This is the way it can be done:

—o—

The wheat harvest will soon begin in Northern Texas and Oklahoma. It will then progress to Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Southern Indiana and Illinois. And then to the middle belt of states and finally end in the Northern spring wheat states in September and October.

—o—

When the new wheat comes on the market in June from the farthest South harvest fields the visible supply will be down to about 20,000,000 bushels, probably less, and the price that old wheat will sell for, if the war continues, will be $1.50 to $2.00 a bushel.

—o—

But the buyers and speculators have anticipated the new crop and they are selling and buying it, right now, figuratively, at a little more than $1.00 a bushel. They expect the growers to throw the wheat overboard as they always have done, just as soon as they can harvest it and thresh it, and the great elevators that a couple of months ago had 75,000,000 bushels of VISIBLE SUPPLY in them will be gaping with wide open mouths to swallow the flood of wheat from the great Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri farms, and placed there by the same people who have always gobbled it up before.

—o—

But suppose the farmers would fool these fellows once. Just suppose, for instance, that they would store their own wheat in the waiting elevators and on the farms and in local elevators. And that they, the farmers, take out the warehouse receipts in their own names, instead of the speculators taking them out. And that the farmer then, if he needs some money to pay harvest hands, or some debts will get money advanced on the warehouse receipts, just like the people have done who have heretofore stored the wheat. And suppose too, that the farmers had an understanding amongst themselves that they would ask $1.25, for the wheat instead of taking $1.00 or less, which is just what will happen if the farmers don't do something. We say, suppose the farmers (wheat growers) would take this business of STORING (controling their own wheat, that they brought into existence) into their own hands, what would happen?

—o—

WELL IT WOULD JUST HAPPEN THAT WHOEVER WANTED ANY WHEAT WOULD PAY THE FARMERS' PRICE.

—o—

Yes sir, there can be no question about that.

—o—

But the quuestion comes up, can farmers do this? Certainly they can. It will be perfectly easy if they will just take a little forethought and make a few plans in advance.

—o—

FIRST they wil need to get together in a simple club or organization in each community and select a business manager to take the place of the old system buyers. And why not appoint the old buyer or elevator man as their business manager? When the growers conclude to control and market their own wheat by their own plan, there will be nothing for the elevator and its operator to do, unless they do it on the farmers terms.

—o—

SECOND they will need a financial institution to clear their warehouse receipts through. This must be a regularly organized national bank or trust company so that it can become a member of the Federal Reserve banking system. This institution may be one that is in existence now or it may be newly organized. We recommend the latter plan because it can be made an agricultural bank by farmers for farmers.

—o—

THIRD there will need to be a national clearing house also for making contracts for marketing the wheat at the agreed price or storing it. The financial institution and the clearing house should be in the same city.

—o—

There is no question about there being enough money to finance the 1915 wheat crop, and any future wheat crop, because there has always been enough in the past. But the question is, who will ask for the money, the farmers who produced the wheat or the men who gather it in when the growers dump it? The new banking system especially refers to evidences of stored agricultural products as acceptable security for loans. We quote from section 13 of the law as follows:

Upon the endorsement of any of its member banks, * * * any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural * * * purposes, or the proceeds of which have been, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this Act. *Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, from being eligible for such discount.*

—o—

H. Barker Willis, Secretary to the Federal Reserve Board in transmitting the quotation from the Act, as printed above, said:

From the latter part of this quotation you will see that the Act expressly authorizes the making of loans upon staple agricultural products. Of course such products must be evidenced by some instrument or document, and this makes it clear that the warehouse receipts you speak of would be "acceptable security" for loans under the general conditions of banking.

—o—

This is only a brief outline of the plan. But there really need not much more be said for a person of average intelligence to understand it. We will say though, that it does not mean that all of the wheat will need to be controlled or financed to make it absolutely and definitely effectively. We said that when the new crop is ready to go on the market the price will be down to $1.00 or less, so what must be done is to agree on the price for the new crop, say $1.25 a bushel and be PREPARED TO STORE when the price will not be paid. At the start very little will need to be stored because all the mills will be hungry for new wheat and if $1.25 IS ASKED it will be paid as fast as it is ready. But when the price will not be paid then it must be stored. As the highest visible supply in many years has been 75,000,000 bushels, and as a visible supply if 25,000,000 will not be dangerous, then if 50,000,000 bushels will be stored FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE GROWERS INSTEAD OF FOR THE ACCOUNT OF SPECULATORS, the trick will be done. If 50,000,000 bushels would thus be stored in terminal elevators and 50 cents a bushel borrowed on it it would be only $25,000,000 to finance the crop. If 75 cents a bushel $37,500,000.

—o—

Remember, the world needs an enormous quantity of wheat every day. It will take this and pay the farmers' price, if they, the farmers will just control that small temporary surplus that has, in the past, been thrown on the market too soon, and which has not exceeded 75,000,000 bushels, out of any crop in many years.

—o—

Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) is the capital required to start a national bank which will be entitled to membership in the Federal reserve banking system and will bring the funds of the banks of the country, and largely of the U. S. Treasury, to the aid of farmers in controlling their wheat crop.

—o—

Farmers should have such a bank. Such a bank, we are confident, could have taken care of the cotton crisis last autumn much better than it was taken care of by the insincere banking institutions that would rather profit by the low price than afford real, genuine relief. And such a bank, a farmers bank, by farmers and for farmers and American agriculture, can do as much for any other crop as it can for wheat and cotton.

—o—

Are there two hundred farmers in the country who will subscribe $1,000 each to capitalize such an agricultural bank? Or are there one thousand farmers who will subscribe $200 each? or two thousand farmers who will subscribe $100 each? Need we say that such AN AGRICULTURAL BANK would soon take its place as the greatest bank and financial institution in the country, because it will be the clearing house of the farmers' business.

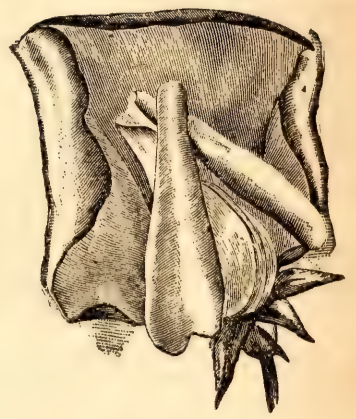
—o—

There is nothing impractical about this, but will the farmers put it into practice? An old and true saying is: "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink."

—o—

In conclusion we will say that we know of several large farmers in and around Indianapolis who will put money into such an institution and at once undertake to afford relief to a distressed business, if there is a general demand for it amongst the farmers of the country. Responses should be sent to this paper.

A Sweet Pea Premium



If you grow only a few varieties of flowers one of them should be Sweet Peas. If you think you have no time to bother with any flowers you should still sow some Sweet Peas. They grow as freely as garden peas and will bloom all summer, the only precaution to take is to pick the blossoms before they make seed pods. The flowers are showy and deliciously fragrant on the vines and in bouquets. Sow a row of them and give them some brush, wire netting or strings stretched from stake to stake to support them—that's all. Sow in rich soil. Make furrow 4 to 6 inches deep scatter seed and cover 2 inches. Fill balance of furrow as they shoot up.

We offer the seed on terms that every person can have LOADS of Sweet Pea blossoms all summer.

Our Offer To each person who subscribes for one year—or renews—50 cents—and does not select any other premium but asks for "A Sweet Pea Premium" we will send one-fourth (¼) pound of Large Flowering Mixed Sweet Peas. We will further send along one packet each of Dwarf and Climbing Nasturtium seeds, beautiful varieties, mixed, if you send promptly.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce $25 to $100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Free Government Lands—Million acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states. Official 112 page book describes every acre in every county. How secured free. New laws, lists, etc. Price 25c postpaid. Also maps, soil guides, complete information. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 33, St. Paul, Minn.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 59 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Texas School Land for sale by the state at $2 per acre; 5c per acre cash and no more for 40 year, but 3 per cent interest; send 6c postage for further information. Investor Pub. Co., Dept. 33, San Antonio, Texas.

Farms For Sale—Rich soil, healthful, good water, schools, railroads, markets. Big money here in farming, stock, fruits, etc. Write for bargain list. De Soto Land Co., Batonrouge, Louisiana.

120 Acres. ¾ mile from town. Fine dairy location. 105 acres hay land. Gravel and sand brings two to three thousand dollars annually. Write Herman Hartman, Lander, Wyo.

Buy land from farmers. Diversified farming compels our farming less. Starbuck Farmers Club, Souris, N. D. J. C. Miller, Sec.

For Sale: 350 acres Yazoo-Delta plantation, price $15,000, can rent term years, $1,500 year. Write for particulars. W. T. Pitts, Indianola, Miss.

320 Acres Free: Government land open near railroad; Excellent land, markets, water; free coal, timber. W. Frazer & Co., Gillette, Wyo.

HELP WANTED

Wanted Responsible representative in each county. New Combination. 12 tools in 1. Sells at sight to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc. Weight 24 pounds. Lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample to active agents. Easy work. Big profits. One agent's profit $45.50 in one day. Another $1,000 in Dec., 1914. We start you. Write today for Big Color Plate. Quick action secures exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

Wanted Men to learn the barber trade; the world needs more barbers than any other tradesmen; we have originated a plan to teach it quickly, and earn some money while learning; tools included; board if desired; open to every one; write today for illustrated catalog. Moler Barber College, 349 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Thousands government life jobs now obtainable. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands 1915 appointments. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. R26, Rochester, N. Y.

Government positions in postoffice, railway mail and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former Government Examiner. Booklet free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Box 3083, Rochester, N. Y.

Will pay reliable ma or woman $12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. T. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

Firemen Brakemen wanted, all Railroads, $120 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Railway Association, care Up-to-Date Farming.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving Picture Plays. $50 each. Correspondence course unnecessary. Details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

S. C. Buff Leghorn Cockerels, Pullets, $1.50 each. Eggs, $1 for 15. $5 per 100. E. Cartwright, Richmond, Ind.

Eggs prepaid—15, $1.35; 100, $6.50; R. C. R. I. Red, high-class prize winners. Farm range. C. V. Harness, Waynesville, Ohio.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC.

For Sale. Spring grown cabbage plants. Varieties, Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession, and Drumhead. Price 500 for $1.00 postpaid. By express 1,000 for $1.25; 5,000 to 10,000 at $1.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.
Nancy Hall and Porto Rico sweet potato plants at $1.75 per 1,000. Tomato plants at $2.00 per 1,000. Send for our descriptive price list. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga., and Greenville, S. C.

Everbearing Strawberry plants, $2.00 per 100. W. F. Wilson, R. 2, Liscomb, Ia.

Apple Trees, 5 cents. Special prices on all other trees; catalogue free; premium with order. Chanute Nurseries, Chanute, Kansas. Dept. C.

Wanted We pay highest prices for seeds. Send samples and state quantity you have. We buy clover, timothy, blue grass, etc., etc. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

Tobacco Kentucky's best natural leaf. 4 lbs. for $1, 9 lbs. for $2.00, postpaid. John Buchanan & Sons, Morganfield, Ky.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Wanted To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas

MISCELLANEOUS

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730 Friend Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Question Box

QUESTION—*Why do you object to a good Rural Credit law, one that allows farmers to borrow money from the United States Government at the same rate as bankers receive? Are farmers not entitled to the use of the nation's credit as well as bankers? Why should farmers pay 8 to 20 per cent. for the use of money, when our government loans out the funds of postal banks to national banks at 2½ per cent. Why can't they loan to farmers direct at that rate? Why don't you, as a friend to farmers, advocate it?—C. E. Robel, R. R., Vona, Colo.*

ANSWER—We are not opposed to a good Rural Credit law, but we have opposed the propositions to encourage the placing of additional mortgages on American farms and throwing these mortgages on the markets to be dealt in and manipulated as the mortgages and bonds of American industries are today. Also, we are opposed to a Rural Credit law that will give farmers advantages in borrowing money that are not enjoyed by other classes of our citizens. But whether we would oppose this or not it would be unconstitutional and could not be enforced. We certainly have no objection to the government loaning direct to farmers at 2½ per cent. interest, or any other rate of interest, to bring it down as low as is given to any institution in the country, providing the same rate is made to every American citizen.

We have frequently said in these columns that what is more important for the farmers of America, is to put themselves in a position to sell right so that they can always be protected in the price and in the profits on the products of the farm, garden and orchard, than to have a rural credit or banking system without the ability to regulate prices and their profits. Anything that will stimulate borrowing and pledging property as security with the present marketing system has grave dangers. We have also frequently said that we are opposed to multiplying institutions; therefore, we are opposed to creating a new set of banks and system of banking to take care of the farmers' needs, but whatever is done along that line, we claim should be done within the institutions that we have now. Economy of operation can only come through the minimum of institutions. Also we have frequently said that a farmer who enjoys a good reputation and sufficient assets can borrow money now as cheaply as other classes of people borrow, and that those who do not enjoy the reputation or have not the financial responsibility could not borrow money under any other law that mighe be passed.

Q.—In your editorial in Jan. 15, under the heading "Buy it Now," you say, "The farmers saw a great menace in the recently enacted tariff law, which admits farm products to other countries free to this country." I would like to know how a tariff on wheat and corn can help the farmers of this country when they raise a surplus of eighty to two hundred and eighty million bushels each year of wheat and the same proportion of our crop of corn. I understand that the price of wheat is fixed at Liverpool and that the tariff is only a sham. I am in favor of a square deal and that is all.—William Schwein, Brownstown, Ind.

A.—The average yield of wheat in the United States for the ten years previous to 1914 was 676,661,500 bushels according to government estimates. At the present time it requires about 495,000,000 bushels for ordinary consumption, and about 90,000,000 bushels for seed, making a total domestic consumption of 585,000,000 bushels. Of course, the population of the country was not as great ten years back, and in the time intervening, and the amount needed for seed did not average 90,000,000 bushels, but on the basis as we have figured, it would leave an average of 91,661,500 bushels for export, in the average of the ten years.

But we can get at this closer by taking the Department of Agriculture figures for exports, which are as follows:

Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels
1904	44,000,000	1909	87,000,000
1905	97,000,000	1910	69,000,000
1906	146,000,000	1911	79,000,000
1907	163,000,000	1912	142,000,000
1908	114,000,000	1913	.....

Putting it in percentages we have the following:

Year	Per cent. Exp.	Year	Per cent. Exp.
1904	8	1909	12.8
1905	14.1	1910	10.9
1906	20	1911	12.8
1907	25.7	1912	19.6
1908	17.2	1913	not given.

The purpose of giving these figures is to show what a small proportion of the yield of wheat in the United States has been exported or available for export in recent years. However, we can go back any other ten years previous to 1904, and the proportion of exports was much larger. For instance, beginning with the year 1891, for ten years it was as follows:

Year	Per cent. Exp.	Year	Per cent. Exp.
1891	36.9	1896	33.9
1892	37.2	1897	41
1893	41.5	1898	33
1894	31.5	1899	34
1895	27.1	1900	41.4

We do not know now what year the tariff was placed on wheat and some other agricultural products, but it was at a time when our exports were very much heavier than what they have been in recent years. We have frequently said that there was no intent that the protection should benefit the farmers because in those times they produced such a great surplus compared with the total crop of wheat, that Liverpool or the boards of trade in this country could manipulate prices as they wished, and the farmers, on account of not being organized and not being in condition to control their crop, could have no influence on the price. But in recent years with the small surplus produced and the farmers being educated, mainly by UP-TO-DATE FARMING, to hold back the surplus and keep the visible low, and ask a good price for what wheat they sold, it has been different. Of course they would not have the export trade in the early part of the crop year, but they would sell their surplus in the latter part of the crop year, when the world had to have it and at higher prices than if they would have dumped it at the beginning of the season. Actual results observed in this country proved that this doctrine was sound, and up to the time that the tariff was removed from wheat, the farmers did have much to say regarding the prices. But during the time of agitating Canadian Reciprocity and following that, the actual removing of the protection from wheat, prices were lower than they had been in recent years.

The wheat crop of 1914 was much the largest that the country ever grew and if it had not been for the war, prices would have continued the lowest that they have been for many years, notwithstanding that the world's crop was a short one. The war shut off from Russia its large surplus; also, Australia, which ordinarily exports quite a large amount, had a short crop and not a bushel for export. These conditions left the United States and Canada as the chief sources of supply. Just as soon as Russian wheat is released and comes on the market, prices will be very much lower, and should the war terminate in the near future, we predict prices will go under one dollar and remain there.

It may have been that Liverpool made the price on American wheat years ago, but it was not making the price on American wheat, nor the wheat of the world, for several years preceding the removal of protection to wheat in this country, but the farmers of the country did exert a very great influence on the price of wheat as well as on other grain crops.

Q.—I want to know whether our local grain dealers help to make the price on grain?—Henry Kohnle, Center View, Mo.

A.—The general price—we would say, "No." But oftentimes the local dealer is able to influence the price several cents a bushel, depending upon whether there are any influences that compel him to pay up as high as he can afford to, and leave him only a fair margin, or whether he has no competition in buying, when, of course, he very naturally would make a larger profit by deciding his paying price.

¶The new Federal reserve banking system expressly authorizes the making of loans on staple agricultural products stored and evidenced by warehouse receipts. Now here is something to think about: If the farmer dumps his wheat somebody else gathers it up and stores it and uses it as a club to beat the price down on all the balance of the wheat farmers have to sell. But if the farmers refuse to dump, but will store it for $1.00, or $1.25, or $1.50 then this will be the price. Somebody must and will store it, why not the men who produced it?

Insufficient Address Orders

The following people have sent money to this office without their complete address. We give as much of the address as was given, also the amount of money received. Parties writing about any of these will please say "advertised" and also describe the articles ordered, in way of identification:

———, Auburn, Pa., 10c; Albert Spangenberg, ———, 22c; Robinson, ———, 50c; Mrs. H. Roder, ——— 50c; Ben Sorge, ———, 50c; ——— Lewis, Kans., R. 3, 50c; Mrs. W. E. Ketcham, Kilbourn, ———, 50c; A. G. Millucan, ———, 50c; W. P. Verity, M. D., ———, 50c; John Schain, ———, 50c; G. W. Boyd, R. 2, Box 19, Sweetwater, ———, 50c; ———, New Stanton, Pa., 50c; Mrs. Alice Smalley, ———, 50c; Geo. Yantz & Libbie Yantz, ———, 50c; C. A. Atkinson, ———, 50c; A. L. Hyer, R. 1, Box 49, ———, Utah, 60c; L. C. Ganett, ———, 60c; John H. Savage, R. 5, ———, Grayson Co., Tex., $1.00; W. E. Drews, ———, ———, $1.00; Clara Colson, ———, Wash, Co., Idaho, $1.10; ———, Brice, Mo., $1.00; Walter Grayson, ———, 60c; Benard A. Langfermann, ———, 60c; Mrs. Robert Archer, Nex Co., R. 5, ———, 60c; Mr. M. I. Bordeaux, R. 3, ———, N. C., 60c; ———, Menton, Minn., 60c; Miss Emma E. Smith, ———, Box 62, Pa., $1.00; ———, ———, La., 94c; J. I. Bailey, R. 1, Box 3, ———, Ill., $1.00; Tommy Baltimore, ———, 60c; Mrs. Verna Benner, ———, 50c.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	.75
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

GENERAL state of trade in the United States as reported by Bradstreet's as of April 3, was as follows:

Moderate expansion. Easter demand a stimulus. Cold weather represses Spring trade in the South and Northwest. Poor roads still complained of. Good winter-wheat reports. Estimates of Cotton area reduction shaded. Less unemployment in industry. War orders still lead. Large wheat exports. Fewer failures after first quarter's record liquidation. Money easy. Stock market bullish.

The weather since our last report has been largely of the extreme kind in different parts of the country. Southeast and Southwest it has been unseasonably cold and wet. North of the Ohio river and East of the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast it has been cold and dry until at this writing the weather has warmed up, but little rain has fallen. While the dry weather has been hard on growing crops, wheat and clover and particularly the new grass and clover from spring sown seed, it has favored farm work. A large acreage has been prepared for corn, the oats acreage is about an average but the potato acreage will be reduced. Cotton planting has been delayed but more seasonable weather prevails just at this time and work is under full swing. Whether the acreage will be greatly reduced will not be known positively for a few weeeks. The advance in the price of cotton the early part of April suggested less reduction. But the second week in April saw the price about $1.50 to $1.75 a bale lower, which again suggests reduction of acreage.

The wheat visible shows another big decrease both in this country and Canada. Corn also decreased nearly as much, while oats and barley decreased moderately. The prices of wheat and corn are about the same as two weeks before while oats are 3 cents lower. While the new wheat crop prospects are still flattering, counting the increased acreage, conditions are such that we look for quite a pinch to make supplies last until the new wheat is ready. The government report of April 1st estimates the condition of winter wheat as 88.8 per cent against 95.6 per cent a year before, 91.6 two years before and 87.6 the ten years average. Potato prices are about the same as two weeks before, but in the meantime were lower. The market just now seems to be healthier than for some time and receipts are running less. The future all depends on how many potatoes are to come forward yet. A great many potatoes have been fed to stock, as they were cheaper than corn and oats. They are best adapted for pig feed. To secure the best result cook them and mix corn meal or other grain in proportion of 9 of potatoes to 1 of grain making all into a thick mush. In feeding to cows, feed them raw, beginning with only a few to start with. New potatoes are holding up well in price as the cold weather South has delayed the growth of the crop.

Advice

WHEAT—Market gradually. CORN—Market gradually. OATS—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—Hold it. BEANS—Market gradually. Potatoes—Hold if sound and keeping well. COTTON—Hold it.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on March 27, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Mch. 27, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	47,034,000	—4,350,000	—2,769,000	—12,283,000	—18,158,000
CORN	38,674,000	—3,973,000	— 520,000	X15,952,000	X13,622,000
OATS	30,928,000	—1,814,000	—1,007,000	X7,063,000	X13,880,000
BARLEY	4,849,000	—710,000	X 37,000	—1,523,000	—1,082,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 24,473,000 bushels which is 3,132,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 18,480,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 5,285,000 bushels, which is 165,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 9,895,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the cleading markets, April 7th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Apr. 7, 1915	2 wks before	Year before
Chicago	1.55¾@1.56½	1.54⅞@1.55⅞	93 @94
St. Louis	.51 @1.52¾	1.52 @1.52½	92½@93
Kansas City	1.49½	1.50 @1.50½	88½@89½
Cincinnati	1.57 @1.58	1 57 @1.58	96 @97
New York			1.04

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 1.53⅜. No. 1 Northern, 1.48⅜@1.52⅜. Two weeks before, 1.54 and 1.49½@1.53½ respectively. A year before, 91⅞c@92⅛c and 89½@91⅞c respectively.

CORN NO. 2 WHITE

	Apr. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	73½	73½@74¾	68 @68¾
St. Louis	71½	73½	72 @72½
Kansas City	75	72½	70 @71
Cincinnati	76½@77	76½	71 @72
New York			76⅝

OATS. No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	56 @57	59 @60	41½@42
St. Louis	58 @58½	60	41
Kansas City	56½@57	60	40
Cincinnati	60 @60½	60½@61	42½@43
New York			44½@45

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on April 7th, 1915 and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 1.54⅜; July, 1.22⅛; Sept., 1.09⅝. Two weeks before, 1.54¼; 1.22¾ and 1.10¼ respectively.

CORN—May, 72⅞; July, 75⅜. Two weeks before, 75¼ and 75⅞ respectively.

OATS—May, 57⅛; July, 54⅛; Sept., 46⅜. Two weeks before, 59⅛, 54⅝ and 46⅝ respectively.

Cotton

New York, April 7, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9 80c. Two weeks before, 8.87c. A year before, 13.40c.

Cotton Futures

New York, April 7, 1915.—The highest and the close of the future cotton market on this date and two weeks before were as follows:

	April 7 High	April 7 Close	March 25 High	March 25 Close
January, 1916	10.82	10.82	10.51	10.47
May 1915	10.03	10.03	9.64	9.61
July	10.22	10.03	9.92	9.90
September				
October	10.37	10.41	10.23	10.22
December	10.76	10.58	10.43	10.40

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, April 7, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	43	52	102
Tuesday	32	31	66
Wednesday	28	28	43
Total, 3 days	103	111	212

Market was quiet and steady to-day. Receipts were moderate, reported at 28 cars, while the demand was only fair The weather was a little cooler, which served as a beneficial factor.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—2 cars at 40c, 1 car at 41c, 1 car at 42c, 1 car at 54c. Michigan, bulk—1 car at 43c.

	Apr. 7	Two weeks before	A year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white and rurals	37@44c	37@45c	66@70c
Occasional car fancy shade over.			
Minnesota. white and russets	37@44c	37@45c	
Michigan, white	34@44c	37@45c	60@65c

NEW POTATOES—Are firmly held. There is only a moderate supply. Demand is fair in a small way.

	Apr. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Bermuda, red. none at present, but some due next week			
No. 1	8.00	8.00	
No. 2	7.00	7.00	
Virginia, white	4.50@5.00	4.00@4.50	
Hampers, Florida. red, No. 1	3.25	2.25@3.00	3.00
No. 2	2.50@2.75	2.25@2.75	2.50

SWEET POTATOES—Offerings are moderate of Easter. They are held firmly. It is too late for the demand to be any better than moderate. Few more to come it is reported, and Illinois seem to be gone.

	Apr. 7	before	before
Hampers, 50 lbs. Jerseys	2.00		
Delaware	1.85@2.00		

Hampers, Illinois, 40 lbs. none noticed or quoted.

BEANS—There is not enough action to make the market interesting or to bring about changes. Quietness prevails. No commission lots to speak of offered. Dealers reported as having an ample supply of Pea Beans. The other kinds are scarce.

	Apr. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans, per bu. Handpicked, choice	3.10@3.15	3.20@3.25	2.00
Common	2.90@3.00	3.00@3.15	1.75@1.85
If poor, lower			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.75	3.25@3.75	2.80
Brown Swedish, long depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.35

HAY—Receipts, 2,871 tons: market steady. Demand good, and offerings moderate.

	Apr. 7	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Choice Timothy	16.50@17.00	16.00@16.50	18.00@19.00
No. 1 Timothy	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50	16.00@17.00
No. 2 Timothy	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	11.00@16.00	11.00@16.00	10.00@15.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 7.00

STRAW—	Apr. 7	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Rye straw, quotable at	8.00@ 9.00	9.00@10.00	7.50@ 8.00
Oat straw	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 8.50	6.50@ 7.50
Wheat straw	6.50@ 7.50	7.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—There was no change. The market rules quiet.

	Apr. 7	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	90@120	120@160
Western	80@110	80@110	100@150
Damaged, less.			

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago not including through shipments, for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	17,829	19,332	20,840
Tuesday	24,110	20,854	34,469
Wednesday	13,260	14,511	31,007
Total	55,199	54,727	86,316

The market was firm at the current quotations which are the same as yesterday to a shade better.

	Apr. 7	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Fresh, firsts	18½	18¼@18½	18 @18¼
Ordinary firsts	17½	17¼@17½	17 @17½
Miscellaneous. Cases returned	17 @18	16½@18	16½@17¾
Checks, fresh	15½@16	15 @15½	
Dirties, fresh	16½@17	16 @16½	
Duck eggs	18 @20	25 @27	
Goose eggs	50	60	

Storage packed "Firsts" are salable at 19½@19⅝c and storage packed Extra 19⅝c bid.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

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S. F. Everitt

(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this *31st* day of *March, 1915.*

DAVID F. SMITH,
(Seal) Notary Public
(My commission expires Jan. 5, 1918.)

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.10
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.96	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.27	1.46	1.38									
	1.52	1.66	1.61									

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	69	67	53¾									
	73	77½	60½									

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	55	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	49	54	70									
	58	60¼	75¾									



This department is to bring sellers and buyers closer together. The list of market representatives was published in April 1, number and will be printed in each first of month issue. Subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING having any farm crops to sell, or wanting to buy any are requested to send particulars so they can be published. See preceding issue for full terms.

William Galloway, the well-known manufacturer of Waterloo, Iowa, said recently: "Fully 90 per cent of the people who raise vegetables with the view of marketing the produce complains that they are unable to get fair prices. The trouble is that when the average grower takes his vegetables to market he finds that his neighbors (and people from other places) have theirs on the market too. The market is overstocked and prices low." Those growers of vegetables, as well as grain, live stock, fruit, etc., who will use this department can side-track some of their old troubles.

BOYS! Repeating Air Rifle GIVEN

Hunt Small Game! Just what every boy wants. A reliable, high powered, repeating Air Rifle—shoots 350 times without reloading. Quick, lever action, nickled steel barrel, walnut stock. Heaps of fun with a gun that is accurate and trustworthy. Does not cost you a cent, I even pay the express on it. All I ask is a little effort on your part helping me with my introductory offer amoung your friends, something you can do in an hour. Write me at once and be the first boy to get one of these powerful Air Rifles.

V. A. KEMPER, 678 FRIEND BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

$2 Brings You This Big LIFE-TIME GUARANTEED NEW BUTTERFLY Cream Separator



Top of Milk Tank Is Only 38 in. From the Floor

Skimming Device Made of Aluminum One-piece Easily Cleaned

On 30 Days' Trial At Our Risk

Then if pleased you can keep it and pay only a little each month out of your extra cream profits until the machine is paid for. In this way the separator itself will earn its own cost—and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all. If you do not need a large capacity machine you can obtain a smaller one on payments as low as

Only $2 a Month

No Interest to Pay—No Extras

The prices we quote include everything. You have no extras to pay—no interest. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save nearly half. We give ***30 days' trial*** on your own farm. During this time if you don't find the New Butterfly the lightest running, easiest cleaning and best all around separator on the market (regardless of price), you don't need to keep it. Just send it back at our expense and we will refund what you paid, including all freight charges both ways.

Used on More Than 30,000 Farms



Over 30,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators are now in use. No doubt some of them right in your own neighborhood. We have been advertising in this paper for years — the publishers know us and know we do just as we agree. Read these letters from just a few of thousands of satisfied owners:

Seven Years Old—Runs Like New

"The Butterfly Separator we purchased of you about seven years ago is still doing fine work. I recently took it apart and cleaned the gears with coal oil. Now it runs like a new machine and works as well as ever." H. S. Stonebraker, Kokomo, Indiana.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Runs It

"We would not do without our Butterfly Separator or exchange it for all the other machines we have seen. Our little girl, 12 years old, runs it like a clock!" Mrs. P. E. Rude, Ashland, Wis.

Made $61.39 More from Same Cows

"We made $78.61 worth of butter before we had the machine and in the same length of time we made with the Butterfly Separator $140.00 worth of butter from the same number of cows." Thos. S. Kermosky, Point Aux Pius, Mich.

Lighter Running and Easier to Clean

"We don't see how we got along without the New Butterfly as long as we did. It runs lighter, is easier washed and kept clean than the higher priced machines in this neighborhood. R. E. Morrison, Ollie, Mont.

NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATORS are the only ones having the patented one-piece aluminum skimming device, very easy to clean. Light-running vertical shafts, frictionless pivot, ball-bearings bathed in oil; low-down, self-draining milk tank; closed drip-proof and dust-proof bottom. Simplest and most sanitary machine on the market. Send for Catalog Folder.

(27)

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.,
2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please mail me your **free** Catalog Folder and full particulars regarding your special easy payment offer on the New Butterfly Cream Separator.

I keep.....cows.

Name .....

P.O......

State.....*R.F.D.*.....

Fill Out Coupon and MAIL TODAY

Why not get one of these big labor-saving, money-making machines while you have the opportunity to do so on this liberal self-earning plan? Let us send you our big new illustrated Catalog Folder showing all the machines we make and quoting lowest factory prices and easy payment terms. We will also mail you a book of letters from owners telling how the New Butterfly is helping them to make as high as $100 a year extra profit from their cows. Sending coupon does not obligate you in any way. Write today.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.

Factories: 2274 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

MARKED COPY—See Pages 2, 3, 4 and 22

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | May First, 1915 | Number 9



The Mission of this Paper is to give farmers a balanced education—as much on marketing as on producing—and to help them to get more money for their crops

What Will Your Wheat Sell For?

This is the Time to Prepare to Control the 1915 Wheat Crop Instead of Turning It over to Speculators

Shall Farmers Establish An Agricultural Bank and make Their Own Credit Available to Finance Their Crops or be Robbed of $280,000,000 or More?

WE URGE with all the force we can bring to bear that every person who receives this number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will read these two pages with great care.

On these pages, we believe, are shown the steps that are now necessary to be taken to protect every grower of wheat when he comes to marketing. And there is nothing suggested that is impossible, or even difficult, to do.

Price is Being Put Down

The prospects for a big crop of winter wheat are excellent. But have you noticed that the speculators have been buying and selling it for future delivery at little more than $1.00 a bushel? This is on the supposition that the great war will continue. If the war should end before September the price will be put down to 65 to 75 cents. We claim that if the war continue another year, every bushel of wheat raised should sell for $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel, while on a peace basis good wheat should never sell for less than $1.00 a bushel.

You are going to buy some machines after awhile, perhaps a binder or a mower, or a plow, or a drill, or a wagon. Now are you contracting for these for future delivery at two-thirds of their value? Have you heard of anything going down in price that you must buy? Have wages for help on the farm gone down?

The Bane of Farming

Gentlemen, and we are talking to the ladies, also to the boys and girls on the farm, as well as to the farmer, we want to say that this domination of the markets for farm crops by speculators, or more plainly speaking, gamblers, is the bane of the farming business. No other business could exist with one-tenth the uncertainty that attends farming and because of such uncertainties and disappointments we have the many vexing farm problems. But we want to say to you that you don't need to let them continue a month longer than you want to. A remedy is at hand and all you need to do is to apply it.

Farmers Under A Spell

There are thousands of people and millions of money to lull you to sleep in a sense of false security. But you must bring yourself out from under such a spell. We refer to the agencies that would have you believe that more work, more expense, better farming and larger crops are all that are needed. These are all very well and we are in favor of larger crops if they are marketed right. But here comes the rub. The people who are working overtime to get you to raise more are the people who handle your stuff, or their friends, and they don't want you to attend to your business of marketing. Oh, no, let that to them! They want you to do all the hard work of producing and pay all the expense and take all the chances, but don't control your stuff after you get it! "Just throw it overboard and let us gather it in and market it", they say. The easy work.

These people will always be here urging you to produce all you can because the more there is the cheaper they can buy it and the more money they can make in handling and transporting it.

But we want you to control it after it is produced so you can sell it for what it is worth. And that is the reason why we are writing this to you now. You have learned how to produce, now learn how to get more money and let's do it this year.

Keep Crops Out of Grasp of Speculators

We said there are thousands of people and millions of dollars to help you to produce more, but do you know of any person or institution that is working and teaching you how to control your crops after they are made and thus keep them out of the grasp of the speculators? Don't you want to know how you can keep the title to your crops until the real demand for consumption is ready for them? Then you know you can sell them to cover cost and a profit. You may take the advice of the exclusive greater crop propagandists and increase your acreage, hire more help, use more fertilizers and work harder but what will it avail if you must take the speculators price made on a market that you have glutted by your blind dumping?

What Is the Use?

Or you may fill the granaries and elevators with grain, the warehouses with potatoes, fruit, tobacco, broom corn, cotton, etc., yet what real satisfaction will you have if there is not a good margin to the profit side when your year's work it done?

The agricultural problems may be stated thus:

Each farm crop is produced once a year, but it is needed for consumption over a whole year.

Farm crops are produced in different parts of the country but are needed for consumption in other parts of the country and some of them in foreign countries.

Therefore:

The solution of these problems then must be through the control of the crops, by the people who made them until the real demand is ready for them and to have a plan or system that will connect the supply and the demand, as necessary.

We are making this illustration on the wheat crop, but the plan and system we present, is equally suited for any and all farm crops. As wheat is the first important 1915 crops that will be ready for marketing, our thought is to direct all efforts to helping the wheat growers first.

Suited to All Crops

Let us say that if the wheat crop as it is harvested this year is controlled by the producers just like the manufacturers of any commodity, or the miners of coal control their output, there will be no question about the farmers getting a satisfactory price, such as they agree on, for it. The only way to beat this proposition will be for those people who don't raise wheat to do without it and that means do without bread and all of the things made from wheat. You know the people will not do that for a single day.

So, just as soon as a condition can be brought about when excessive dumping of the new wheat after harvest ends, then will the wheat growers' problem of marketing and price be solved.

A Matter of Control

This is a statement that we might present many arguments to prove. But what is the use? It is self-evident that wheat must be had EVERY DAY and immense quantities of it, and just as soon as the growers of it quit throwing excessive quantities overboard for another set of people—speculators—to gather it up, the farmers will be in absolute control of the situation.

Therefore the proposition resolves itself into one of CONTROL of the crop by the producer.

Let's see what this means and wether the growers can control their wheat.

Enormous Demand Every Day

Please keep in mind that the demand for wheat for actual consumption is 1,370,000 bushels daily—an enormous quantity. If, then, no more than this quantity of wheat was put on the market any day and if $1.00 a bushel was the farmers' price, which they asked, this would be the market price and it would be paid.

Enormous Quantity Controlled

Also keep in mind that out of every crop an enormous amount is controlled by the growers—we mean they put their wheat in granaries and elevators and hold it off of the market for a while. This part of the crop presents no material part of our problem.

But it is that part that is marketed more than the immediate consumption demand needs, and which goes into the large terminal elevators as the property of speculators and is known as VISIBLE SUPPLY that makes all the trouble and takes the matter of control and price-making out of the farmers hands.

How Manufacturers Control

The reader will understand this through just one illustration: The International harvester company makes a great many machines. It operates factories the whole year around and it turns out complete machines every day. But the demand for machines is not every day, but in seasons. So they don't throw their machines on the market as fast as made, to let a set of people who have no factories and who make no machines buy them at reduced prices and compete with them later in supplying the demand. On the contrary they put the machines aside carefully in storage and, if they want to, they can borrow money on the stored machines to build more. In this way they retain control of all the machines they make untol the real demand comes and they have no price-cutting competition then in selling.

Now farmers must do exactly the same thing in controlling and marketing if they ever expect their prices to be as staple as they are for the machines they buy.

Comparatively Little Need Be Controlled

But can farmers do this? And how much wheat must farmers control to do this?

We said that it was the temporary surplus, called VISIBLE SUPPLY, that made the trouble and which must be controlled. To get an idea then of just what confronts wheat growers we refer the reader to the accompanying table of visible supply at various dates, beginning April 11, last year, and to the latest date figures are available this year. (These figures are copied from the semi-monthly reports in UP-TO-DATE FARMING). The report thus covers one year. The prices are for

This Is The Time

for Weat Growers to prepare to control the 1915 wheat crop and sell it for what itis worth.

It means more storage, somebody stores it---why not the grower? It will mean more granaries or storage in elevators. You can do it. Get ready now.

Let's also establish The Agricultural National Bank with farmers' money, farmer stockholders, farmer officers and for once make farmers credit, with all the crops behind it, available to finance farmers' own business.

Let's quit paying the staggering price we have been paying other people to do our businss and do it ourselves.

Do It Now

Send the Coupon on next page and tell us what you think of this.

No. 2 red winter wheat at Chicago on the same date).

Date	Visible Supply	Price
April 11, 1914	55,317,000 bu.	$ .96
April 25, 1914	50,092,000 bu.	.96
May 16, 1914	35,737,000 bu.	.96
May 30, 1914	32,024,000 bu.	.96
June 13, 1914	25,265,000 bu.	.84
June 27, 1914	16,911,000 bu.	.82
July 18, 1914	22,876,000 bu.	.83
Aug. 1, 1914	35,429,000 bu.	.90
Aug. 15, 1914	40,388,000 bu.	1.05
Aug. 29, 1914	38,194,000 bu.	1.18
Sept. 12, 1914	38,582,000 bu.	1.11
Sept. 26, 1914	51,822,000 bu.	1.06
Oct. 10, 1914	63,835,000 bu.	1.14
Oct. 31, 1914	72,857,000 bu.	1.16
Nov. 14, 1914	80,693,000 bu.	1.15
Nov. 28, 1914	81,910,000 bu.	1.16
Dec. 12, 1914	85,034,000 bu.	1.24
Jan. 2, 1915	81,170,000 bu.	1.38
Jan. 23, 1915	74,152,000 bu.	1.43
Feb. 6, 1915	67,415,000 bu.	1.54
Feb. 13, 1915	60,635,000 bu.	1.60
Feb. 27, 1915	58,923,000 bu.	1.43
March 13, 1915	51,384,000 bu.	1.55
March 27, 1915	47,034,000 bu.	1.56
April 17, 1915	37,107,000 bu.	1.58

This table reveals that the visible supply April 11, 1914 was higher than one year later, April 17, 1915. Therefore, considering the greater demand now than at the corresponding season last year, we may safely conclude that the visible supply will be as low when the new crop comes as it was when the 1914 crop first began to be felt on the market—16,911,000 bushels. In other words we will enter the new crop year with not more than 16,000,000 bushels of visible supply and, should the Russian crop not be made available before that time we predict it will be practically exhausted, or there will be only a nominal visible supply.

Keep Visible Supply Low

A visible supply of 10 to 15 million is not dangerous and, as far as controlling the 1915 crop and getting the price agreed on is concerned, will not be a factor. But the important thing is to keep it from growing.

Referring to the table we find that the visible supply increased 6,000,000 bushels in the three weeks from June 27, to July 18. In this period the farmers of Northern Texas and Oklahoma were in the midst of their marketing and it is perfectly clear that they threw on the market six million bushels of wheat more than the real demand for consumption called for and this surplus went into the terminal elevators as VISIBLE SUPPLY to be held until the real demand needed it. We can quite properly conclude that it was held at least until in January 1915, because the visible supply kept increasing until in December and began to decrease in January. Also it is plain to see that this 6,000,000 bushels went into storage at around 82 cents but came out at $1.38 or above. The advance was at least 56 cents a bushel and the profit of holding was about $3,360,000.

It is not our purpose, however, to show wheat growers what they lost from dumping last year's crop, as they can do their own figuring, but we want to show them how they can absolutely control their wheat and direct the marketing of it, and sell it at their own prices.

Control Should Begin in Southern Field

We have seen that in the first period of marketing the 1914 wheat crop there was thrown on the market 6,000,000 bushels more than was needed. If this wheat would not have been so dumped, and if $1.00 a bushel would have been asked for the balance that was marketed, it would have been paid or the people would have gone hungry. This brings us right to the meat in the cocoanut. While the consumer would pay $5.00 a bushel for wheat, rather than go hungry, when more than enough is being thrown on the market every day nobody is going to pay much for it, so the 6,000,000 bushels that was not needed decided the price on it as well as on 28,770,000 bushels that was needed to meet the consumption in this country for three weeks. Shown in another way: If the 6,000,000 bushels would have been controlled the 28,770,000 bushels, which was indispensible to the existence of the people, could have been sold at $1.00 a bushel, or $28,770,000, while all of it, 34,770,000 bushels at 82 cents was worth only $28,511,400. Thus the growers lost the 6,000,000 bushels and $259.000 besides. And a like illlustration could be made for any period or for the whole year and for any past year.

We hope we have made the folly of the old marketing system clear, now let's see what can be done to change it:

The Plan

The 6,000,000 bushels that caused the trouble were sent to Galveston, or New Orleans, or Memphis, or Kansas City, or St. Louis, or Chicago and stored by buyers to wait for a later demand which was bound to come. And right here let us say that the buyers for speculation knew there would be a demand for all the wheat, or they would not have paid anything for the surplus. There has never been too much wheat produced. All has been consumed. Also we claim that $1.00 a bushel in normal times is such a moderate price that as much will be taken at such price as at 80 cents or less. Now suppose the farmers in Northern Texas and Oklahoma, who did the first marketing would have agreed to ask $1.00 a bushel for their wheat and whenever $1.00 would not be paid have stored at home or in central markets, then $1.00 would have been the price for all the demand wanted. And if this same plan would have been carried out by the Kansas and Missouri and other wheat growers, as their season came, then $1.00 would have been paid for the first of the crop and $1.00 or more would have been paid for all of the crop, whether marketed from the field or from storage.



THIS PICTURE IS MERELY SUGGESTIVE OF WHAT WE BELIEVE FARMERS SHOULD HAVE

Only Two Things to Do

Is there anything wrong with this program? There are only two things called for different from the old program. The one is, that wheat growers must decide their price in advance. The other is, the farmer becomes the storer, instead of the speculator.

Know the Price

The plan is sound. There is positively nothing intricate about it. It's a matter of you and your brother wheat growers knowing the price, when you can ask it and hold for it. If the war ends by the time the new wheat is ready, it ought to sell for $1.00 a bushel. But if you do nothing it will sell at 75 cents or less. If the war continues it should sell at $1.25 to $1.50. The price for the 1915 crop is a matter for future consideration.

Organization and A Bank

A degree of organization will help immensely in carrying this plan through but it can be done if enough wheat growers, individually make up their minds to do it and have the same price and ask it, and hold or store when the price will not be paid. And as some of the banks may not be in full sympathy with farmers doing their own business we strongly recommend the farmers at this time to establish their own central bank and make themselves free and independent as far as necessary in their financial matters.

We recommend the organizing and incorporating of THE AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK with a capital of $200,000. This bank to become a member of the Federal reserve banking system when it can obtain money on warehouse receipts for stored grain from the central banks, also through other banks, including country banks where the wheat was grown.

We recommend the establishment or a NEW bank, or the taking over of a present one because it should have farmer stockholders and be primarily, or exclusively for agriculture. Such a central bank can co-operate with local banks and the banks of the entire nation to finance the wheat crop for the growers and in their interests, as well as every other crop grown. We consider the need for it so great and the field so immense that in a short time, if established, it would become the greatest financial institution in the country as well as the most beneficial.

Write to This Paper

This message is now sent out to the farmers of America. We want to hear from them just what they want to do and what they want us to do. But UP-TO-DATE FARMING can be depended on to do all in its power to get the wheat growers to market the 1915 crop under CONTROL.

This means a known price and supply the demand just while it will be paid and stop selling the minute it will not be paid.

More Granaries and More Storage

What will not be taken at the price must be stored at home or in elevators. This means more granaries on the farms or more shipping down to the cities. Too long have farmers been without the freedom in business that other classes enjoy, but always permitted other people to do their business and paid them a staggering price for doing it.

So that the readers may express themselves on these matters and have a uniformity about the expression a blank is appended, which please use. We will appreciate criticisms as well as commendation of this plan.

(To be continued)

Filling out this blank and sending it places you under no obligation whatever. It is put here merely to get an expression from farmers. Some people who are now doing farmers' business for them say that they (the farmers) are satisfied with the present marketing system; that speculation in farm crops is good for farmers and agriculture and that farmers don't want these things changed. Others claim that farmers are too indifferent or too ignorant, or too stupid to have a system of marketing under the control of the wisest of them. And others say that farmers are now under such heavy obligations to the middle class that they can't throw off the yoke if they want to.

So, after you have read the plan for controling wheat fill out the blanks below and the responses will reveal whether above claims are true. Send the blank, if you are at all interested, even though you may think it can't be done for this year's crop. The main thing is to know whether we are on the right road. ALSO FILL IT OUT IF YOU DO NOT RAISE WHEAT. THE PLAN IS ADAPTED TO EVERY CROP OR NOT ONE.

CUT OUT THE BLANK AND SEND

These are the questions. We will appreciate criticisms and recommendations.

1. Would you like to see the price of wheat and other farm products as steady as the prices of things you buy, and always profitable?.....

2. Do you believe that the grower should hold the wheat and other crops until the demand for consumption want them, or do you think the old plan of throwing them overboard to let speculators gather them in and store them is the better way?

.....

3. Do you think farmers should organize an agriculture bank to specialize on farmers' business and make the farmers' money and credit available for financing the agricultural proposition instead of being dependant on the whims of commercial banks, passing everything through their hands and paying them heavy tolls for the privilege of getting accommodation, if indeed it is given?.....

4. Do you think if there would have been such an agricultual bank last year the crises in wheat at 60 to 70 cents and cotton at 6 cents and less would have been met better than they were met?.....

5. What are your chief crops to sell?.....

Name .....

Address .....

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Marksville, Ala., April 18, 1915

Dear Sir:—I note what you wrote in your personal department in April 15th number about an agricultural bank. I highly indorse this idea for it seems feasable and practical. Had there been an agricultural bank, in which the stockholders were solely farmers, the crisis in cotton last fall could have been met successfully. The proposition that you advance, namely, a bank, and a system of control and marketing for agricultural products, appeals to my Southern friends. They are worked up over it.

Yours truly, Joe. Mitchel Pilcher

Read the Message to Wheat Growers on Pages 2 and 3 and Send the Coupon

You Have Not Sent Your Subscription

If this paragraph is marked it is a special and urgent invitation to you to send your subscription, or that of a friend, to Up-to-Date Farming. We particularly want it and that is the reason why we have placed this special notice here and marked it so you will be sure to read it. OUR REASONS FOR MAKING THIS SPECIAL REQUEST ARE MORE FULLY SET OUT ON PAGE 22, which please turn to. Then send your subscription, if you are one of the farmers who wants to market better, and you will not regret it.

This is the time for every farmer to read this paper and help to prepare the way for the new deal in marketing of his crops. So help us. Send your subscription.

COSTS Less THAN 4¢ a YEAR

USE THE "Star" Hog Oiler

to keep your hogs in finest condition—consider for a moment how economically you can free your herd from lice and vermin—less than 4c. a year a head is the average cost. Compare this to the cost of dipping—then, too, consider that the hogs do the work themselves when the "STAR" is in the hog lot. Any kind of liquid can be used as well as crude oil.

This machine is used by all practical and successful breeders and farmers. Casper Fisk, Easton, Ill., says:—Gentlemen: After using two Star Hog Oilers for the past year must say that machines are all you claim for them. After a few days the machines had entirely rid the hogs of lice. Their skin is in fine, healthy condition. I especially recommend it for brood sows and little pigs. Would not be without the Star at any price.



Today ask for FREE information on the Hog Oiler that is absolutely guaranteed.

STARBUCK MFG. CO.
Dep. W, Peoria, Ill.

Standard Chemical Mfg. Co.
Dep. W Omaha, Neb.
Distributers

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

POOR THRESHING COSTS DOUBLE

It wastes the farmer's grain by throwing too much into the straw stack.

It wastes the time of both farmer and thresherman by bother, breakdowns, etc.

It loses the thresherman the best jobs and the best of his run.

THE RED RIVER SPECIAL WILL SAVE ALL THIS LOSS

The farmer should insist on the RED RIVER SPECIAL doing his threshing.

He has a right and it is his duty to do this. It is his grain that he has worked hard to plant and harvest and the loss falls upon him.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL employs the only correct principle for separation.

It uses force to get the grain out of the straw. *It Beats it Out!*

It Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill

C. L. Erickson and ten other farmers of Paswegia, Saskatchewan, say: "We want the Red River Special outfit to do our threshing next year as it saves all of our grain."

The shrewd thresherman should equip himself with the outfit that is popular with the farmers and that makes him more money by doing better work and more work.

Provide yourself with the Red River Special outfit and

GET THE BIG RUN

Write us for any information desired. Visit our Factory or Branch House.

Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
(8) BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES $8.75

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Business is business whether it is March or April. The crops are starting. What are they to be worth?

Whether you own the land or whether you rent it, who is to put the price on what your labor makes it produce?

The reading farmer is the thinking farmer, and the farmer that thinks is most likely the one that acts. We wish all would read and think.

Don't you suppose if you were to ask your neighbor he would subscribe for UP-TO-DATE and read it? Then he would be with you in all your efforts for the general good.

Tom Jones said at a neighborhood meeting the other day that he learned more from UP-TO-DATE FARMING about getting good prices for his stuff than from all the other papers he ever read, and every subscriber there agreed with him.

"Have you caught any inspiration from the coming spring?"
"No, it was la grippe I caught."

It is all right to put your best foot forward, but don't let the other one get too far behind it.

"Some people are sorry they are married and some are sorry they are not."
"Well, it is better to be sorry they are not than sorry they are," said the man that had tried both.

Read the Cadet letters. It is one way to know where our paper circulates. Don't it beat all?

"Mending up the old things,
Trying to make them last;
Everything we value most
Is wearing out so fast.
Mending up the old things,
Trying to make them do:
Times are very hard to buy
The gaudy and the new.
Mending up the old hearts
That beat with love so long,
Mending them with laughter
And a cheerful song."

If you will read those "Business Exchange" ads in this paper, you'll get some surprises.

The O. K. Seed Store is in the supply business. Don't plant bad seeds; it never pays. Read all the seed ads. in this paper.

Flowers make the farm home beautiful. Have you read our rose and gladiolus offers? It is easier to get the finest flowers now than it ever was before.

A neighborhood of Illinois farmers had a meeting recently and in less than ten minutes made a club for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. One of them writes that all are well pleased.

"Ourselves create the joy or fear
Of what our future life is made,
And fill our future atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.
The tissue of our life to be
We wear with colors all our own,
And in the field of destiny
We reap as we have sown."

"Pat, how is it that your friend Murphy is out of jail?"
"Be Jasus, the man he killed got well."

It is nice to write and print pieces for other people to read, but it is a very responsible business. Every thing written and printed ought to be true, timely, and instructive and that is the way we try to make everything in UP-TO-DATE.

"Nothing holds, in age or youth,
Like the firm, old-fashioned truth;
Nothing long can stand in place,
If truth be not at the base."

Mere Thinker—How did so many nations get into the war?
Philosopher—Trying to preserve their neutrality.

We are interested in our advertisers and they are interested in our readers. All may well become mutual friends, and deal with each other on the very best of terms.

Nature is a little irregular in this world. Sometimes it is too hot, and sometimes it is too cold; sometimes it is too wet, and sometimes it is too dry. But crops must be produced in spite of these difficulties. Who ought to price them when they go to market?

Wife—George, I see bathing suits advertised 75 per cent off.
Husband—I'd hate to see you bathing in a suit 75 per cent off from those ordinarily worn.

If you ever get lonesome during these lengthening days, read some of the UP-TO-DATE departments. They are the best of company, and they are useful besides.

Every person who sends us a club of subscribers is glad of it all the year.

It is not rich soil, abundant rains, and seasonable sunshine that makes crops profitable. It is the price the farmers receive for them. Who makes the price?

Smile Awhile

Better Not

"Before we were married you called me an angel. Now you don't call me anything."
"You ought to be thankful, dear, that I can control my inclinations."

Returning to Fig Leaves

"I intend to spend the winter at Palm Beach. It is a real Garden of Eden."
"They don't wear less clothes there than they do here, do they?"

Queer Blindness

"I guess it is a fact that love is blind."
"I don't think so, for I never yet saw a fellow in love but who could not see more in his sweetheart than anybody else could."

About the Truth

"Pa, what is an extremist?"
"A woman that dresses in style, my son."

Learning to Run

"I am very much in favor of athletics in the schools. You ought to see my daughter run up a hill."
"Yes, and you ought to see my daughter run up a bill."

Could Stick to It

"Yes, we have a good position for some young fellow that has true staying qualities."
"I can sure recommend my daughter's beau. He always stays till after midnight."

Why He Got Well

Doctor—You are pretty sick, but you mustn't give up hope. A few years ago I was sick just like you are and I got well.
Patient—Yes, but you didn't have the same doctor that I've got.

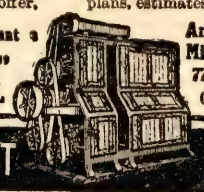
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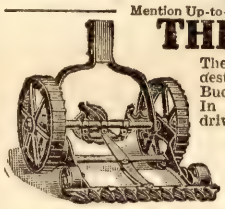
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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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Short Talks With Busy People

Too Much May Be Grown Farmers can grow too much stuff, though it is difficult to get the increased production teachers to admit it. We are told that Aroostook county, Maine, produced 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes last year, and the farmers had to sell them at 65 cents a barrel. A Denver paper says the farmers of parts of Colorado are going to quit potatoes, just as they formerly quit sugar beet production, because so many are grown they cannot sell them at scarcely any price. In our teaching of the public we like to urge everybody to do his best, but what is the use when there is no profit in the result? If the "increased production" people would stop a moment and find an increased demand and profitable prices, then we would say "Go ahead and do your best, boys."

Why They Are So Slow "Union among farmers," says a Kansas writer, puts them in a position where they can increase the returns by dealing in the markets of the world as every other industry does. Farmers know this; then why are they so slow about its accomplishment? The writer in questions says he thinks it is because the farmers are too much inclined to wait until they are forced to act. Such seems to be the origin of nearly all the successful farm co-operative efforts. Farm life has so long been one of routine that radical changes are far from being attractive. Actual losses, though, have sometimes driven farmers to action to save their surplus products, and such action has always been successful.

What Market Control Means The attorney general of New York, after an investigation, declares that fifteen butter and egg firms in New York city virtually control the prices of butter and eggs throughout the United States. Many of those fifteen firms, it is alleged, have incomes as high as $12,000,000 each. If the incomes averaged that sum, it would mean that these fifteen firms took $180,000,000 a year from the American producers and consumers of butter and eggs; for it is known that these incomes are derived from making low prices to the producers and high prices to the consumers. We ask in all sincerity, ought there not be a different way of making prices and marketing? Just think what the farmers lose when all their products are considered!

The Strangest of All Combines What do you think of a bill-posting trust? The Attorney General of the United States is prosecuting just such a trust. It is charged that the trust controls bill boards in 3,600 cities, and that it has a capital of $11,000,000. The claim is that it fixes poster advertising prices and monopolizes that business. The fact is, a few people have organized for the control of practically everything, and the few that assume control force whatever it is to immense profits that are arbitrarily taken from the public.

Bonded Indebtedness Breaks Another Company One of the greatest steamship combines, the International Mercantile Marine Company, recently went into the hands of a receiver. This company represented American and English capital, and it was organized in 1902, by J. P. Morgan & Co. It had outstanding bonds amounting to $52,744,000, and for six months the company has been unable to pay the interest on these bonds, hence it goes to the wall. All cases of this kind brings before us the condition of things that would inevitably follow the issuing of bonds on the farms and homes of the country as proposed by so many rural credit advocates.

The Congressional Milage Grab In the recent Congress, as in several Congresses before it, the House voted to cut out the Congressional milage grab, but the Senate defeated the House measure and retained the grab. In the earlier days of Congress twenty cents a mile to and from home was allowed every Congressman as traveling expenses. Of course it don't cost nearly so much now to travel as it did then, and several efforts have been made to change the mileage rate, but there are always enough against the change to defeat it. As an illustration of what it means, a California Congressman draws as mileage $1,600, when the actual cost of the trip does not exceed $200. The $1,400 is simply a grab, and every Congressman gets just such a grab, the amount depending upon how far his home is from Washington.

A Mistaken Movement in Missouri A county Farm Bureau Board has been organized. It is believed, say those connected with it, that this Missouri organization will be the nucleus of a practical, workable national organization of American farmers. But we see in it fatal weaknesses. The announced purpose is "the betterment of farming in Missouri, particularly in legislative matters" and the first committee named was a committee on legislation. The movement originated with the county advisers, aided by the State adviser and a prominent official of the national department of agriculture. Nothing is said of the business affairs of farming or of a better system of marketing. Legislation seems to be the prime object, and it can be little else than a mere political machine manipulated by those who are more interested in special laws than they are in the progress and welfare of the farmers. It is not laws the farmers need, but reform in marketing and distribution of their products.

Supply and Demand In modern trade systems supply and demand have little to do with price or the quantity offered for sale. Both are strictly controlled by profit seeking concerns that naturally do business in the way that brings them most profits. We are told that, at the present time, most of the New York cold storage warehouses are piled high with meats for Europe. Note the high price of meats in this country, and the claim that such prices are the result of a scarcity of meat. There was also a tremendous apple crop last year, and a big citrous fruit crop, and there are also big stocks of butter and cheese. The storage space for these commodities are said to be full, but prices to the users are high and many demands are entirely unsupplied. There is more profit in holding meat for Europe than there is in selling it to our people at fair prices, and there is more profit in shutting up other commodities than there is in letting them go out to supply the needs of the people.



Crop Diversification Several years ago the writer sent a quantity of seed wheat into a county in Kentucky where the people were desirous of engaging in the growing of wheat. It was sent on special terms largely contingent upon the crop. The crop proved to be a good one; in some cases remarkably good. But when harvest time came we found that there were no modern facilities or machines for harvesting the crop; further that there were no threshing machines in the county for threshing, and more, there were no mills for grinding wheat into flour. As a consequence, the splendid crops that resulted largely went to waste. We relate this as a caution to southern farmers who are urged to diversify. They should diversify with judgment. They should have in mind what will be done with the crop when it is produced—the facilities for marketing it to get the money that it is worth or provide to feed it to stock. We are greatly in favor of more diversification of crops in the Southern states, but in such a time as the present, when there is a most extraordinary propaganda on for diversification, many farmers may plant crops that later they will have difficulty of using or disposing of to good advantage. Our advice to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to change their farm program very gradually. We advise against being out of the usual money crop, cotton, next Fall, when prices will probably be good, with a chance of having quantities of some other crops on hand for which the prices may be very low, and the markets not very anxious to take them.

Is the Increase in Price of Bread Justified? Bread costs more if the size of the loaf is decreased as it does when the price of the loaf is raised. Ordinarily flour prices bear a very uniform relation to the prices of wheat—the former advancing or declining as the price of wheat fluctuates. But how about bread? Wheat sold at over a dollar a bushel a few years ago and then it was down to 60 to 70 cents a bushel last summer. Did anybody see any increase in the size of the loaf, or did the consumer buy for less than 5 and 10 cents? While in this country there are threats of higher prices for bread, and in many places it IS higher, and in many more places the weight of the loaf has been reduced, in England a pound of bakers' bread reaches the consumer at practically one-half what the consumer pays in the United States. And the bread is baked from wheat raised in this country, and often from flour ground in our mills. Few people realize that in the 74 months from Jan. 1909 to Feb. 1914, 60 of the months saw cash wheat worth over $1.00 a bushel in Chicago. The highest was June, 1909—$1.60. In 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 there was not a month but the cash price reached over $1.00. We believe bread prices have been high enough for $2.00 wheat and any increase in the price or decrease in size will be simply using the present conditions to further a greed for profits.

EDITORIAL

A More Practical Idea of Rural Credits

THERE is a general feeling that farmers actually need a special system of credit—a chance to borrow money on terms different from the present commercial system; or, in other words, the terms now offered by the banks. Nearly all classes seem to advocate the creation of some sort of a special system to this end; but it is clear that different classes are prompted by different purposes. The object of the money lending class is unmistakable. They wish a greater outlet for their money, and to that end they wish the farmers to become greater borrowers; and most of all they seek a chance to obtain bonded leins on the farms and homes of the rural masses. Almost all the proposed laws have that emphatic provision. The farmers favor a system of such credits as a business convenience for themselves, and they wish a plain and simple opportunity to borrow sums small or large, for a long or short time, generally small sums for short times, to meet the exigencies of their business. But farmers have so long accepted without question the laws proposed by the leaders that many of them are willing to accept without much question the farm mortgage and land bond schemes.

But the farmers are getting their eyes open to the evils of that scheme and are noting the powers that are behind it. One of the best articles we have seen on this subject is by Mr. John P. Doyle of Mt. Vernon, Ill., and it is quoted by Congressman Martin D. Foster in an address in the House just before the adjournment of the recent session. The following is a brief condensation of Mr. Doyle's article:

"To one who has farmed all his life, and who has gone through all the hardships that lack of sufficient means entails, this subject of short-term credit would seem one of the most important considerations of all the farmers' needs. * * Even with the farmer's best skill he is always a partner with nature and the elements are his master. A glare of ice in the winter may smother his wheat, and he must then seed the land to oats, involving, perhaps, a cash expenditure entirely unexpected and unprovided for. Also a wet portion of his farm might be increased in value ten times by a few drain tile properly placed. Can he do it? Yes; he is young and strong and the little woman at the house, who is sharing his life, agrees, and he undertakes it. But an expense is involved. A line of fence across a field would add much to the available pasture; but dare he risk the expense? Some accident to machinery requires unexpected repairs; and, finally, before his crop is completed, he may find it necessary to ask credit of the grocer, the tiler, the hardware merchant, the blacksmith, etc. Prospects are good, though, and the harvest is coming. But as the golden color increases in the grain the golden color in the price steadily and always declines, and when his crop is ready for market the quotations are invariably at the bottom. Then he sits long at the after-supper table and consults with the good woman: "If I could only hold this 60 or 70-cent wheat it would not be long till I could get a dollar for it; or this 30-cent corn would bring 50 cents before spring. Someone must hold it for the needs of humanity throughout the year; why not we whose toil has produced it?" And so when it comes to selling stock. When the stock is ready for sale and he needs the money worst of all, the price is sure to be the lowest.

"Thus with the ever incessant need for cash, the major portion of our crops are rushed on to glutted markets at far less prices than our efforts deserve. And in the meantime this usually falls heaviest on the farmer's wife. No matter what his efforts, she usually goes him one better. When his toil for the day is over and he is resting in the cozy, well-kept room, she may be out giving the final care to those hatchers whose broods are to be of so much value in the fall. And in the early dawn, before the breakfast needs to be begun, she is out looking after the things that need this early attention. The farm wife is the dynamo that keeps the whole machinery moving; and some day the spring of life breaks, the heartstrings, too constantly tense, snap, the tired hands are folded in rest for the last time! Is it any wonder the farmer reviews his struggles, and dispairingly asks: "What is the use?"

And the struggle is all because the farmer must sell at the worst of all times, made worst by those who reap the profits of the crops with the production of which they had nothing to do. Mr. Doyle thinks if the farmers could procure small and short time loans to enable them to meet pressing needs and yet hold their crops they could beat this miserable profit grabbing system and save to themselves the value of their toil, and far better serve their customers themselves. Why could not abundant security be furnished in the crops thus held? Mr. Doyle believes it could, and so do we. But the money must come from the money-grabbers and lenders, and they want leins on the homes of the people. That's the way it is.

Future Farm Prosperity

IT IS a fact that in the greater portion of the agricultural part of our country the seasons are treacherous. It was not so formerly, at least not to the extent that it is now. It is possible that the increased population and the conversion of the forests into cultivated fields may be in a measure responsible for these changes of weather conditions, and there is no doubt that the destruction of birds, partly by wantonly killing them and partly by the destruction—unavoidable destruction we may say—of their nesting and living places, may have added to the doubtfulness of crop production by the multiplication of harmful insects.

Whatever the cause, the seasons are doubtful, and farming is attended by uncertainties it did not have to encounter a few years ago. For instance, over a large section of the wheat, corn and hay belt, there have been drouths for the last two or three years that have materially reduced production. We are now familiar with the fact that in large sections of fertile lands the farmers are this season buying feed for their stock instead of having a surplus to sell to others. Only those who have been up against such a proposition can know what it means to the farmers. And in the same localities that have thus suffered in the past, the present season is not very promising. Of course, all may turn out well, but March and April have been as dry as June and July are expected to be, and it has been unseasonably cold.

But the farmers are doing just as they should do. They are devoting every energy to the hoped-for crop. As a class, farmers are persevering. Most of them, at least, industriously do their part, and if their efforts fail it is not their fault.

But after the stuff is produced what then? Whose is it, and why was more of it grown than the farmer himself needs? It is the farmers' only source of income, and if he gains anything in a financial sense, that gain must come from the sale of his surplus, the sale of the surplus itself, or feeding it to stock that is to be sold.

Here is where the farmer makes his greatest failure. He does not sell at his own price, as is the rule of all other business. He has to accept prices made by others, and whether those prices be low or apparently reasonable, the buyer for storage gets the profits of his productive acres and his labor. Knowing that he must accept the uncertainty of the seasons and the inroads of increasing insect enemies, makes clouds of doubt hover over every field. Then add to the certainty that the market control will make more clear money off his surplus than he will himself, gives farming an unattractiveness that does not belong to it at all.

But here is where the farmer's shrewdness and determination ought to come to his aid. One farmer alone cannot remedy this evil, but all of them working together, or, rather selling together, can. What a loud call this is for co-operation. The farmers themselves can market just as successfully as the boards of trade can, and they can distribute much more perfectly and more cheaply, thus saving to themselves the profits that belong to them, and suplying the needs of the whole world. We are longing and sighing and praying for progressive farming, for a bright and profitable agricultural future, one that will attract and win both young and old, but to secure that requires a better marketing system.

Education and the Schools

THE FREE schools of America have justly been the boast of the nation. No matter how poor the country boy, the doors of the school houses have been open to him from five to nine months in every year. And the teachers, in the main, have been practical and efficient. Out of the country schools have gone some of America's best scholars, and in most of the towns and villages, at least it was so a few years ago, the most distinguished professional men, and the most successful business men, had been country boys educated in the country schools.

But it must be admitted that the country schools have changed. The higher institutions have brought to themselves their boasted scientific methods—have made them, in fact, the foot rounds of their egotistic educational ladder. The country schools must have their ' 'years," their "grades", their "graduations", all of which is an obstruction to the practical country work, and the graduations mean nothing at all. The idea of the professional leaders in the colleges that have thus planted their methods in the country schools is, we suppose, that when a pupil has "finished" the country school, he or she is ready to step up into the higher institutions.

But this connection of the country schools with the colleges is wholly impractical. The far larger proportion of the pupils in the country schools must finish their education there. They cannot pass on to the colleges, hence they should not be deprived of the practical part of an education in the country schoools, the only schools so many of them hope to attend. In too many of our modern country schools the time is practically wasted. The text books are frivolous and contain very little of the practical art or science they propose to teach. Hence, when the pupil leaves the modern school he really knows little more than he did when he entered it.

We wish to quote in this connection from J. O. Shuyer, associate editor of The Nebraska Farm Journal. Speaking of a meeting in a country district intended to boost the rural schools of that State, he said:"the meeting was altogether in the hands of city superintendents, normal instructors, and other high educational officials, who declared it was a crime to teach anything beyond the eighth grade in the country schools." "Most of them," he continued, "had been so long out of touch with the real needs of the rural schools, that a spirit of selfishness was evident." "Everything tended to show," he declared, "that those city superintendents wanted the country child driven from the country and into town as soon as possible."

Here is another work that may well claim the attention of the farmers.

The Price of Wheat and Other Commodities

THE Muncie, Ind., Star, speaking of the present prices of wheat and bread, and commenting on the many complaints that those prices are too high, says: "Yet, if the whole wheat-raising business was sifted to bed-rock, it would be found that the price of wheat, in order to deal justly all the way through the long line, should never be less than $1 a bushel."

We believe that is strictly true, but the Price Current-Grain Reported says that idea is a "common fallacy nurtured by those who have selfish interests in currying favor with the farmers, and itself declares that " wheat is worth just what it will bring in cash and no more." Hence, according to that Price Current publication, no matter how low the speculating monopoly buyers, with the commercial boards of trade sustaining them, may force down the price of wheat, the farmers get all it is worth. Then we suppose when these same buyers compel the users to pay enormously increased prices, the consumers pay no more than it is worth. The fact is, the consumers must have bread, and bread means the purchase of wheat or corn by somebody somewhere, and no matter how much may have been produced the purchasers must buy what is offered and they must pay the prices asked by the owners, who can hold the stuff or sell it at their own pleasure. That this is the grain selling process the country over no one can deny. The farmers sell to the speculating buyers at whatever the buyers offer. They are compelled to if they sell at all, for nobody else dares to offer more. Then these buyers sell to the users at whatever prices greed prompts them to ask, and the users are compelled to pay the price for nobody else has any to sell. At all events they control the market. Yet this Price Current publication, organ of the price makers, declares the wheat is worth to the farmers only what is offered for it, and it is worth to the users whatever they are required to pay for it.

Isn't it strange that greed has such power over the trade of the country? But this strange power extends only to agricultural production. The productions of the mills and factories and mines are priced by the producers, and those prices must be paid or the users cannot get them. Why should there be this difference? The farmers work to produce crops, and they must sell at whatever is offered. Manufacturers work to produce needed commodities, and they sell, and properly, too, at prices fixed by themselves. What would the world think if a class of buyers should go to the factories and say, "All we can pay you for your stuff this year is"—a price fixed by themselves? How much of the manufactured goods would those buyers get? But the same class of buyers get practically all that the farmers have to sell. We do not mean the local buyers, but those who fix the prices and control the markets higher up.

Our Country Contributors

NOTICE TO READERS

This department is for our readers to contribute their ideas and experiences. Write on any topic of interest to the farmer and his family. Articles on "My Most Profitable Crop," "How I Made Farming Pay," "Community Co-operation," "Improving Conditions of Life on the Farm," "How I Paid for My Farm," "Conveniences for the Farm Home," etc., accompanied by facts and figures, are desired. Cash will be paid for all articles used as follows: $3.00 for the best articles $2.00 for the second, and $1.00 for the third best, and all others, if used, 50 cents each. If articles are to be returned, if not used, postage must accompany them.

My Experience With the Soy Bean

H. W. Swope
(Prize Article)

I WONDER how many farmers have ever tried to raise the Soy bean? Do farmers realize the wonderful possibilities of this crop? Are you aware that Soy beans can be successfully grown in almost every section of the central and middle Atlantic states? As this has been proven by the successful growers, I do not think that I need give this phase any further comment. If I may ask permission of your editor I would be pleased to give you a little of my past experience with this crop, giving points which I hope will be valuable to some one and based on actual facts.

My first crop of Soy beans was raised in an experimental way about 5 years ago. The results were so satisfactory to us that this crop now is grown each year on our farm. I have raised both the cow peas and Soy bean, and I find Soy beans will endure more extremes of drought and wetness and withstand more cold than cow peas. In fact, Soy beans seem to be the hardiest annual legume crop grown to any extent in our section.

Soy beans will thrive on any well-drained field that will yield good crops of corn and we have secured fair crops on some of our thinnest soil. Our best crop, however, was grown on a heavy loamy soil and I believe that the proportion of beans to the amount of hay is greater on a soil of this kind. If the crop is grown for seed the leaves fall off and remain on the land to be plowed under for fertilizer. After planting several varieties, we have found the Medium Black to be the best variety adapted to our climate.

This crop is an easy one to plant, also to cultivate. We use a ten hoe grain drill and stop up all but the middle and two holes next to the outside of the drill. This leaves the rows about 26 inches apart. By driving back in the wheel track across the field we can plant three rows at a time and each row will be properly spaced. The first week in June, or some seasons the latter part of May is the ideal time to sow the crop. As soon as the plants are 3 to 5 inches high we start one-horse cultivators through the rows. Three cultivations will be all that is necessary on most land where weeds are not too abundant.

The planting done in this manner, the crops is ready to harvest about the time we harvest or cut the corn crop for the silo. Mix the green vines with the corn at the cutting machine. By managing our teams so that about one load of Soy bean hay is mixed with two of corn, we are able to secure about the desired mixture. When we cut a crop for hay we harvest as soon as the pods are well formed and before they have attained much size. As soon as the beans begin to ripen they are very difficult to cure without many of the leaves falling off. Soy beans are easier to cure than clover hay if handled properly at just the right time.

If a crop of beans is wanted the stalks should stand until the leaves have nearly all fallen off. We then cut them with a mowing machine and rake them together when the dew is on and leave them in piles, turning them occasionally for 5 to 6 days. For feeding our hogs, we prefer to feed the crop from the mow without threshing. If the beans are threshed for seed, a special type of separator is needed. An ordinary grain separator will crack a great many of the beans.

Other important facts concerning this crop are: that Soy beans will leave more nitrogen in the soil than the cow pea and other similar leguminous crops. Soy beans may follow wheat or oats and make sufficient growth to add considerable organic matter to the soil. In trying out an experiment we were able to get 10 bushels more corn per acre where corn followed Soy beans.

Seed can be obtained from leading seed houses.

The Imagination

Teacher—What is the earth's axis?

Pupil—It is an imaginary line drawn through the earth from pole to pole.

Teacher—That is right, Jimmy. But could your mamma hang clothes on that line?

Pupil—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—I'd like to know what kind of clothes she could hang on an imaginary line.

Pupil—Imaginary clothes, ma'am.

Teacher—You may go up to the head, Jimmy.



Here's some mighty good corn. It's the third successive crop on pasture which had been run heavily for twenty years, near Bellevue, Ohio. There's no scarcity of plant food here. Alvin Collier, owner, believes in "making a fertile soil still more fertile"—and finds it pays. This field received 500 lbs. per acre of a mixture of two good commercial fertilizers. One contained 2 parts Ammonia, 8 parts Phosphoric Acid, and 5 parts Potash. The other contained 1, 5 and 10 parts, respectively, of these elements.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.



Eddie Collins Drinks

Coca-Cola

—considers it the premier, all-'round wholesome thirst-quencher for athletes. This comes well from one of whom Comiskey said, after paying $50,000 for him—"I secured him for the White Sox fans because I believe he will prove that he is the greatest exponent of quick thinking and the brainiest player in the game."



Demand the genuine and avoid disappointment

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

In Canada It Is Different

WHILE railroad men in the United States still pretend to see nothing in the agricultural proposition other than increased acreage and larger crops, we are pleased to see that railroad men in our neighboring country, to the North, take a broader view. Sir Donald Mann, who built the Canadian Northern Railway, in an interview in Chicago, on April 20th, said:

"The swing of the pendulum toward better business conditions was inevitable, both in Canada and the states," said Sir Donald. "Any nation in which agriculture plays such an important part and where the general crop conditions have seen as good as through Canada and the agricultural states here, will not remain in business stays for long. While the war has had a more direct effect on business in Canada, perhaps, than here, affairs are shaping themselves around to normal conditions.

"The war has taught Canada many lessons. We have learned, among other things, that we must make a more scientific study of general farming conditions. *We must help the farmer secure better markets, assist him in finances when necessary* and show him how the farm can be made a more attractive home for the younger generation.

"These things must be taken up by the government, both in the United States and in Canada, if we hope to hold the population of the farm on a level with the big increase in the cities. The back-to-the-land movement never will advance beyond the magazine article stage *and the exodus from the farm will not be stayed until farming becomes a means of making more than a mere living.* Born and brought up on an Ontario farm, I know its hardships *and the scant savings that are made from a life's work.* I appreciate the eagerness with which so many young men seek work and see a hope for riches in the city.

"Figures in the last Dominion census show that the rural population has increased only 17 per cent. This is sufficient evidence that the tide of immigration is not flowing to the land, and this in the face of the fact that only one-third of the land fit for cultivation is now occupied.

"The three great interests—industry, finance and transportation—can not be prosperous unless the farmer is successful. The farmers in the United States and in Canada have been successful in large measure, but we in the Dominion have only started to tap the real riches of the country. *Additional profit will come to the farmer as we provide him with wider markets. We must make it possible for him to market his small stuff—vegetables, poultry, fruit and dairy products—economically, so he will not be compelled to depend upon grain alone for his profits."*

Sir Donald has the right ideas, and we hope his remarks will waken up some of the railroad men in this country to the demands of the times. They may as well conclude that they cannot fool the farmers all of the time. They would better recognize this fact before the farmers turn against them and their one-sided doctrine. Farmers like to be shown and taught what will make them money, but they will eventually resent being made the catspaws to pull more chestnuts out of the fire for the transportation companies, and the same remarks apply to our agricultural colleges. We do not agree with Sir Donald that the governments of the United States and Canada shall do these things for the farmers, but we will be glad to see them teaching the farmers how to establish a superior marketing system and show them, as far as necessary, how to operate it. If the government and the farmers institutions over the country would help, as this paper is helping the farmers, to understand marketing, witness the article in this issue on pages 2 and 3, it would not be many months until the entire marketing problem would be solved, to stay solved forever. Both the problem of control of the crops, including financing them, and their distribution. All forces up to this time have worked to make farmers good producers, but to leave them inefficient distributors.

Half and Half

"Maria, I honestly believe half the women of this world are active retailers of gossip."

"It's a wonder you didn't say all of them."

"No, only half of them. The other half wholesale it."

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

May Work on the Farm

MAY brings to the farmer in the middle belt to the most important time of the whole year, of the whole twelvemonth, because it is the main planting month and the month when the foundation for most of the crops is laid. The success of the year depends very largely on the condition of the soil and quality of seed which the farmer puts into the soil and the immediate treatment that he gives it. The earlier most crops are planted after the soil and season conditions are right the better the crop will be, as a usual thing.

Corn

Corn is the King crop of the country. So many admonitions to be sure of the vitality of the seed, to have a fine seed bed and to bend every effort to have a uniform, full stand have been given that we will not burden this article with repetitions. This is, therefore, more in the nature of a reminder.

Oats

Sowing of oats has already been done. The oats plant is a cool weather plant and does best by getting a good start before the heat of summer sets in.

Oats and Peas for Hay or Grain

Oats and Canada peas make one of the best crops for use on dairy farms in all sections of the country where spring oats will thrive. The crop may be grown for fodder or as a grain crop, the method of growing being much the same in either case. Sow the seed together, using two bushels of oats and one and a half of peas when the crop is grown for hay, or two of oats and one of peas if grown for grain. As a rule peas do not require soil inoculation and will generally be found to have an abundance of root nodules if the crop makes a heavy growth. On some soils the peas will turn yellow and the growth become stunted. This is generally due to the acid condition of the soil. This acidity may be corrected by the use of burnt lime before the crop is sown.

Rape as a Quick Forage Crop

In many livestock districts, owing to the demand of the long, hard winter there is an alarming scarcity of feed. For this reason it is desirable to grow a crop that will supply the deficiency early. For this purpose rape is valuable. In a short time it will furnish in abundance of succulent green feed for soiling purposes or pasture, especially for sheep and swine, being ready for use ordinarily six weeks after being sown. It is prized greatly as a catch crop. From three to five pounds of seed sown in rows thirty inches apart is customary, the favorite variety being the Dwarf Essex. It may be broadcasted but in the semi-arid sections it should be sown in rows and cultivated. Rape seeds resemble those of turnip in size, shape and color, and from ten to fifty cents will buy enough seed to seed an acre. The seed willl sprout early, even in cool weather, though warmth is required for rapid growth. Light frosts do not injure the plant. The seed bed should be well prepared by deep plowing and harrowing. One who is greatly in need of a quick forage crop will do well to try rape.

Tiling for Pasture

A great many farmers never think of tile draining for pastures, but it pays just as well as anywhere. In the first place, you cannot get a nice, even seeding. Even if you did, along will come a big flood, which would kill out the sweet nutritious grass, and a lot of sour worthless stuff would result. Granting that you do not turn the stock on too early in the spring, there are always times in the summer when farm animals will tear up wet places in the pastures until they are nearly worthless. Taking it all around and on general principles, we do not believe there is anyone thing that a man owns on the average farm that will bring him such returns for the money invested as tiles, laid properly and in the right place.

Paints for Home Enrichment

Without trees, grass and paint the farm home is not complete. Beauty and comfort are brought by them; they make the abiding place a home, increase the value of the farm, make home pride stronger and enrich country life. The first two are now generally appreciated, but the last is too frequently neglected. The farm buildings may be large and costly, but if unpainted they are hideous. The humble house, the inexpensive barn and outbuildings may be made beautiful by paint with a careful selection of colors. Many farm homes are inviting because well painted, the lawns neatly kept and a few scrubs and flowers added to complete the lacking feature of beauty and needs. Naturally, the first effect of paint is to improve appearances. That is much. It tells the character of the people, it separates the cultured from the uncultured, the enterprising from the shiftless, and the successful from the improvident. Paint, therefore, not only tells a story, but it becomes the first need in farm improvement. So mindful are many farmers of this that at regular intervals the buildings are painted and kept so. Indeed, some farmers go further and call paint into use as a necessary part of the repairing of farm machinery and tools. And nothing will pay better either, unless it be the wise use of paints for interior decorations of the house. Are your buildings well painted? If not, don't forget that May is one of the best months in which to do the work.

Preparing For Silage Crops

We take our fields in regular rotation for silage crops without regard to soil, which varies from heavy clay to gravelly loam. It is prepared by plowing six to eight inches deep, using a pointer on the plow, and if possible turned before the freezing is over, as the frost beats the harrow in pulverizing. This is let stand until about two weeks before planting, when it is thoroughly cut u with a disk harrow, and followed with a spring-tooth harrow, dragging both ways and it intervals of a few days, when it is thoroughly harrowed just before planting. For fertilizers we depend largely on barnyard manure hauled out every day during the winter and spread as hauled, using from ten to twelve loads per acre. To give the corn a quick start about 300 pounds of the best commercial fertilizer is used per acre. This is sown with the corn in drills. We use a grain drill for planting three rows with grains about a foot apart. This distance is not so close as to prevent each stalk from bearing a medium sized ear makes a better quality of ensilage, and gives plenty of room for cultivation. There are many good varieties of ensilage corn, Pride of the North and Leaming being the standards.

Value of the Garden

There should be something fit to eat almost any day from now on produced in the home garden on every farm, but it is not pleasant to look in the garden on some farms and see stuff that will be fit to eat only in late summer. The garden, when well managed, furnishes a great part of the family food, and the family which does not have a good supply of garden vegetables misses a great deal in the way of choice food.

Making the Garden

Thorough preparation of the soil saves greatly in future work. The plowing should be well done, and thorough harrowing is very important. Better delay planting a few days and give the soil one more harrowing than work among clods. On some soils a roller is necessary.

Best Varieties of Vegetables

The seedsmen's catalogues are very attractive, and many novelties are being offered. We append a list of vegetables which will generally prove satisfactory in most any section.

Peas—Alaska, American Wonder, Prosperity, Champion of England, Telephone.
Beets—Egyptian.
Cabbage—Wakefield Flat Dutch.
Onion—Round Yellow Danvers.
Lettuce—Simpson.
Beans—Valentine, Bush Limas.
Corn—Early Cory, Black Mexican, Golden Bantam, Evergreen.
Muskmellon—Gem.
Waermellon—Florida Favorite.
Radish—French Breakfast, Long Scarlet.
Squash—White Bush, Delicious.
Tomato—Jewel, Ponderosa.
Turnip—Snow ball, Rutabaga.

Planting Trees

Also the seeds sent out to many thousand subscribers of this paper are of the very best and will give the best vegetables possible to raise.

Holes for nursery grown trees should be at least four feet in diameter, and eighteen inches deep. Pears, hickories, and other deep rooted trees should have holes two feet deep. The planting should not be attempted when the soil is too moist. Keep the roots from exposure to the sun and if any have been mutilated, cut them off smooth back of the mutilation and plant the trees the same depth as they stood in the nurseries. Fill in with some good, fine mold and firm it well among the roots. When finished dress the surface with a compost. Never place manure among the roots. If the soil is dry it may be well to give two buckets of water to each tree. After all is done, prune the top severely—peaches and plums to a single stem three feet high; apples, plums and pears should be cut back at least two thirds.

Weeding

As soon as the plants and weeds appear, whether in field or garden, begin the weeding with the hoe and cultivator, so be sure that the weeds do not get a start. In the corn and potato fields it is an excellent practice to go over the field two or three times with the smoothing harrow before the plants appear above ground.

(Continued in May 15th Number)

Christy Mathewson

Famous Baseball Pitcher, says:

"Tuxedo gets to me in a natural, pleasant way. It's what I call good, honest companionable tobacco—the kind to stick to."



Tuxedo Keeps You In Good Trim

Christy Mathewson, lovingly known as "The Old Master," is probably the greatest pitcher baseball has ever known. This wonderful athlete is noted for his clear headed common sense, his quick wits, perfect physical condition, and absolute control over his nerves. His use and endorsement of Tuxedo *prove* that this inspiring and healthful tobacco is helpful to mind and body.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

just sort of oozes its gentle way into your life and suddenly you realize its powers for good—because it puts peace in your mind and a happy taste in your mouth. Tuxedo's flavor is so enticingly mild and delicately fragrant it will not irritate the most sensitive throat.

All the bite and sting have been removed by the famous "Tuxedo Process." This exclusive process of refining the very best Kentucky Burley tobacco has been widely imitated, but without success.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine-wrapped, moisture-proof pouch. . . . **5c**

Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket **10c**

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c*

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Sheaves and Rakings

Because of the difficulty of getting sisal fibre from Yucatan on account of the Mexican war, the large manufacturers of twine have advanced prices from ¼ to ½ cent a pound. Also they have discontinued making season offers as the conditions surrounding the raw material supply are such that future changes may be deemed necessary. We will say that no change has been made in the price of pure manila twine. About 200,000,000 pounds of twine is required a year to bind the grain, etc. This year the crop prospects are such that the usual quantity may be exceeded. Much twine was purchased before the advance in price but considering the enormous quantity that will be dealt in from the time that the advance takes effect it means a very large additional expense.

The manure spreader makes practical the application of the manure as a top dressing. This, we believe, insures the maximum benefits from the manure as a fertilizer and at the same time it serves as a mulch, which is bound to show benefits in the crop.

Somebody has been figuring and reports that there are millions of acres of good agricultural land in the country that is not tilled because of stumps. Whether the figures are correct or not, we do know that there are many stumps here and there, in fields already under cultivation, that are a nuisance and will continue to be such for many years if left to nature to remove them. Get rid of them during the spare time this summer and thus facilitate work in the field and put the ground on which they stand to work producing crops. We need not mention that there are stump pullers and explosives that will make short work of them if they are employed.

Few farmers know that there is now being manufactured at Niagara Falls a fertilizer that is extracted from the air. It is called Cyamanid. This is a fine, dry powder almost black in color, used in fertilizers to furnish nitrogen and lime. We have before us a description of its manufacture and the uses to which it is put. This is too long for us to publish now, but we are pleased to recommend our readers to write to the American Cyamanid Company at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Department of Agriculture in its weekly news letter of March 31st, reported that the Hessian fly is in many wheat fields over the country in large numbers, and it recommends plowing up such fields to destroy them and to prevent their spread to other fields. If an examination shows a wheat field to be much infested with them, it will probably be the best thing to plow it up and put in some other crop, because such fields, regardless of the appearance of the field early in the spring, will hardly produce much wheat. To examine, pull up some stalks and dissect them near the base of the stalk. The fly, if any present, will be found between the leaf socket and the stem.

Farmers should know that the United States Department of Agriculture will examine seed submitted to them and report as to the presence of foul seeds. Samples should be sent to the Seed Laboratory, Washington, D. C., or may be sent to branch seed testing laboratories as follows: Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.; Baton Rouge, La.; Corvallis, Ore.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and Experiment Station, Berkely, Cal.

The price of cotton in the Southern states ranges from 8 to 10 cents a pound to the grower at this time. It will be interesting to know that the price in Germany is from 18 to 19 cents a pound for good middling grade.

Reports reach us from Oklahoma points that farmers are behind in paying their debts and that it appears that about 40 per cent of the loans made will be carried over until next year. We would think this would depend largely on the price the farmers will get for the magnificent wheat crop that is almost assured. One dollar for wheat will put many farmers in gilt-edge financial condition. If the war continues, no wheat should bring an Oklahoma grower less than $1.25 a bushel, and should he hold his wheat he would probably get $1.50.

We see much advice about farmers grading up their cattle, grading up their seed, fertilizing their land and all-round better farming, but there is still a dearth of advice on improving the marketing systm. With the present marketing system whatever advantage the farmer gains in better seed better farming and better management, is usually taken away from him when he disposes of his crops.

And now comes the report from Piqua, Ohio, that a machine has been perfected which when passed over a wheat field kills the Hessian fly without doing injury to the growing wheat. Our informant says that Mr. C. Thomas, Superintendent of the County Experiment Farm at Piqua, Ohio, can give further information about this machine.

This paper commends the "Buy A Bag of Fertilizer" movement. In a trip through the country this spring, we saw numerous fields that were fertilized and others not fertilized, and the contrast was certainly enough to convert every unbeliever to commercial fertilizers. We also saw a few fields where the fertilizer ran out and the sowing from the drill tubes, that were not distributing fertilizer, was the difference between a splendid prospect and practically no wheat at all. Buy a bag of fertilizer and sow it and use it on some crop this Spring and note the result. Then buy another sack or more next Fall and try it on the wheat and grass crop where it usually shows greatest results.

The exclusive-greater-crop-propagandists are not heard so frequently throughout the land now as they were a few years ago. They will continue to "peter" out, while the propaganda for improved marketing, led by this paper, will progress and become more intensive year by year until a new marketing system is established.

Question. Why is it that more corn grows in crooked rows than in straight ones? Answer. Because there are more crooked ones than straight ones.

Don't forget to harrow that corn field and potato field before the plants appear. Millions of weeds will thus be destroyed at a blow that later might be pests all summer.

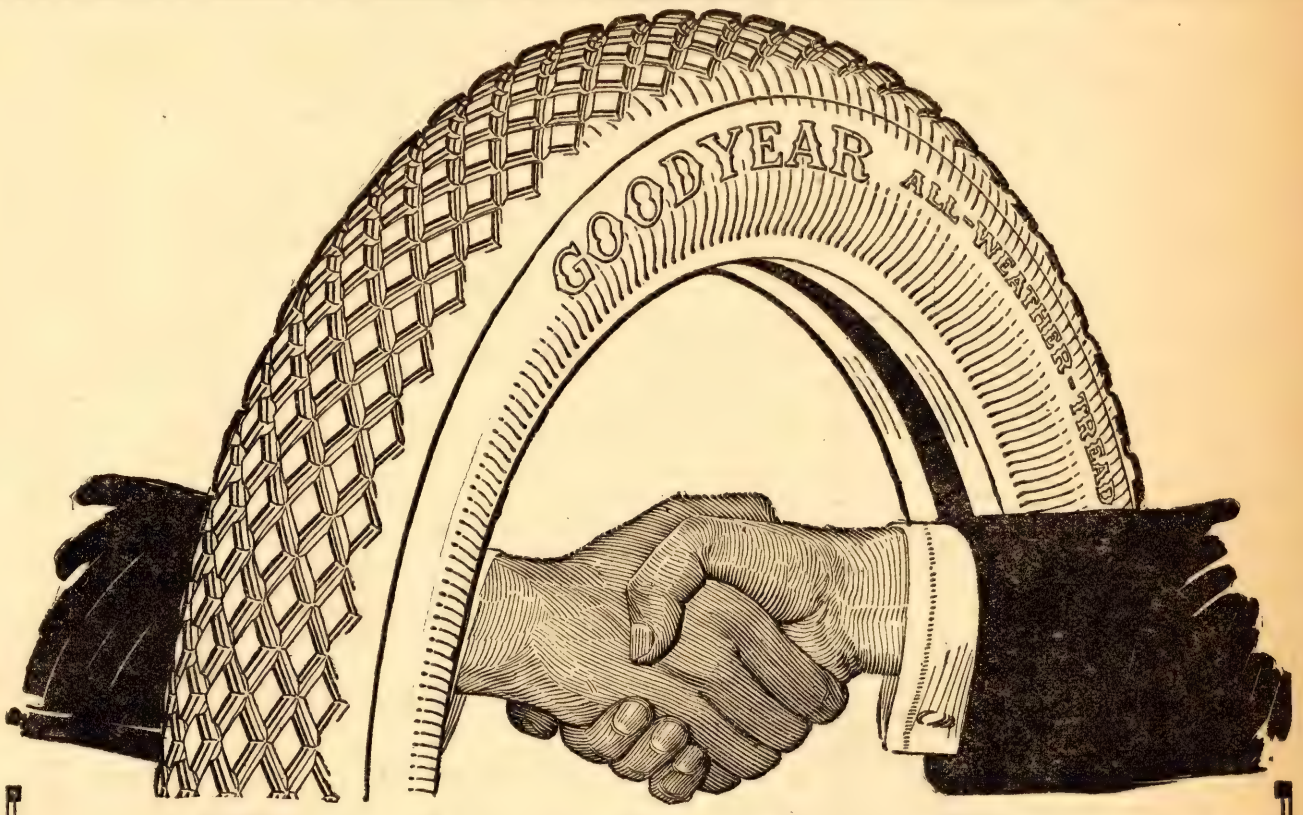
Look to the collars on your horses and have them fit if you would have the best service and the greatest peace of mind through your spring and summer work.

Since the Agricultural Department has established a Farm Labor Bureau, we advise our readers to take advantage of it when in need of help, and if it is not easily obtainable in the neighborhood. Full particulars and blanks for making application can be obtained from "The Employment Bureau" United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

About thirteen hundred farmers attended classes at the Ohio State University at Columbus one week in March. In order to advertise the school and to secure this attendance, the event was published for months preceding, on bill-boards, in the newspapers and magazines, advertising "Farmers Week." A nominal fee was charged for a seat in the lecture room and for space in the laboratories. One of the chief topics discussed and taught was how to raise more corn in Ohio. This leads us to remark that when the agricultural colleges will give equal attention to helping the farmers market, then we will begin to see things done agriculturally in this country that we can only dream of now.

The State University at Corvallis, Ore. has issued a bulletin, the title of which is "Markets for Potatoes." We have not had the bulletin, but we gather from the notice regarding it, that the question with the Oregon people is the question of markets rather than of production. "We can raise, even with imperfect methods, more than we can easily sell," says the notice, and "The potato market has always been uncertain for Oregon growers. One year it returns encouraging prices, the next year it may prove extremely difficult to dispose of the crop at any price. A grower stands about an equal chance of losing his investment or making a fair profit."

¶If wheat growers want to market the 1915 wheat crop within themselves and with the help of the Federal reserve banks—do their own business at cost instead of hiring others to do it who will charge about as much as the farmers get all told, there is not a good reason why they can not. It is only a question; do they want to do it, or to continue paying their self-appointed agents the appalling price they have been paying?



The Co-operative Tire

Goodyear attained the top place in the tire field by building co-operative tires.

We have given you every saving you have helped us make—and more beside.

The more you bought the better we built them, and the lower we sold them to you.

Three Reductions

Note that in two years we made three big price reductions. The last—on February 1st—brought the total **to 45 per cent.**

Yet in those two years we made expensive improvements—two of them very expensive. And not in one iota has the tire been skimped.

Hidden Extras

Note that every hidden extra is retained. Our Fortified Tire is still "On-Air" cured to save blowouts. Yet that one extra—used by no one else—costs us $450,000 yearly

It still has our exclusive No-Rim-Cut feature. It has in each base 126 braided piano wires to make the tire secure. It has hundreds of rubber rivets, formed before vulcanization, to combat loose treads.

Our All-Weather tread is still double-thick; thicker than ever in some sizes. It still has those sharp, tough, resistless grips.

Those extras—all exclusive to Goodyear—are all retained, despite our price reductions.

Still That $100,000

And we still spend on experts—on laboratory work—$100,000 yearly. That is to test tires built in different ways, to learn how to build them better. And every improvement we discover is adopted regardless of cost.

Years ago these extras compelled a price one-fifth more than others. Yet men flocked to these tires by the hundreds of thousands. Goodyear became—as it is today—the world's largest-selling tire.

As this multiplied output brought our cost down, your cost came down too. Last year we built about one tire for every car in use. This year you get in Goodyears a value never before known in tires.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against
- **Rim-Cuts**—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- **Blowouts**—by our "On-Air" cure.
- **Loose Treads**—by many rubber rivets.
- **Insecurity**—by 126 braided piano wires.
- **Punctures and Skidding**—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

Join in this co-operation. Ally yourself with the largest maker, and the one who serves you best. Thus you will help to make Goodyear tires better and cheaper still. Any dealer will supply you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types

(2369)

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

May Work In the Dairy

IN THE middle belt May is a very trying month with the dairy. The cows will vary much in the flow of milk as well as the quality. This is due to the uneasiness caused by the warm days and the desire to get out to pasture. For the best results the cows should be fed the best foods obtainable and kept as comfortable as possible. Keep the barn well ventilated and as cool as possible. They should be let out of doors every day in a good sized yard. Regularity in feeding as well as milking should be practiced for the best results.

Spring Care of the Boar

It is best not to pemit the boar to run with the rest of the herd. There are good reasons why this should not be. If you are to control the time of farrowing, and want to control the boar, it can be done only when he is kept by himself. It is too common a practice to sell the boar when the season is over, rather than keep him for future use, depending on getting another when he is needed. This is a ruinous practice and is largely the cause of so many small litters and weak-boned pigs. We think it best to get a good boar and keep him for a few years. As he matures, his pigs will be stronger and more in number. Have a small yard of grass if possible, hog tight and away from the sows so that he will not be worried. A quarter of an acre will afford plenty of exercise in the open air. When grass is not available, give him cut clover or any good green feed to eat. Feed sparingly of fattening foods, but supply him with food that will keep him growing if not fully developed. Mill stuff, skimmed milk, clover, alfalfa or anything that furnishes protein is advisable. And at all times keep a supply of ashes, salt and charcoal where he can obtain it at will, and it will do much toward keeping him in good health.



A MODERN SILO AT END OF BARN AND A COMFORTABLE MODERN FARM HOME

Stock Rams in Spring

Where but a small flock of sheep is kept and but one ram, there are no serious objections to allowing the ram to graze with the flock when the pastpres are good, but should the flock be large and the rams many, it is different. Where several stock rams are kept they are given a small pasture by themselves. If they can be given a change of pasture ocassionally, they are likely to do better, but this is frequently found impracticable. As stock rams are usually grained somewhat heavily at the mating season, and they are given considerable grain food during the winter, the aim should be to bring them through a portion of the summer, at least, without grain. This can be easily done when the grazing is plentiful, nutritious and succulent. The effect on the system is cooling. The digestion is less taxed, and the influence exerted is renovating. But when the season draws near for service, it may be necessary to feed grain to them again, that they may begin the season's services strong and vigorous.

Food For the Foal

The food for the colt must be such as to furnish the necessary nitrogen, muscle forming and ash or bone forming material. And the care must be such as to build that "whipcord" muscle which is obtained by moderate exercise and proper training. It is important that the colt acquire the habit of rapid growth and stong development while young, if we would have it develop to the full sized and well-fitted animal wanted. If the mare's milk does not meet the needs of the colt he should be given in addition such food as he will take and assimilate properly. Stall-feeding and fattening must not be confounded with proper fattening and such food and care as will produce muscle rather than fat cannot be too strongly recommended.

Substitute Feeds for Colts

One of the best substitutes for mare's milk is cow's milk. The colt will soon learn to take new milk with a relish if a little sugar is added. When it learns to drink skim milk may be substituted for the new milk and sugar. The skim milk possessing a large portion of casein and phosphate of lime and is suited to the colt's needs. It is a cheap and excellent food. A colt two months old will take a quart of milk morning and evening in addition to a quart of oats each day and its allowance of hay. When the milk is not at hand a pint of oats morning and evening with a little linseed oil meal may be all that is necessary. The linseed meal furnishes a large quantity of muscle and bone forming material and when the colt is weaned will prevent any tendency to constipation. About one pint of linseed meal per day will be sufficient.

After the colt is weaned the milk can be gradually increased to four or six quarts per day and continued until he is a year old. Another valuable substitute for mare's milk is one-half pint flaxseed boiled in four quarts of water with two quarts bran or oat meal. For fodder, bright clover hay cannot be excelled if cut just before or in blossom. Mixed meadow hay or clover and timothy with a preponderance of clover is also very good. Muscular development and endurance is developed by moderate but frequent exercise. Only by careful treatment and proper seasoning after liberal feeding on suitable foods is the endurance mettle developed which we find in a fine horse.

Shade for Sheep

The farmer who keeps a flock of sheep should remember they need plenty of good shade during the hot summer days. Their coats of wool are of the warmest material, and they need a refuge from the hot sun of the middle of the day. A sheep will seek some kind of shelter, even if it is only that of a fence post. There he will put his head in the shade and try to imagine his whole body is protected from the hot sun. If there are no dense trees in the pasture it will be a good idea for the farmer to construct an artificial shade. An open shed with the roof slanting toward the south will be suitable. If this proves too expensive, it will be well to make a shade out of a cheaper material. Forked posts set in the ground on which to support rails, then covered with straw, boards or hemlock boughs, will be cheap and sensible. If there is an open shed about the barn it might be well to let the flock run to this. Here they will shelter themselves from the heat, and at night get accustomed to the place to sleep, and thus protect themselves from any dogs that have a tooth for mutton.

Graining the Cows

A ration of grain should be fed to the cows for a time, at least, after turning them to pasture, even if not continued all summer, which in many cases is the right thing to do. Pastures are no longer dependable for only a comparatively small part of the year to keep up a full flow of milk and they must be helped out artifically. The ration need not necessarily be a balanced one, among the best grains for summer feeding are equal parts by weight of hominy and gluten. In regard to how much to feed a cow this will vary some according to the condition of the cows and condition of the pastures.

Hand Separators

The farmer or dairyman who handles the milk from five or more cows for profit in butter making or cream selling should own a hand separator. The hand separator working under favorable conditions leaves from one-fiftieth to one-twentieth of a pound of butter fat in one hundred pounds of skim milk. The gravity, dilutions and old setting methods of securing the butterfat will leave under the most favorable conditions, from one third to three fourths of a pound of fat to each one hundred pounds of skim milk.

Comparisons

The farmer who handles the milk from ten cows which produce eighty thousand pounds of milk a year should not lose over forty pounds of butterfat in the separator skim milk. By the other three methods mentioned above there would be a loss of two hundred and seventy-five to six hundred pounds of butterfat a year. Figuring butterfat at twenty-five cents a pound, there

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Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:
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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.
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If you do, see our offer to help you to buy it direct from the grower on our market page.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.


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Campbell's Scientific Farmer, per year, $1.00.
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TWIN SILOS ON AN UTDF SUBSCRIBER'S DAIRY FARM IN NORTHERN INDIANA

would be a loss between the hand separator and the other methods of from fifty-seven to one hundred dollars a year. Thus the saving in one year would pay for the separator and it would be good for a good many years more service.

Advantages of the Hand Separator

The machine not only secures practically all the butter fat, but it delivers the skim milk in a sweet, warm and undiluted condition ready for the calves or pigs. Less labor and dairy utensils are necessary than with the other systems. The cream is of uniform richness. It has removed much of the fibrous and foreign matter. The milk has had no chance to absorb bad flavors and odors from standing around and the cream is produced in excellent condition. There is a gain in quality as well as the quantity of butter obtained. City dairies can improve the quality of their milk very much by running it through the separator and afterward mix the skim milk and cream together before bottling. The milk is not only aerated, but many of the impurities are removed, thus making it sweeter and giving it better keeping qualities.

Size of Separator to Buy

Hand separators may be procured in sizes varying in capacity from 150 pounds of milk an hour to 1200 pounds an hour. The prices very from about $40 for the smallest size to $175 for the largest size. The capacity of the machine an hour should not be less than 50 pounds for each cow milked. A ten-cow herd would then require a 500 pound capacity separator, and an eighteen-cow herd, a 900 pound separator.

(Continued in May 15th Number)

Whinnies and Squeals

Sheep may not be the most profitable crop to raise on tillable land in a high state of cultivation, but on untillable land, they will pay big dividends.

The paint brush, flower seeds, bulbs, shrubs and grass seed applied to the buildings, fences and lawns, at this time of the year, will make wonderful improvements in country places.

An abrupt and entire change from dry feed to pasture for cattle is not advised.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is not against increased production of any crop. What we are constantly pounding at is for farmers' teachers to add teaching on marketing and a marketing system to their present efforts.

The "pesky" fly will soon be with us again. The humane stockman will provide a sprayer and keep a supply of fly chaser. A fine mist sprayed over the cows in the morning before being turned out to pasture will give great relief and show big dividends in the milk pail.

How about the stand of corn? In a recent number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING we printed a table showing yields obtained from corn of the various thickness of stand. We recommend that you refer back to that table.

In addition to "swatting the fly", screen the windows and doors, and provide so that the stables can be darkened as the best way to keep flies from tormenting animals in the stable.

There are stone, metal, cement block, reinforced concrete, wooden staves, hollow brick and other types of silos. The different constructions may confuse the farmer, so we will say that any well constructed silo is a good investment.

And now Montgomery County, Ala., has a "grow a pig" campaign on. One thousand dollars is on deposit at a Montgomery bank. The plan is to loan this money to a boy or a girl who will buy a pig and raise one-half acre of corn, the father of the child having waived all right to the pig. It is hoped to accomplish through this campaign greater interest in swine production and increase the number of hogs in Alabama, to demonstrate that the best way to sell corn is through fattened hogs, to give the children a means of earning some money for themselves, and other objects. Further particulars can be secured by addressing Mrs. Thos. M. Owen, Secretary, Diversified Farming Association of Central Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.

The bank of O'Connor Bros. at Renville, Minn., is offering to loan $5,000 to farmers without interest. A condition is that one farmer in each of ten townships who will use the money in constructing a silo this year can get $500 toward such construction, without interest.

Because of the activity of the officers of the First National Bank of Traverse City, Mich., the Grand Traverse Fruit and Produce Exchange has been organized for better marketing of the produce of the region. The cashier said: "Not only is it beneficial from the standpoint of marketing but the sociological effect is splendid. We are getting closer together with better feelings from the farmers."

The First National Bank of Lisbon, N. Dak., in a circular distributed to farmers says: "Do not sacrifice your cattle and hogs on account of the present high prices of grain." The circular is an appeal for diversified farming and live stock and contains a strong letter from Mr. Briggs of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

Nature, originally, prepared fully to take care of all natural events, but man has changed conditions in many cases—improved on nature—and, to an extent, nature can not as fully meet the conditions now. For instance, with the wild, unimproved animals, the act of reproduction was not attended with any particular danger. With the improved domestic animals as we have them on our farms today, however, it is quite different and nature often needs assistance in the delivery of the young. This is frequently the case with our present day breeds of swine and UP-TO-DATE FARMING considers it its duty to admonish swine breeders to be watchful when the delivery time comes and it will be a wise precaution to have on hand such instruments as will help, if needed. In a letter and circular that is before us we are impressed with what has been accomplished with "Never-fail" pig forceps manufactured by the Gale Mfr. Co., Hawkeye, Iowa, and we suggest to our readers that they send for the circular and study it.

Will You Be Friends With Jim Ten Years From Now?

Think it over. You and Jim are chummy today—will you be on the same ground in ten years?

If you have been friends for ten years, you will be friends for the rest of your lives, won't you?

Why? Because you can say that you know each other as though you'd been through your hearts with a lantern.

That's why in the Royal Typewriter you buy today, we have built your friendship ten years from now.

Not a mere sentiment—a sound bit of business.

But it has its advantages for you.

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A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

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Save money daily with this awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.

OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



Which will you buy a "cream thief" or a "savings bank" Cream Separator

WITH A GREAT MANY machines or implements used on the farm it doesn't make much difference which of several makes you buy.

ONE MAY GIVE YOU A LITTLE better or longer service than another, but it's mostly a matter of individual preference and often it makes little difference which one you choose.

NOT SO WITH BUYING A cream separator, however.

THE MOST WASTEFUL MAchine on the farm is a cheap, inferior or half worn-out cream separator.

THE MOST PROFITABLE MAchine on the farm is a De Laval Cream Separator.

A CREAM SEPARATOR IS used twice a day, 730 times a year, and if it wastes a little cream every time you use it it's a "cream thief", and an expensive machine even if you got it as a gift.

BUT IF IT SKIMS CLEAN TO the one or two hundreths of one per cent, as thousands and thousands of tests with a Babcock Tester show the De Laval does, then it's a cream saver, and the most profitable machine or implement on the farm—a real "savings bank" for its fortunate owner.

AS TO HOW MUCH CLEANER the De Laval skims than any other separator, the best evidence of this is the well-known fact that all other makes were discarded by the creamerymen years ago, and that to-day 98% of the cream separators used in creameries the world over are exclusively De Lavals.

THEN THE DE LAVAL IS SO much better designed and so much more substantially built and runs at so much lower speed than other separators that its average life is from 15 to 20 years, as compared with an average life of from 2 to 5 years for other machines.

THERE ARE OTHER ADVANtages as well, such as easier turning, easier washing, less cost for repairs, and the better quality of De Laval cream, which, when considered in connection with its cleaner skimming and greater durability, make the De Laval the best as well as the most economical cream separator.

REMEMBER, THAT IF YOU want a De Laval right now there is no reason why you should let its first cost stand in the way, because it may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking tells more fully why the De Laval is a "savings bank" cream separator, or the local De Laval agent will be glad to exlpain the many points of De Laval superiority. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY



No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only $2 down and a year to pay.

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame—Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

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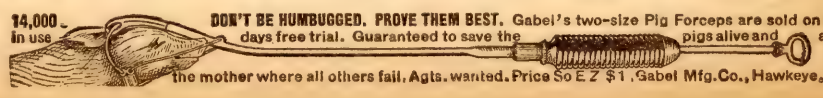
You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

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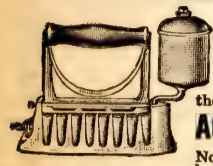
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who qualify as auto experts.
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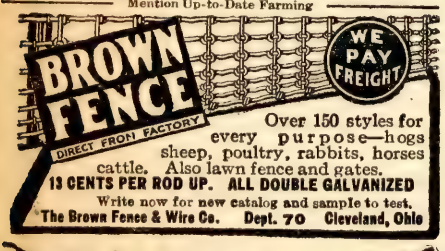


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No experience necessary — sells itself. Absolutely lowest priced, fastest selling iron made. Every home a prospect. New terms. Exclusive territory. Sample free to workers. Write today.
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Distributors Wanted Good Pay; Steady Work; giving away packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder with our Soaps, etc. No capital or experience needed. R. WARD & CO., 222 Inst. Pl., Chicago
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April 1. to 15, 1915

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, subject to market fluctations when revised prices will be quoted in this paper. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request. Cotton Seamless Bags 22c each extra.

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FARMERS INTEREST	$3.00
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SOUTHHERN WHITE FODDER	$1.50
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LITTLE RED, O. K. Brand	$9.00
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SUDAN GRASS, per lb. 25c, by mail 35c.	
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GERMAN MILLET	$1.75
ORANGE CANE	1.25
SPELTZ....25 lbs. $1.00, 50 lbs. $1.75, 100 lbs.	$3.00
RAPE, Dwf. Essex	15c per lb.
SOJA BEANS, MIKADO	$2.75 per bushel
For Speltz, Soja Bean and Rape, Bags free.	
LAWN SEED	Per lb.
QUICK GROWING (postpaid)	$ .30
10 lbs. or over (not prepaid)	.20

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Opposite State House - 227 West Washington St.

Orchard and Garden

Producing and Marketing

Arbor Day

By Lincoln Rappleye

We wellcome all our holidays,
They mean so much to us,
And so we are excusable,
If we make quite a fuss.
We make resolves on New Years Day,
To start the New Year right;
All habits bad we then will drop,
And for all good things fight.

And then there's grand old July fourth,
The day of lots of noise,
With fire crackers and big parades,
And fun for all the boys.
We're glad our Country now is free,
This land which gave us birth,
And there's no greater land to day
In all this big round earth.

And there is not a holiday,
Which we would minimize;
And for the thoughts they bring to us,
Each one we highly prize.
But when our Arbor Day comes round,
With flowers and birds and bees,
Oh then's the time we joyfully
Transplant our native trees.

All trees add beauty to our land,
And furnish welcome shade,
And many things which we all need,
Are from these same trees made.
And in the branches of these trees,
Each bird can build its nest,
And when from flying they are tired,
There they can sit and rest.

And so we're glad for Arbor Day,
And trees we'll plant with care,
So those who come when we are gone,
Will find them growing there.
The Poet sang in days of old,
"Oh, Woodman, spare that tree!
He should have said, "For each one cut,
Please set out two or three."

Lime-Sulphur Dwarfs Potato Plants

An important circular comes from the New York Agricultural Experiment Station from which we print the following:

Lime-sulphur solution can not replace bordeaux mixture as a preventive of potato diseases. Orchardists who also grow potatoes hoped that they might use the lime-sulphur spray in the field as well as in the orchard and dispense with the bordeaux altogether, as it would be convenient to prepare only one fungicide; but a careful test made at this Station proves the lime-sulphur harmful to potatoes. The plants in rows sprayed with lime-sulphur were dwarfed by the fungicide, died early and yielded about 40 bushels less to the acre than plants in check rows; while the bordeaux-sprayed rows produced 100 bushels to the acre more than the checks.

The dwarfed effect of the lime-sulphur was plainly evident by September 16 and became very noticeable in October. The plants were really smaller than those on the check rows, not merely appearing smaller through lack of foilage; for the stems were both shorter and of less diameter on the lime-sulphur rows. The lead benzoate plants were not dwarfed, but their condition was no better than that of the checks. There was no apparent burning of the foilage on any of the rows.

Parasitic diseases were comparatively harmless, as there was only a little early blight (very late in the season), and no late blight; but tip-burn seriously affected the plants of all rows except those sprayed with bordeaux, and injured even these somewhat, especially toward the north end of the field. The bordeaux-sprayed rows were still partly green when frost came, October 27, while most of the plants on the other rows had been dead a week or more at this time.

The long season gave the bordeaux the best possible opportunity to exert its stimulative influence, and the thorough spraying may have intensified the injury from the lime-sulphur; so that the test probably presents lime-sulphur in its most unfavorable light. As a whole, however, the experiment conclusively proves it unsafe to use lime-sulphur on potatoes and unwise to consider lead benzoate as a fungicide for potato diseases.

Made Money With Potatoes

A few years ago my father gave me some land on condition that I would raise something on it. I undertook to do this and the land was plowed early and soon after was planted with potatoes. My father furnished the seed, but I planted them myself. I did all of the work of cultivating, hoeing, and keeping the bugs off of the vines. I killed the bugs by spraying with Paris Green solution. I raised 20 bushels, sold them at 70 cents a bushel, therefore, I got $14.00, which I put in the bank. I am going to continue this and this year will have more money to put in bank.—Aloysius Geiger, North Collins, N. Y.

Irrigated Garden

I want to give your readers my experience with irrigation on a small scale. It was in my garden. I planted my tomatoes, onions, cabbage and cucumbers each in two separate beds. I ditched one half of the garden, or one bed, having a large ditch along the upper side, then smaller ditches between the rows to the other side. Each evening, except when it rained, I started the windmill and turned the water from the tank into the ditches, and kept this up until the water reached the lower side. The result was my irrigated bed germinated the seeds first, plants were more thrifty, and the yield was nearly double what it was on the other bed.

Nearly every farm has some ground that can be readily irrigated. The point I want to make is that each acre of such ground can be made equal to two acres.—C. J. Lemp, Devils Lake, N. D.

Success With Flowers

I am a girl thirteen years old. I raised some flowers and I want to tell your readers about them.

Behind our house we have a vacant lot which was overgrown with weeds. One Spring a friend gave me some Sweet Williams and Dahlia roots. I planted them but it was late that season and they did not do much good. Next Spring I dug the ground over again and planted Dahlias, Giant Gladiolus, and Asters. I hoed them thoroughly and they responded splendidly. They blossomed until it froze up. The next season I planted Winter Phlox, Dahlias, Gladiolus and Forget-me-nots. The Asters came up from the year before. Also I got some ivy vines from the woods and planted them. The vines covered the greater part of our smoke-house. My flower garden had an abundance of blossoms from early June until late in October and were a source of delight to us and our friends all summer. Last Fall I put plenty of manure in my garden and expect to surpass all previous results this year. I am the oldest of a family of ten and have much house work to do also.—Emeline J. Wiegert, Cato, Wis.

Early Watermelons

I thought perhaps some of the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING would be interested in knowing how I raised water-melons to eat on the fourteenth day of June. I started my melons early by planting them in tin bands. The bands are easily made by cutting the ends out of old tomato and peach cans and splitting them down one side. I used the large size cans. I then tied the bands together, the cut edges of the cans meeting evenly. I filled the cans with earth and fertilizer from my hen house, planted six water-melon seeds in each, put the cans in shallow boxes and put them in my kitchen under the table. When two leaves had formed I set them out in hills in the garden. Hills had been prepared by filling with stable manure for two months previous, so when I set them out I had only to mix the earth and the manure thoroughly. I placed the can in a small hole in the middle of each hill, broke the cord and slipped the band off and pressed the earth around firmly with my hands. Every plant lived. I protected them a few nights from frost, as I put them out early in April. Of course, I gave them clean cultivation. We ate our first melon on the 14th day of June and we had plenty of melons all through the summer and some to sell from my patch of only sixty hills.—Mrs. H. G. Lowery, Calvert, Ala.

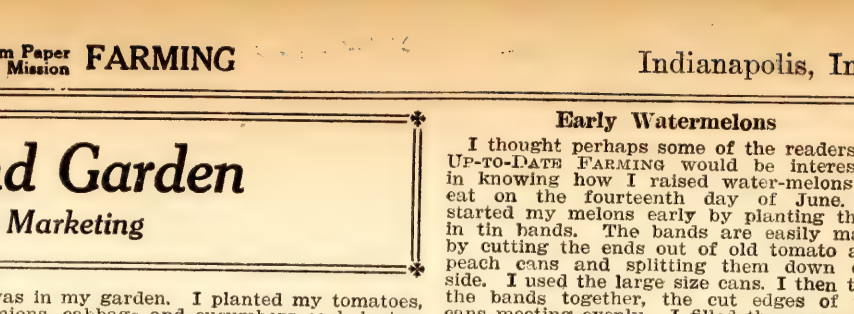
Takes Pleasure in Gardening

Please tell your UP-TO-DATE FARMING readers how I managed my garden:

First I sowed early varieties of cabbage, beets and tomatoes in boxes in the house the first of March. I sow them on sod cut about a foot square. Two such sods will raise enough plants for my family. The sods are turned bottom side up. By the time the weather permits setting in the garden I have good, strong thrifty plants. I cut the sods in small bits then, set them in the ground and the plants grow right along without a shock. I usually have early vegetables to eat by the time my neighbors are planting seed. I always look forward with great pleasure to my next garden.—Mrs. Wm. Gunsenhouser, Delton, Mich.

If you raise Lima beans, the poles should be set before the beans are planted.

Gladiolus and Cannas are easily grown and are hardly surpassed as satisfactory blooming plants. Cannas should be planted



Works anywhere. Pulls biggest stumps. Operated by hand. No horses, no digging, no powder. Hundreds sold, and not a single complaint. Adopted by U S.Gov't. Send for Valuable Free Book on Land Clearing, and special offer.
W. J. FITZPATRICK Box 7 1926 Second Ave. Seattle, Wash.
Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$3000 FOR YOU



That's the money you should get this year. I mean it. I want County Sales Managers quick, men or women who believe in the square deal, who will go into partnership with me. No experience needed. My folding Bath Tub has taken the country by storm. Solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water works required. Full length bath in any room. Folds in small roll, handy as an umbrella. I tell you it's great! GREAT! Rivals $100 bath room. Now listen! I want YOU to handle your county. I'll furnish demonstrating tub on liberal plan. I'm positive—absolutely certain—you can get bigger money in a week with me than you ever made in a month before. I KNOW IT!

Two Sales a Day—
$300.00 a Month

Exclusive Territory. 100% Profit.



That's what you should get—every month. Needed in every home, badly wanted, eagerly bought. Modern bathing facilities for all the people. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these men—Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Meyers, Wis., $250 profit first month; Newton, California, $60 in three days. You should do as well. 2 SALES A DAY MEANS $300 A MONTH. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

Demonstrating Tub Furnished

Little capital needed. I grant credit—Help you out—Back you up—Don't doubt—Don't hesitate—Don't hold back—You cannot lose. My other men are building houses, bank accounts, so can you. Act then quick, SEND NO MONEY. Just name on penny post card for free tub offer. Hustle!

H. S. Robinson, Pres., 734 Factories Bldg., TOLEDO, OHIO
Canadian Branch — Walkerville, Ont.
Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WE WANT MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

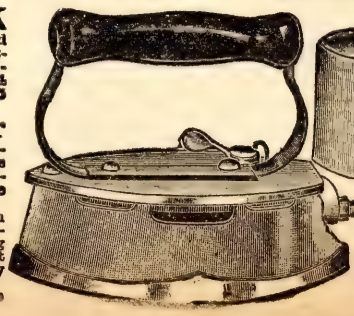
TO START AT $30 A WEEK

Experience unnecessary—we'll teach you the business—and how to make more a week than most men make a month—assign you exclusive territory and give you a big start. Mauler made $58 clear profit first ten hours. Fitter sold 24 in 3 days. Brandt sold 36 first week, Brewer sold 36 in one day.

Anyone Should Make $1500 a Year

This new Improved "Easy" self-heating flat-iron is right—nothing like it invented—nothing so simple—price low—sells quick—profit big—possibilities unlimited—guaranteed. Every woman buys—can't help it—saves her steps, time, trouble and fuel—pays for itself in a little while.

This marvelous new invention—this wonderful flat-iron has a seamless tank—joints brazed—burns without odor—flat bottom burner, throws heat downward—no generating tube to clog—simple—easily cleaned. It's a business that makes you independent—gives you a local prestige and plenty of ready money. Write Quick for FREE Sample Offer.



Agent's Sample Free

FOOTE MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 915 Dayton, Ohio

when danger or frost is past, and they will grow and increase in number of plants and blooms until killed by frost. Gladiolus may be planted up to the first of July, for a succession of bloom. They can be obtained free by getting subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Cinnamon vines, balloon vines, wild cucumber, scarlet runner and even hops are quick growing beautiful vines for covering unsightly places, for shading windows, and other positions where vines are desired.

In planting a commercial orchard not more than three or four varieties should be included. With only a few varieties, the fruit can be marketed to better advantage than if there is a larger assortment. And what is true of an orchard, is equally true with a community. If only a few varieties of the best apples are grown in a community, they can be marketed to much better advantage.

Pickings and Windfalls

As the season when the 1915 crops will be going to market has arrived, or is approaching in the Northern sections of the country, special attention should be given to the grading of fruits and vegetables, as well as the packages in which they will be placed. Valuable information on these points can be secured from the State Agricultural Experiment Station, and also from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Also, the advertising colums of the farm papers should be inspected for the advertisers of fruit and vegetable containers.

Perhaps the grape has been longer known or mentioned in history than any other fruit. If a grape vine or more is not found by every home, it is to be regretted. They are inexpensive to obtain, no trouble to plant and when once planted last nearly forever. vines of an age or more than one hundred years are numerous. By this time the vines should all have been pruned and the future work of the season should be confined to training the vines and pinching out any extra growth so as to throw the strength of the vine more into making fruit. It is not yet too late to plant dormant grape vines.

We hope every person receiving UP-TO-DATE FARMING has sprayed for the San Jose scale in due season, but we now remind them not to neglect spraying for injurious insects. The spraying calendar that we published in a former number, and the instructions about making or obtaining insecticides should be referred to and then the trees watched for the conditions, when the various spraying operations should be performed.

We quote the following from the Weekly News Letter of the Department of Agriculture:

"When the farmer wishes advice regarding practical methods of dealing with insect pests, he may obtain the same without any expense other than a postal card. This card schould be addressed to the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. More than 150 skilled investigators of insects are employed in this branch of the department, actively engaged in studying the habits of harmful pests and examining and trying out possible remedies and in passing on this information to the individuals in need of it.

The outlook for a large crop of peaches is excellent in the Southern producing sections.

A good rule for planting seeds—Plant them four times as deep as they are long.

When plowing in the orchard, wrap the plow traces and the ends of the whippletrees to prevent bruising the bark of the trees.

Coal! Fire! This does not appear to be a logical time to talk about coal and fire to warm us, but we cannot help but be reminded of next winter and the needs for coal to warm our house and how to select the best and most economical coal when we have a booklet before us that is issued by the Burton Page Co., 3845 Ravenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. Our only purpose in mentioning the booklet is to get our readers to send for a copy and read it and study it for the value it will have in making them better acquainted with coal and how to select it for the greatest economy and most satisfaction. We suggest that you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing.

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following Bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets which have been received at the office of UP-TO-DATE FARMING *have sufficient value to justify farmers and gardeners, who are interested in any of the subjects to send for them and read them. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—Farmers Bulletins: No. 650, Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer; No. 648, The Control of Root-Knot; No. 650, The San Jose Scale and its Control; No. 656, The Community Egg Circle; Special Circular: Peanut Growing in the Cotton Belt.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Tuscon, Ariz.—Bulletins: No. 107, Grape Culture; No. 106, The Home Vegetable Garden.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Berkeley, Cal.—Bulletin No. 251, The Utilization of the Nitrogen and Organic Matter in Septic and Imhoff Tank Sludges.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, New Haven, Conn.—Reports: Part 4 of the Annual Report of 1914, Commercial Feeding Stu&; Part 3 of the Annual Report of 1914, Report of the State Entomologist.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Fort Collins, Colo.—Bulletins: No. 205, Yellow-Berry in Wheat; No. 203, Farm Costs.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Gainesville, Fla.—Bulletin No. 125, Tomato Insects; Root-Knot and "White Mould."

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Urbana, Ill.—Bulletin No. 177: Radium as a Fertilizer. Soil Report No. 8: Bond County Soils.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Topeka, Kans.—Circulars: No 44, Sweet Clover; No. 47, Insects Destructive to Grain and Grain Products Stored in Bins and Grainaries.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Baton Rouge, La.—Twenty-seventh Annual Report.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Orono, Maine—Bulletins: No. 234, Fainances, Meteorology and Index; No. 233, Maine Aphids of the Rose Family.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, East Lansing, Mich.—Bulletins: 274, Fertilizer Analysis; No. 273, Utilization of Muck Land.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, New Brunswick, N. J.—Bulletins: No. 274, Fertilizer Registration; No. 274, Analysis and Valuation of Commercial Fertilizer and Ground Bone; Analysis of Agricultural Lime; No. 273, Analysis of Materials sold as Insecticides and Fungicides.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, State College, N. M.—Bulletin No. 92, Cauliflower and Casabas.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Agricultural College, N. D.—Bulletin No. 109, Report of Four Years Work of the North Dakota Holstein Cattle Breeding Circuit.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Stillwater, Okla.—Bulletin: No. 103, Sudan Grass.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Brookings, S. Dak.—Bulletins: No. 156, Koallang, A New Dry Land Crop; No. 155, Selection and Preparation of Seed Potatoes. No. 154, The Pit Silo; No. 153, Selecting and Breeding Corn for Protein and Oil in South Dakota.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Pullman, Wash.—Bulletin No. 111, The Chemical Composition of Wheat; No. 110, Commercial Fertilizers; No. 102, Wheat and Flour Investigation; No. 106, The Penetrating System of Orchard Spraying; No. 8, Cost and Methods of Clearing Land in Western Washington. Some Newspaper Bulletins: No. 118, Syrup from Apple Cider; No. 121, Dairy Stock Should be Dehorned; No. 123, Home Made Apple Vinegar; No. 124, Protecting Trees from Mice; No. 108, Preparing Fruit Exhibits; No. 66, Growing Alfalfa Without Irrigation in Eastern Washington: No. 79, Sulphuring Dried Peaches; No. 81, Silos in Washington; No. 32, The Cost of Silage in Washington. Popular Bulletins: No. 72, Handling Apples for Storage; No. 66, Onion Culture; No. 62, Potato Growing in Washington; No. 47, How to Make Bread from Soft Wheat Flours.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Laramie, Wyo.—The Wyoming Farm Bulletin for April.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, College Station, Texas—Bulletins: No. 128, Cotton Seed Meal as Human Food; No. 154, Commercial Feeding Stuff; No. 159, Steer Feeding; No. 153, Test of the Relative Values of Cotton Seed Meal and Silage, and Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls for Fattening Cattle. Circular No. 4, The Best Type of Implement Sheds for Texas Farms; No. 3, Truck Farming; No. 1, Strawberries under Irrigation.

We have received from the Agricultural Department of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Denver, Colo. Bulletin No. 1, The Agricultural Duty of Water and No. 2, Diversified and Standardize Your Farm Crops.

We have received from the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, 916 Postal Telegraph Bldg. Chicago, Ill., the following bulletins: No. 3, Forty Acres of Forty Bushel Wheat in Ohio; No. 4, Potato Production; No. 5, Hay Making on the "Cornfalfa" Farms, Yield Over 6 Tons Per Acre; No. 6, Canners Crops; No. 8, The Meadow; No. 9, Oats Production; No. 1, Facts on Fertility Also, the following pamphlets: No. 1, How to Get a Profit on High Priced Farm Land; No. 2, The Farm Balance Sheet; No. 3, Fertility of the Soil, with Special Reference to Orcharding; No. 6, Weak Wheat.—How to Help It; No. 8, How to Help the Corn Crop; No. 10, The Problem of Fertility in the Middle West; No. 11, Soil Types and their Fertilizer Requirements. Also, Bulletin No. 2, Corn Production.



A FLOCK OF LAMBS ON THE FARM OF HARRY ERVEY, BLAIR, NEB. MR. ERVEY BUYS SHEEP IN WYOMING OR ELSEWHERE AND FATTENS THEM FOR THE MARKET.

¶When a buyer of wheat has taken in a carload, or several carloads, he stores it in a registered elevator. He then takes the warehouse receipt to his bank and he gets probably 90 per cent of its cost in cash. This he uses to buy more wheat to store. The farmers can store their own wheat in the same elevators and get receipts for it and take them to their banks or negotiate them in the city where stored and get cash advances to meet any pressing obligations or make investments. Which plan looks the more sensible?

$25 to $50 a WEEK for Good Men!

Write Quick for the Job

The Big Money Starts at Once

No Experience Necessary!

Positively the most staggering and sensational money-making offer to ambitious men and women ever made! Write me today for this position that beats anything you ever heard of! My wonderful line of highest grade soaps, perfumes, creams, and other household necessities sells like blazes year round. Every housewife is your customer because you save her one-half regular prices. Our amazing new sensations this year are simply sweeping the country. Send coupon today sure and get full particulars.



I MUST HAVE 500 Agents Quick

Our 20th Anniversary means tremendous expansion in our business. We intend to get our household necessities into every home in the country. I need good men and women now! Demand for our goods is growing by leaps and bounds. I simply must get 500 more agents immediately! I WANT YOU! I can give you territory right at home! I'll put you on your feet and make you somebody in the business world! Absolutely no limit to your earning power. This is your chance to get out of the rut into a real business! Our goods sell on sight and reputation. Fill out coupon and mail today sure!

200% Commission

Free Circulars & Advertising Matter

I go the limit to make you succeed. No company in the world offers such inducements to good men. Our clever plans, free circulars and catalogs simply MAKE business. **One of our packages worth $1.75 at store prices sells like hot cakes for 75 cents! You make 50 cents on each sale, 200% profit. 10 little 75 cent sales a day and $5.00 commission is yours!** Can you beat it? Another hot 50 cent seller makes you 32 cents on each one. $5 clear profit daily is easy! Many are making $10 to $20. I tell you this business is a world beater.

I Pay Twice as Much and in Real Money—Listen!

This is an honest straightforward business for honorable people. I pay bigger commissions and in cold cash—not premiums. You're as good as anybody. See what these folks are doing and remember I'LL help you do the same:

G. O. ERNEST, for five consecutive days averaged $3.00 an hour. The following week, one day he made $25.00 in 5 hours. **J. C. MESSICK** reports 45 to 55 sales per day, averaging easily $20.00 daily profit. **E. F. NEWCOME** averages 30 orders a day, a profit of over $15 a day. **G. RAY BURNS** and and his three brothers have paid their entire college expenses selling our goods during vacation. **JESSE DE CHURCH worked in the coal mines at $1 a day. He answered my call for ambitious people, and now he writes me this way. "I found that all your words are true. An agent can make $10 to $20 a day. If a man don't try he will never believe. I believe now because I have made it. Good-Bye Coal Mines!"**



The Factory that stands back of you

Hurry to Get Territory Send Coupon TODAY!

In addition to big cash commissions of $25 to $50 a week and up, we have liberal plans whereby you share in our profits. You are really a partner with me in this great business. I can use only a certain number of agents, so you must get in touch with me at once. This opportunity may never come again. You can't afford to wait a minute. Be on the safe side and send coupon today for my grand proposition. $2000 to $5000 a year isn't to be sneezed at! Costs nothing to get the facts, so mail coupon this very minute. This time next month you can be spending some of the big profits I tell you about! RUSH COUPON! 14

E. M. Davis, President
E. M. Davis Soap Co.
591 Davis Bldg. Chicago

E. M. DAVIS SOAP CO.
591 Davis Block, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me absolutely free, beautiful colored circulars and full particulars about your wonderful opportunity for agents. I am interested —RUSH.

Name.....

P.O..... State.....

Street or Box No.....

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

May Work With Poultry

When to Hatch the Best Layers

Leghorns hatched in May make the best winter layers, coming into maturity just before the cold of middle autumn. Pullets of the American breeds, handled along modern lines, given the care that is their due, that first see the light this month, can be got into laying by the middle of November or by December 1st at the latest. They need plenty of the best ration that can be made and kept right on growing from the very start. If you are still short in the number of chicks you can care for would advise the setting of more eggs until you have a reasonable number in sight.

Pullets or Yearling Hens For Layers?

Next to yearling hens we would put extra early hatched pullets. If hatched in late winter so as to get them to laying in August they will seldom fail to moult in the autumn. This means a long period of rest, same as the yearling hens, and moderate laying in January and February. Many beginners with poultry take pleasure in the great egg yield of these early pullets, but become discouraged with the long moult, and sell the pullets after keeping them until mid-winter. The buyer gets the bargain just when the poultry raisers have kept the birds. These pullets are large, well matured, and handled carefully will prove as good producers of hatching eggs as the yearlings.

The Layers and Breeders

May presents weather conditions equal to the best of the year. The birds can be out of doors all day long, getting the benefit of sunshine, pure air and exercise. Wide range does not give the increased egg yield that you naturally expect. Moderately large yards, with liberal feeding of a balanced ration, will give more eggs than unlimited range. It seems to be as true of the hen as of the cow that she will use up in range some food that would go to the making of your money crop. Nevertheless, we would give the wide range to the breeding stock even at the loss of the egg yield. What you lose in numbers of eggs you will make up in the quality of the chicks you hatch.

Gapes in Chickens

No doubt, many will be troubled with gapes among chickens this month, so a few words as to the cause and treatment of this disease will not come amiss. The disease is due to the presence in the windpipe of a little red worm commonly called the gapeworm. These worms obstruct the passage of air to and from the lungs, and thus causing the characteristic gasping movements of the suffering chick. This disease has been very thoroughly studied and it has been found that the commonly recommended practice of introducing into the trachea a partly stripped feather or horsehair, and by a twisting motion dislodging and removing the worms, does not seem to be practicable in very young chicks. Chicks generally recover without treatment when they are attacked after they are half or more grown but it is the very young chicks that seem to suffer most, many dying. The best treatment for these is rubbing the neck from time to time with vaseline or lard thoroughly mixed with a little turpentine, three parts of the former to one part of the latter. This treatment should begin before the disease is advanced, as it will not be of much help in the last stages of the disease. Another cure is to put the effected chicks in a tight box and sifting lime on them, cause them to sneeze and to cough up the gape worm. The gape worms come from the earth so it is advisable to move the chicks to new quarters.

The Poultryman's Garden

Any person with room for a few hens can have a garden. Not only can he have one but he should have one. The mention of hens and a garden in the same sentence has brought many a smile. There is a funny side to it, but also a serious one. The garden is a help to the supplying of the family table, it is useful in raising chicks and hens, it gives good exercise to the owner. The garden of this year may well be the hen yard of next year. The small plot that you raised your chicks on last season will give you the best of sweet corn this summer or grow a crop of grass. It is almost necessary to have a growing crop on the land that has been in use for range of hens or chicks. One of the dangers of the hen business is that the soil will become loaded with filth to the point that disease will break out. Only the plowing of the ground will correct the condition.

A Few of the Profitable Garden Crops

First we would put sweet corn, second sunflowers, third oats. With corn and sunflowers the yards can be used for growing crop and chicks at the same time except for a short period. While the yard is being spaded the chicks can have the use of the ground, finding many a bug and worm, scratching it into condition to receive the seed. Plant the corn two inches deep and when about due to come up yard the chicks elsewhere. Give the corn a chance to grow ten or twelve inches and then return the little chicks to the yard. The chicks will keep down every weed, attend to every bug and worm, and at the same time make a better growth because of the shade of the corn. Sunflowers should be started in the garden, putting the seed an inch apart, and transplanted to the chicken yard when eight to ten inches high. When the seed matures in the fall you can cut the heads to dry, or they can be fed out to the big pullets at moulting time. Most of the seed will rattle out of these heads onto the ground from where they have grown. Oats will be grown to use up the filth in the soil, supply green food to the hens or chicks that have the run of the yard, or to make grain and litter for the winter pens. If you have a yard that will not be needed for the hens until late September, the amount of roots you can raise will surprise you. Beets, carrots, turnips, radishes and parsnips will add variety to your home table.

(Continued in May 15th Number)

Instructions About Marketing Eggs

Mr. H. E. Barnard, State Food Commissioner, State House, Indianapolis, Ind., requested us to publish his instructions on marketing eggs, as follows:

Producers of eggs perhaps know as little about their distribution as the consumers do. To producers and consumers eggs are of two classes, good and bad. To the man who stands between the poultry yard and the breakfast table, eggs are graded as fancy, fresh, fresh gathered, storage, packed, limed, known marks, firsts, seconds, dirties, checks and rots.

In marketing eggs remember that quality makes the price, and when selling insists on the quality basis, otherwise you have to make up to your dealer for his loss on your neighbors' bad eggs.

Market your eggs as often as possible It is not profitable to hold them for better prices. Fresh eggs always command the best price or, if you have them, *demand* a better price. If eggs are held in a warm place, heat and shrinkage will cause a loss; if held in a damp cellar, rots, moulds and bad odors will reduce the price. Eggs readily absorb odors. Keep them away from decaying vegetables and fruits, oils, greases, etc.

About five per cent of the total production of eggs is culled out as "dirties". These are sold at about twenty per cent below market quotations for good eggs. Dirty eggs are graded roughly in three classes:

(a) Plain "dirties".

(b) Stained eggs—those soiled by damp straw or other material which discolors the shell.

(c) Smeared eggs—those covered with the contents of broken eggs.

Cull closely for thin-shelled and checked eggs, and insist on having your eggs transported in good substantial carriers. The loss of "checks" is enormous, as they sell at about twenty-five per cent below quotations for good eggs. The producer is charged up with this loss.

Gather eggs once a day in cool weather and twice daily in rainy and hot weather, and place them in cool, dry rooms. This practice avoids loss in heated eggs, which is the greatest loss the producer has to contend with. Never place eggs in a case until they are free from animal heat.

Conclude all hatching by May 15, and

Mite-less Hen's Nest

PRESCOTT'S Improved



Portable—Light weight—strong—very durable. May be burned out without the slightest injury. Each nest is completely partitioned off. Proof against lice, mites, cats, dogs and skunks. Made with or without legs.

Most Sanitary Nest on the Market

Eliminates the mites which are responsible for 95 per cent of chicken losses. Built rounding on top so chickens cannot roost on it and foul the nests. **Pays for itself in short time in the saving of chickens and eggs.** Write for full particulars—testimonials—money-back guarantee and special offer to first customer from each town. LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

Prescott Sales Co., 236 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

PREMIUM GLADIOLI

GLADIOLI are the easiest grown of all flowers. Bulbs can be planted from time the ground becomes fairly warm until three months before frost may be expected. In the latitude of Indianapolis this will be from May 1 to July 1. The flowers are produced on large spikes like shown in the illustration, and range in colors from white to crimson and blue of all shades and beautiful markings. A bed of gladiolus is a sight to call forth great admiration. As a flower to cut they scarcely have an equal, as they can be cut when the first bloom appears at the bottom of the spike and placed in water, when all the buds will open, thus a beautiful, continuous bouquet can be had in any place desired. Hardly any flower will be more appreciated by the receiver because of the long continuance of the bouquet and consequently the constant reminder of the giver. Gladiolus bulbs are very plentiful this season because Holland, where immense quantities of bulbs are grown, is shut off from its trade in some of the warring nations, and its surplus is sent to America. Because of the plentifulness and cheapness we have prepared to offer our subscribers a bargain such as was never made before and probably never will be again.



Our Offer

Send us 50 cents for a new subscriber, or to extend your own time one year and we will send you one pound of choice named varieties of gladioli, mixed, postpaid. Also you will then be at liberty to take as many more pounds as you want at ONLY 18 CENTS a pound, postpaid. The only exception is that if you live as far away as Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, the Dakotas, Florida or the New England States, you must send 5 cents a pound more for extra postage.

UNDERSTAND THIS: If you send 50 cents now for a new subscription or to extend your own time a year we will send you one pound of the bulbs, and you can have as many more pounds as you want at only 18 cents a pound, while our supply lasts, including postage, except very distant places, as above, you must send 23 cents for a pound. The gladioli bulbs we will send will be medium to large size, 20 to 30 to a pound. All guaranteed to bloom. Choice named varieties mixed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tell your neighbors, but they are not entitled to bulbs on your subscription. Let them subscribe, too.

— — — — — Cut off and Send — — — — —

GLADIOLUS BULBS PREMIUM

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

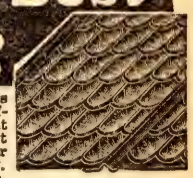
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Once you have laid Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing your roofing expense for that building is at an end. Its cost per square is the lowest ever made. It has no upkeep cost. Always beautiful in appearance. Reduces cost of fire insurance.

Reo Cluster Steel Shingles

EDWARDS Exclusive Tightcote Process

Makes Rust-Proof Roofing. Edwards Metal Shingle, Metal Spanish Tile, Edwards Reo Steel Shingle, Grip-Lock Roofing, Pressed Standing Seam or Roll Roofing, Ceiling, Siding, etc. Not the space of a pin-point on steel is exposed to weather.



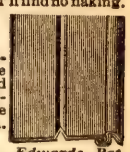
Corrugated

How to Test Galvanizing

Take any other galvanized steel, bend it back and forth several times, hammer it down each time. You will be able to flake off great scales of galvanizing with your finger nail. Apply this test to a piece of Edwards Tightcote Galvanized Steel Roofing—you'll find no flaking.

EDWARDS Patent Interlocking Device

Prevents Warping, Buckling or Breaking. Protects Nail Holes—nails are driven through under layer not exposed to weather. No special tools or experience needed to lay—anyone can do the work—lay over old shingles if you wish.



Edwards Pat. "Grip-Lock"

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No matter what kind of a building you have in mind there is a style of EDWARDS Tightcote Galvanized Roofing exactly suited to your need. **Lightning-proof, Fire-proof, Rust-proof, Rot-proof. Lasts as Long as Building Stands.**



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Box U P **Poultry Success Springfield, Ohio**

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SOMETHING TO SELL?

If you have, see our offer to find a buyer in "The Market Place" on the market page.

then sell or confine all male birds. Or better still, keep a few fowls penned for breeding purposes. Fertile eggs start decomposition or incubation rapidly in summer months. Non-fertile eggs will stand a temperature of 90 degrees for a few hours before decomposition is noticeable.

Eggs should not be washed nor should they be exposed to moisture. When laid the egg is usually germ free and if properly cared for will remain so. The egg shell itself is not germ-proof for the pores that admit the air for the chick to breathe are large enough to admit all forms of bacteria, but the membrane beneath the shell is germ-proof so long as it remains dry; when it becomes damp bacteria will grow right through it. The exterior of an egg is a lodging place for bacteria and bacterial spores, and once an egg becomes damp decomposition speedily follows.

The amount of loss to the producers of eggs runs into very large figures as this determined table shows:

Dirties	2	per cent
Breakage	2	per cent
Chick development	5	per cent
Shrunken or held eggs	5	per cent
Rotten eggs	2½	per cent
Moldy or bad flavored eggs	½	per cent
Total	17	per cent

Besides the loss figured above, there is an additional loss due to curtailed consumption. People do not like bad eggs, and if such are served to them are inclined to buy something else next time. This cuts down the demand and lowers the price. While the loss from curtained consumption cannot be estimated, it is readily apparent that if high quality in eggs were the rule rather than the exception, it would result not only in gain by decreasing the losses mentioned above, but in an even greater gain from an increase in the general price level. The farmer will be the chief beneficiary in the general improvement of eggs.

Cackles and Crows

A merciful man is merciful to his beasts and fowls. At this time of the year the merciful poultry raiser will strive by every means to keep the poultry house, nests and fowls free from lice and mites. Usually this calls for disinfecting, cleaning, whitewashing, etc., all involving time, labor and some cost for material. But it pays to do it, besides the dumb fowls are entitled to it. The conscientious poultry raiser should as willingly go to a bed infested with bed bugs as to compel his poultry to go to a nest to lay or hatch that is infested with lice and mites. Writing this was suggested by the "Mite-less' hen's nest, an announcement of which we have just received. We will not take the space to describe it here, but we refer our readers to the Prescott Sales Co., 236 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Young turkeys are very delicate creatures and must have as careful attention at the start as little babies require. Also, like little babies, they must never be overfed, but must be fed frequently. Probably more young turkeys are lost by over feeding than from all other causes combined. The same feed that is suited for small chicks is as good as any for very young turkeys.

See to it that the ground where the little chickens are being raised does not become foul. If the range is quite limited, about the best thing to do is to plow the ground occasionally.

The turkey hen is usually weary of setting on her nest by the time the poults begin to come out. At that time she should be confined to the nest, otherwise she is apt to leave it with a few of the young turkeys before the hatch is complete.

Lack of shade in the poultry yard during the hot summer weather is responsible for a large number of deaths of both old and young fowls. Also under such conditions the hens will not keep up the normal egg production. Ducks and geese particularly should have protection. If no better way, put some posts in the ground and make a shed roof. Portable poultry houses may be elevated from the ground so the birds may run underneath. Sunflower seeds may be planted, and the tall leafy plants will furnish shade. A little planning now will make the flock more comfortable and more profitable this summer.

By, or before May 15th all eggs for hatching should have been laid and the roosters then should be removed from the flock. Kill or sell all except the birds that it may be concluded to keep over.

Farmers Bulletin No. 656, title, "The Community Egg Circle" has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and will be sent free to those who apply to the Department. The object of the Bulletin is to direct producers of eggs how to organize and market co-operatively, as well as to improve the quality of their eggs.

A lively tilt has been indulged in between Stanley Wyckoff, President of the Indianapolis Poultry Company, and Doctor T. Victor Keene, of the City Health Board, on the question of the cold storage chicken. Mr. Wyckoff challenges the health authorities to compare fresh poultry at this time of the year with the cold storage product of his company.

Farmers, let your chickens follow the plow and harrow. It means eggs.

When you start to raise poultry, let the slogan be: "Good stock, nothing less."

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

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None.

(Signed) S. F. Everitt, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1915.

DAVID F. SMITH,
(Seal) Notary Public
(My commission expires Jan. 5, 1918.)

Motor Notes

A copy of any of the catalogues, booklets and publications mentioned in this column can be secured free on application to the publishers.

"The Ford Times" for April, issued by the Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., is before us and is even more attractive and interesting than heretofore, which is high praise as those who have read the magazine will agree when they see it. A copy will be sent free if this paper is mentioned.

The "Chalmers Club Man" is a new magazine issued by the Chalmers Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. Although this is the newest motor magazine to appear, it fully equals any in attractiveness and interest to lovers of motor cars.

We received from the Haynes Automobile Co., Kokomo, Ind., a beautiful 16 page pamphlet, title, "Seeing America First". While advertising the popular Haynes car, it contains many illustrations of the wonders and places of interest in the United States that can be visited in a motor car.

As is well known, the "Ford" car has the largest sale of any automobile manufactured. In a letter from Mr. C. A. Brownell of the company he said that investigations that have been made amongst the Ford agents disclosed the fact that close to sixty-five per cent. of all Ford cars sold have been sold to farmers.

We have before us a copy of the magazine, "The Hupmobilist" published by the Hupp Automobile Company, Detroit, Mich. It is an interesting magazine and well worth reading by any person having a car or who is thinking of obtaining one. Copies will be sent free upon application.

We have before us an account of a Mitchell 30 horse power automobile that in the first place ran over 50,000 miles in ordinary automobile service. It was then retired to a farm where it was put to work pumping water for irrigation. It is claimed that it delivered 500 gallons per minute for seven consecutive days and nights which was enough water to thoroughly irrigate twenty acres of alfalfa. The cost of operation was $2.40 for each twenty-four hours, fifteen gallons of gasoline and one and a half gallons of oil being used in that time. Later in the season the same machine was used for plowing, harrowing, cutting and hauling alfalfa and also for cultivating fruit trees and other jobs that before had been performed by horses. To do this it was converted into a tractor by substituting tires six inches wide, with grips six inches apart. By having the two sets of tires, the change can be made from one to the other in a short time.

Carelessness in washing and polishing an auto is responsible for a great many cars looking old and run down in a short time. In washing, plenty of water should be used and then the dirt should not be "rubbed off", but washed off with the water. First thoroughly soak it and allow it to become soft before trying to remove it. Never rub the fingers or anything over a varnished surface covered with dust or dirt. A good plan is never to use the same sponge or chamois skin on the body and the running gear, but have different ones. Grease will get on the sponge from the gear and if rubbed on the body will give it a smeary appearance. It is well to use lukewarm water for the last wash and rinsing of the body. A good body polish applied occasionally and very thinly is good.

The great classic automobile races will be run again at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Decoration Day of this month. The distance is 500 miles. This event attracts people from many states in the Union. The attendance last year was over 100,000.

We are indebted to the Nordyke-Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, manufacturer of the well-know Marmon automobiles, for the information that it takes twice as much gasoline to run an automobile through streets congested with traffic as it does on country roads. The test by which this conclusion was arrived at was made with a model "41" Marmon six cylinder car.

A Studebaker salesman tells an amusing incident when he was trying to sell an automobile to a lady. He said: "After a long explanation of how the automobile was propelled, the lady said, 'Yes, I think I know what makes the back wheels go round, but what makes the front wheels go?'"

One of the attractions at the San Francisco Exposition is the display of automobiles. Every prominent manufacturer in the country has done his best to make a creditable display. Taken in its entirety, there was never such an exhibition staged before. The automobile exhibition will give every visitor an opportunity to inspect his or her favorite car and to compare with other cans that may not have come under observation before. Many of the exhibitors display all of their types of cars.

As an indication of the improvement in business and the better times, we mention that the Overland Automobile Company has been building 300 cars a day, but beginning June 1st, they will begin building 600 cars a day and Mr. Wyllis, president of the Wyllis-Overland Company of Toledo, Says: "This will be our daily output for the next year." Speaking of the future of the business, Mr. Wyllis said further: "The general prosperity of the country, the development of new land and intensive farming by the farming interests, and the establishment of new industries in the cities, all tend to create a new field, seeking their first automobile." Then speaking of his own factory, he throws light on the development of the automobile business. He said: "In 1908 the total output of Overland cars was 465. Today in 36 hours we build as many cars as we did during the whole year in 1908. Our plant today covers 90 acres of ground and employs 12,000 men."



Neighborizing the Farmer

One of the most significant facts of our telephone progress is that one-fourth of the 9,000,000 telephones in the Bell System are rural.

In the days when the telephone was merely a "city convenience" the farms of the country were so many separated units, far removed from the centers of population, and isolated by distance and lack of facilities for communication.

But, as the telephone reached out beyond cities and towns, it completely transformed farm life. It created new rural neighborhoods here, there and everywhere.

Stretching to the farthest corners of the states, it brought the remotest villages and isolated places into direct contact with the larger communities.

Today, the American farmer enjoys the same facilities for instant, direct communication as the city dweller. Though distances between farms are reckoned in miles as the crow flies, the telephone brings every one as close as next door. Though it be half a day's journey to the village, the farmer is but a telephone call away.

Aside from its neighborhood value, the telephone keeps the farmer in touch with the city and abreast of the times.

The Bell System has always recognized rural telephone development as an essential factor of Universal Service. It has co-operated with the farmer to achieve this aim.

The result is that the Bell System reaches more places than there are post offices and includes as many rural telephones as there are telephones of all kinds in Great Britain, France and Germany combined.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

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Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

A Cart Load of Fun for 10 Cents

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case Watch



SEE!!
BEFORE YOU PAY

This Men's or Ladies' Full Jewel, Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case Watch, guaranteed for 20 years, will be sent for your approval without costing you a cent.

This is a splendid Watch, equal in appearance and time keeping qualities to watches which sell for $12.00 to $15.00. Can be had in 16 size or 0 size. We send you our written 20 year guarantee. Movement has full amount of jewels, is carefully regulated, all wheels and springs of finest tempered steel.

To prove to you that every claim we make is true, we will send you this watch upon receipt of a Postal Card or letter from you, requesting same. *You need not send us one penny with your order.* You may call at the express office and examine same, and if you find it satisfactory, pay our price of $6.30 and the watch is yours. If you do not find it satisfactory, we will take it back entirely at our expense. You are under no obligations, the risk is entirely ours. *Send us your order at once.*

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OINTMENT

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16 PICTURES—4 Cents

Rock of Ages, St. Cecelia, Family Record, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, God Bless Our Family, Jesus the Shepherd, The Guardian Angel, The Last Supper, A Happy Family, Marriage Certificate, The Evening Prayer, Christ and Peter, His First Ride, The Shepherd and His Herd, two fruit pictures. Small size in 10 colors. All 16 sent postpaid for only 4 cents in stamps, to introduce our house, together with LARGE PREMIUM LIST, showing articles given for helping us.
George Harvey, Dept 17, 550 N. La Salle Street, Chicago

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These 3 SAUCEPANS

Finest Aluminum. To introduce our fine line of aluminum ware into the best homes, we will send these three aluminum saucepans sizes 1 1-2, 2 & 3 quarts by parcel post prepaid for $1.00. Money-back guarantee. Send your order today.
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Ky. Aluminum Ware Co., Box 501 Carrollton, Ky.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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FREE To ANY WOMAN, Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 3 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. R. TYRRELL WARD, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

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Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.
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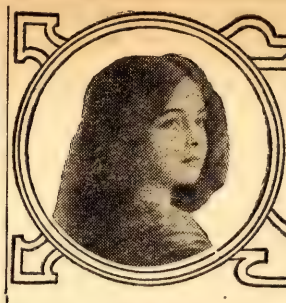
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Lots of Fun for a Dime
Ventriloquist Double Throat or Swiss Bird Call.—Fits roof of mouth, always invisible; greatest thing yet. Astonish and mystify your friends. Neigh like a horse, whine like a puppy, sing like a canary, and imitate birds and beasts. Loads of fun. Wonderful invention. Postpaid 10 cents.
10c S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

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Photo Button Given

Any photograph, tintype or Daguerrotype sent us will be reproduced on Celluloid free. Bright gilt finish, gold effect, fancy cable or picture frame design, 1¼ inches in diameter, Brooch-pin clasp on back. You cannot buy such a Photo-Button in your town at any price. We guarantee you a good picture and safe return of photo. Our Celluloid mounts are more distinct than regular photo prints. Sent 25c to pay for a regular one-year subscription to our Magazine. Household Guest is a clean, entertaining paper. Contains long and short stories by prominent writers. Health and Beauty department; also Golden Hour and Prize Joke columns, dressmaking hints, patterns. Two Medallion brooches and a three-year subscription for 50c. Give color of eyes and hair, hand painted photo, 15c extra. Write name on back of photo and send at once.
HOUSEHOLD GUEST, P. B. 17 550 N. La Salle St., Chicago



Woman's Work and Welfare
Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Just Try It and See

"You can, if you're willing, help others along;
Just try it and see.
A smile often leads to a laugh or a song,
For joy is contagious and lasting and strong.
Think only of gladness, and then you will find.
That you have a power to help all mankind.
Just try it and see.

Speak pleasantly always, and you will be blest;
Just try it and see.
Harsh words are a hind'rance and cause you unrest;
They stop your endeavor to do what is best.
Thus, thinking and speaking, if thoughtfully done,
Bring sunshine and gladness to every one.
Just try it and see.

The Teacher and the School House

WE ARE rapidly nearing the time when teachers will be engaged for the coming school-year, and it behooves every mother and father to see to it that their children shall have as teachers those who are well-fitted for the great work of molding character no less than for teaching thoroughly and efficiently.

Too often are parents content to leave the selection of the teacher entirely to the school-directors, who not infrequently know but little regarding the character and qualifications of the applicant aside from the fact that she passed the teachers' examination. Too often does a teacher get a coveted position because her parents have a political "pull" with some member or members of the School Board. Too often is she assigned a school because some of her friends want her to have it; and in many of such cases the children suffer through their entire lives from lack of earnest, efficient instruction during the formative period of their lives.

Next to the teacher, the school-house and outbuildings should receive the attention of the parents and should receive it right now. It is a crying shame that so little interest is taken in the average rural school-buildings of which a very large number are utterly unfit for the housing of our children and are the hotbed for the germs of disease. Often the room is poorly ventilated and has but single floors through which the cold air constantly ascends to the discomfort of the children's feet and menace to their health.

Great numbers of rural schools have but one pail and one drinking-cup from which to get their drinking water and no wash-bowl or towel is to be found in the school-room. Many cases of fatal disease can be directly traced to the dangerously filthy outhouses and to the wells into which run the surface water that is often charged with disease germs.

In many rural communities the parents have taken up the question of better school buildings and neater grounds, and, standing firmly together for improvements have secured them, the whole townships working together for one common purpose.

Were some such plan carried out in every township there would soon be effected a marvelous change for the better.

Get In the Fight

NOW IS the time for the housewife to get after the ubiquitous fly and to enlist the whole household in the fight to exterminate it and right here a few "don'ts" as reminders may not come amiss:

Don't forget that the common house-fly is one of the worst disease breeders amongst insects, and causes untold misery and distress every year by its activity in disseminating poisonous germs.

Don't allow any food to stand uncovered, nor table-scraps, greasy water, unwashed milk-pails, pans or cans.

Don't allow any refuse or garbage pile near the house.

Don't forget that the refuse from the horse-stable is the principal breeding place of flies.

Don't forget that ordinary borax, costing about five cents a pound is said to be one of the greatest know enemies to the fly. Sift with a common flour sifter about four-fifths of a pound over eight to ten bushels of refuse, pour two or three gallons of water over this and there is but little danger of the eggs hatching. A second or third application may be given if needed.

Treat all garbage and refuse piles in the same way and you will not have to wear yourselves out "swatting the fly," although that, too, should find its place toward the extermination of this pestilence.

Is Our Word Good?

THAT man is poor, indeed, whose word is not "as good as his bond." He may be selfish, disagreeable and close in a bargain, but when one can justly say of him that whatever he says can be relied upon, much is done towards sweeping out of sight the unpleasant traits in his character, for he "stands pat" in the very place where it is most needed that he should stand.

It is a great thing for any of us to acquire such a strong habit of truthfulness that even our enemies will concede that our word is to be trusted. In the business world this is much thought of and commented upon, but how many homes there are in which this subject is given but little thought or attention, particularly by the mother, wife or daughter!

As a general thing men are more truthful about small matters than women,—possibly because they are less afraid of consequences; but in large matters women are generally more truthful than men. It lies with the parents to say whether or not the children shall have such careful, prayerful training along the line of simple, fearless truthfulness that it shall be possible to say of either sons or daughters, "his word is as good as his bond, and both are inviolate."

Making House-Cleaning Easy

IF A housewife can manage to keep sweet and pleasant during housecleaning and moving time, she will stand up under almost anything; and the same may be said of the "man of the house;" for usually there is sufficient provocation at such times to try the proverbial patience of Job.

Young housewives generally attempt too much at a time, getting the whole house disarranged before straightening any part of it. The best way is to take one room, thoroughly clean it



FREE

All you need do is to send us **this advertisement, your dealer's name** and three trade-marks—the large, red words "MERRY WAR" cut from can labels of

MERRY WAR LYE.

Then we will send you this

Genuine Guaranteed
Wm. ROGERS & SON
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Only One To Each Family On This Special Offer

You'll find uses every day for
Merry War Lye
Disinfecting — Cleaning — Softening Water—Feeding Hogs and Poultry—Soap-making and many others. Full directions on label. With your Sugar Shell we will tell you how you can get a Complete Set of beautiful Oak Pattern Tableware to match—and absolutely free—enough to furnish your table elegantly for a lifetime.

Your dealer has Merry War Lye or can easily get it for you.

Be sure to give us your own and your dealer's name and address.

E. MYERS LYE CO.
Dept. 220
St. Louis, Mo.

PROTECT THE POULTRY.

Every poultry raiser should, if possible, raise several times as many fowls as he knows he will require for the following year—this gives him a better chance for selection in the fall. Greatest care should be taken in the prevention of disease. The following directions are safe and reliable for keeping fowls sturdy, to better enable them to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes and Worms. Thoroughly mix one teaspoonful Merry War Lye in two gallons of drinking water. Or it may be mixed with dry feed or mash by thoroughly dissolving one teaspoonful of Merry War Lye in one pint of water, which should then be stirred into two gallons of dry feed or mash. Feed regularly. Poultry raisers who have tried this simple and inexpensive treatment are enthusiastic in its praise.

WHITE FLOATING SOAP.

You will never know how great is the satisfaction of using a mild, home made, white soap that floats, until you have tried it. Easy to make, too: just put two quarts melted grease into a kettle; then stir one can of Merry War Lye which has previously been dissolved in a quart of hot water and allowed to cool until luke warm, into the grease; add immediately one cup of ammonia and two tablespoonfuls of borax dissolved in half cup of warm water. Stir five minutes; beat the warm soap until it is too stiff to be handled, and put away to cool. Do not use until four weeks old. (All soap improves with age). This formula which is so simple that anyone can follow it makes, at small cost, a batch of excellent floating soap which will give the greatest satisfaction in use.

and restore it to complete order before beginning on another. Thus the house with the exception of one room is always in livable order, and many an outburst of temper arising from over-strained muscles and nerves is saved.

If working under these easy conditions one finds herself becoming overtired, she should cut out house-cleaning for two or three days at a time, if necessary, until she feels quite rested, and she will then go on with renewed ambition and interest and the work will seem light and pleasant.

Tested and Tasted Recipes

NUT AND FRUIT SALAD—Chop enough pineapple to measure one teacupful; add two chopped bananas, one teacupful of canned cherries and two cupfuls of chopped English walnut meats. Mix with a whipped cream mayonaise dressing. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves garnished with mayonaise and chopped candied orange peel.

COCOANUT PIE—One-fourth pound cocoanut soaked in a cup of rich milk, three eggs well-beaten; one-fourth pound sugar creamed with one-fourth pound butter. Mix and cook before putting in pastry.

CHOCOLATE LOAF CAKE—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one egg, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little of the milk, two squares of Baker's chocolate, grated, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, two and one-half cups of flour.

BLACKBERRY CAKE—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, three-fourths cup of butter, one and one-half cups of flour, one cup of blackberry jam or preserves, three tablespoons of sour cream, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of allspice, one teaspoon of soda, and one nutmeg. Mix well and bake in layers. Ice with white icing.

CARMEL LAYER CAKE—Mix one cup of butter and one cup of sugar to a cream. Add the whites of four eggs, one-half cup of milk and one-half pound of flour into which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking powder. Flavor with vanilla, and bake in layers.

For the filling take two cups brown sugar, one cup of cream and one tablespoonful butter. Put in granite kettle and when it begins to boil add one tablespoonful of carmel (burnt brown sugar)' Boil until thick. Take from stove and beat until it thickens. Flavor with vanilla.

TOASTED MARSHMALLOW CAKE—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup of sugar, then the beaten yolks of three eggs. Sift together one cup and a half of flour and two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add to the first mixture, alternately, with half a cup of milk and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Lastly, beat in the whites of two eggs, beaten dry. Bake in two layer cake pans. Put together with chocolate icing and decorate with toasted marshmallows. To toast the marshmallows hold them, one by one, on a fork over bright coals until deliciously browned.

Household Helps

WASH WHITE silk gloves at night in warm suds, rinse and dry well. Drying them in daylight causes them to turn yellow.

IN SETTING a mouse- trap, singe the meat over a fire just a moment after putting it in place, and the odor will prove so enticing to the mouse that he will lose no time searching for it.

IN STEAMING dumplings or puddings a cloth should first be placed over the steamer before the lid is put on. It prevents moisture and insures light, puffy dumplings.

AFTER YOU have been grinding meat, citron or any such sticky article in your meat chopper run a slice or two of bread through it, and the bardest part of the cleaning will be over.

TO REMOVE little cakes out of the fluted patty pans without breaking the "frilly" edges, press the opposite edges of the pan together in two or three different places and the cake will come out in perfect condition.

WHEN IT is put away the lid of a teapot should always be left so that the air may get in; slip in a piece of paper to keep it open. This prevents mustiness. The same rule applies to a coffee-pot.

HOUSEKEEPERS often complain of so much bread on hand. Here is a hint: Instead of laying aside the slices of bread left after a meal to dry and accumulate, place them back on the loaf and invert the loaf over them, and the moisture from the loaf will keep them so fresh that they can be used next day on the table.

TO AVOID blacking cooking utensils grease all vessels on the bottom before putting on the fire. The black which is usually so difficult to remove may easily be washed off, as the grease keeps it from sticking. Soap may be used instead of grease with the same results.

ALWAYS THREAD silk into a needle by putting the end of the silk that exists before it is unwound from the spool in the eye first. If the silk is put in from the end you break or cut, it untwists more easily than if it is threaded from the other end. Clip all bastings to be removed at five or six inch intervals. They can then be pulled out without wrinkling the fabric.

THE PINCH of salt which gives an added savoriness to almost every dish, should not be put in till the last moment, especially where any considerable quantity of milk is an ingredient. This bit of carefulness would prevent many a curdled failure. However, when a "cruel separation" has actually taken place, a dish may often be made fit to serve by the brisk application of the egg-beater.

THERE is a right way to treat your broom Every time, before sweeping, let the brush part rest for some minutes in a pail of hot soap-suds—until it softens. Then sweeping won't be tiresome, and a carpet will have a fresh look; besides, the soft, dampened broom will prevent that customary flying of dust. When through sweeping, clean the brush part and hang your broom on some convenient nail. Never allow the brush to get sideways by carelessly standing it behind a door or against a wall.

Roses for All

Our Rose Subscription Offer is Always Very Popular

Everybody loves roses. They are easy to grow. These are free bloomers every month of the growing season. Nothing can equal or take the place of roses about the home. Roses will make your home a pleasanter place to live.



We Want to Give You These 6 Roses

Robin Hood
For intense and dazzling color there is no other rose to compare with this splendid kind. It is a grand grower, producing a vigorous shapely bush and an abundance of delightful fresh green foliage. The flowers are a glorious rosy-scarlet that is at once soft, bright and lasting.

Melody
The greatest of all yellow roses for the home planter. It grows to perfection in any ordinary garden soil and from early spring until late fall it produces great numbers of lovely flowers which are immense in size, elegant, full and double, on stiff, erect stems, giving it a regal appearance.

Radiance
Radiance is the crowning masterpiece and hailed by flower-lovers everywhere as one of the greatest rose creations. Flowers of immense size are produced in great masses; color is a beautiful blending of carmine rose shades with opal and coppery reflections, extremely brilliant in effect.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
The finest white rose. Strong, rapid grower and an abundant bloomer. Flowers extra large of a rich creamy white, slightly lemon-tinted near the center. A most royal rose.

Bessie Brown
This magnificent rose has unsurpassed beauty of a totally distinct character, bearing large, full, deep and double flowers on strong, erect stems. The color is almost pure white, at times flushed with soft pink.

Red Dorothy Perkins
(Climber)
A perpetual source of wonder. Perfectly hardy, its growth is rapid and vigorous, producing dark, glossy foliage which resists unseasonable weather and attacks of disease and insects which cause the foliage of some other climbers to rust and look shabby. The bloom is produced in great clusters; the color being deep, intense scarlet-crimson, which retains its vivid brilliancy as long as the flower lasts.

Our Offer A collection of these six fine hardy roses sent for one new or renewal subscription, at 50c.

By arrangement with the nursery the rose bushes will be sent at the right time for planting in your locality, no matter where you live. Don't delay until our supply is gone. Order now.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Yours FREE
Send a club of five for the price of four ($2.00), thereby getting your subscription and rose collection free.

Dainty Summer Clothes At Bargain Prices

Do you enjoy the "Standard's low clothing costs"? Do you, too, know the genuine satisfaction to be had in shopping at the "Standard", and sharing the season's best money-saving bargains? You need never again deny yourself the dainty, charming clothes so dear to every woman's heart. THE FREE "Standard" Bargain Bulletins bring you, every two months, the cream of the beautiful new styles for every member of your family. And, about the small cost:—Judge for yourself. Order the bargains below; if they are not the biggest values you ever saw and if they do not please you in every respect, return them and we will immediately refund your money and besides we pay all transportation charges. But, Madam, you WILL be delighted and you'll be convinced that

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT THE "STANDARD."

The New "Standard" Summer Bulletin Is Now Ready

It is the LATEST style bulletin and a welcome "money-saver." Don't buy anything until you see it. Clip and mail coupon (below) for it at once. Remember:—it will enable you to get the latest and most handsome clothes for men, women and children at a remarkably small cost. **Mail coupon (or postal card) NOW at once. It's FREE**

INDDIM $1



Striking "Half-price" Offer!

This Embroidered Linene Dress $1.00

INDDIM—One of the season's most striking bargains. The smart, dainty dress one wants for comfortable, becoming wear, priced practically at "half value." Tastefully fashioned of excellent-wearing, good quality Linene, and carefully embroidered with white floss. White poplin collar and cuffs daintily finish bodice and a novel white piping emphasizes the graceful flare in skirt. In blue, tan or lavender. (Women's sizes 34 to 46 bust; Misses' sizes 14 to 18 yrs.) Our bargain price,. postpaid in the U. S.. $1

R49M 49¢



R49M—Dainty Linene dress for girls 7 to 15 yrs. A good, serviceable quality tastefully made with flowered trimmings, pearl buttons and a narrow embroidery insert; stylish tunic skirt. In blue, pink or tan. Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S.. 49c

Order these Very Special Bargains
Satisfaction Guaranteed —or your Money Back.

R99M 99¢



R99M—Charming dress for girls 7 to 15 yrs. Stylish, very becoming and made of the popular serviceable quality flowered crepe in pretty blue or pink patterns. The broad front panel hangs effectively beyond a black velvet belt and a dressy trimming is provided in the lace-edged embroidery collar and revers. A tiny buckled velvet tie finishes the neck. Smart triple-ruffle skirt. This good $1.50 value, postpaid in the U. S. 99c

2NDD179M $1.79



Stunning Striped Voile Dress
Wonderful "Half-price" Offer $1.79

2NDD179M—A lovely, delightfully dainty dress. Made of beautiful, serviceable quality striped voile in stylish black-and-white, blue-and-white or lavender-and-white stripes. Bodice displays an odd vest, smartly matched messaline trimmings and a pretty white organdie "roll" collar with neatly scolloped edge. Gracefully wide skirt with a stylish yoke and black velvet ribbon belt and sash. Front closing. (Women's sizes 34 to 44 bust; Misses' sizes 14 to 18 yrs.) Our "half price", postpaid in the U. S. $1.79

Biggest Petticoat Bargain 49c



2E49M—An exceptional value. Dressy petticoat of good, serviceable cambric made with fitted gores and measures fully two yards at bottom. The deep, pretty embroidery flounce has matched insertion. (Sizes 38 to 44 in lengths.) Special, Post. paid in the U. S. 49c



N3R89M—Cute little wash dresses for children 2 to 6 yrs. Becoming, full cut style made of serviceable quality Linene. Smartly belted and prettily trimmed with contrasting embroidery. Because of our special bargain price, we can only offer these dresses in lots of 3 of one size, a white, a blue and tan. Postpaid in the U. S. 3 for 89c

N3R89 3 for 89¢

Little Fellow's "Play" Overalls 29c

NY29M—Novel cut play overalls for boys 2 to 8 yrs. Strongly sewed of durable blue denim or tan khaki with red stitching, bandings, pocket, faced side closing and brass buttons. Straps cross in back. Special, postpaid in the U. S. 29c

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Our New Giant Flower Collection

Package Contains 3,000 Best Seeds—BUSHELS OF BLOOMS

This is without question the Grandest Collection of Beautiful Flowers ever put up. They will produce a perfect **cloud of bloom and fragrance** from earliest summer until the snows of winter. New beauties and wonders will open up every day. It will be a continual surprise to see the odd and curious—as well as the old favorites constantly appear. You can have **bushels of blossoms** for boquets, vases, and to give away.

Georgeous Combinations of All Shades and Colors

Each package contains the following—and hundreds of others:

Asters, All colors,	Prize Poppies	Sweet Alyssum,	Pinks, 10 Varieties,
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Rose of Heaven,	Petunias, 10 Vari.,	Calendulas,	Nasturtiums,
Sweet Peas, 10 Va.,	Centaurea,	Everlastings, 10 Vs.	Cockscombs,
Ricinus, 12 feet,	Sweet William,	Candytuft,	Gillas, Mixed,
Calliopsis,	Four O'clock,	Chrysanthemums,	Weather Plant,
Salvias,	Job's Tears,	Stocks,	Mourning Bride,
Larkspurs,	Portulacas, 10 Var.,	Joseph's Coat,	True Ice Plant,
Love-in-a-mist,	Marigolds,	Zinnias, 10 Colors,	Clarkias.

FREE OFFER Send us only 12 cents to pay for one **new 3 months' trial subscription to Everyday Life** and we will send you at once prepaid the above Giant Flower Collection free. We are determined to increase the circulation of our magazine. This flower collection is a tremendous wonder. Send 25c for 1 year and we will send 4 extra packets of flower seeds and 30 different varieties of vegetable seeds. Do it now. Send today. Address

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SAMPLE 54c



FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special," exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price, 54c postpaid; five for $2.40.

S. E. FERRY
Irvington, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

EARN A PREMIUM EASY

We Give You YOUR CHOICE of These ARTICLES for Selling 30 BOXES of Our FINE TOILET SOAP

NO MONEY NEEDED Just fill out Coupon below stating which Premium you want, and we will send it to you together with 30 Boxes of our Fine Toilet Soap. You sell the soap at 50c per box—send us the money within 30 days and keep the premium as your reward. All we ask is that you give us as references, the names of your Banker, Pastor, Express or Freight Agent, or other responsible business men who know you. If references are satisfactory, we will send shipment at once.

SOAP EASY TO SELL—Crofts & Reed Toilet Soaps are guaranteed—everyone is familiar with their high quality. This soap is put up in fancy lace-trimmed boxes, each box containing 7 bars of our most popular Soaps; has a retail value of 70c—sells on sight at our low price of 50c. Boys and Girls can easily earn these fine premiums in an hour or two. Fill out Coupon below, and secure one of these splendid premiums without cost.



Rocker No. 90231
Given for selling 30 Boxes of Toilet Soap

The frame of this Rocker is made of Solid Oak; it is a large, massive design, broad roomy spring seat, measuring 19½ x 20 inches; high back; deep upholstering and head-rest; arm-rests and front posts 6 inches wide; upholstered in best quality of imitation Spanish leather in rich brown color.

Lawn Swing No. 80109

GIVEN FOR SELLING 30 BOXES OF TOILET SOAP AT 50c A BOX

FOUR Passenger



This splendid Swing is substantially constructed throughout; frame is fully bolted and nicely painted in red, seat and hangers finished in weathered Oak. Swing has ample room for four passengers; seat is 35 inches long; back of seat, 33 inches high.

Boys Earn this Farm Wagon No. 3804

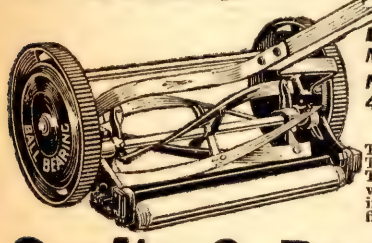
Given for Selling 30 Boxes of Toilet Soap

An exact duplicate of a big Farm Wagon; body measures 18 x 36 inches; wheels measure 14 x 20 inches and have welded tires; nicely painted tongue; and extra pair of shafts.

IMPORTANT—Your Father and Mother Must Sign the Coupon, giving two satisfactory references—we cannot send wagon unless this is done.



Lawn Mower No. 45030



GIVEN FOR SELLING 30 BOXES OF TOILET SOAP

This easy running Lawn Mower is made from the best of material. The 16 inch cutting blades are constructed of fine tempered steel. The wheels are 9 inches in diameter and of the ball bearing type which enables this machine to run smoothly and easily. Reel is 6 inches in diameter with 4 cutting blades. Lawn Mower is handsomely finished in Aluminum and Gold Bronze.

Crofts & Reed Co. DEPT. B 306 Chicago

USE THIS COUPON

CROFTS & REED CO., DEPT. B 306 CHICAGO, ILL.

Kindly send me 30 boxes of Toilet Soap and Premium No. .....I agree to sell the soap at 50c a box and send you $15.00 within 30 days keeping the premium as my reward.

Name .....

Street or R.F.D. .....

P.O. .....

State .....

GIVE TWO REFERENCES
Banker, Pastor, Postmaster

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(323)

What is Now the Fashion

Summer Styles Simpler

Summer fashions seem to have established themselves on a basis of simplicity. Whatever is elaborate is found only in designs intended for dressy occasions, mainly for afternoon and evening wear.

In waists we find that the convertible collar is the one marked feature which all women demand. They are unwilling to encase the throat in a close fitting stock on warm days yet with changing weather conditions the ability to do so is all but imperative. In this way the one collar which can be worn in two styles has found a foremost place.

The neck which is only slightly low is the one in general use this is well shown in No. 7198 and in the dress No. 7194. This dress also shows the yoke skirt which has come into such sudden favor.

The March of Fashion

There are few real novelties at present in either waists or skirts, but now and again we find something which is more attractive than the general run of models. The tie-on waist is one of these novelties and it is a delightful style for soft fabrics, such as are in vogue at present.

A good example of this new waist is found in No. 7203, which seems to invite us to use mercerized cottons, soft voiles and the like and of course the serviceable crepe de Chine.

The tier skirt is also with us as a novelty. It is used in so many ways that the selection is practically unlimited. Plaid and striped silks are effective in this mode and of course embroidered flouncings. No. 7204 is one of the best of these tier designs.





7213—MISSES' MIDDY BLOUSE. The Middy blouse is very much worn by young girls this season. The present model hangs to the hips and is made with front closing. At the neck is the wide sailor collar and there is an applied yoke in the back. The pattern 7213 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7201—BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT. For very little boys this suit has a blouse with a tuck from shoulder to hem at each side of front and back. The closing is double breasted, the neck high and the sleeves full length. The trousers may be open at the knee or be gathered in bloomer style. The pattern 7201 is cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years.

7198—LADIES' WAIST. Batiste, organdie and the like can be used to make this waist. The waist has the fronts gathered along the shoulder seam and the neck finished with a fancy collar which is attached to the vest which occupies the centre of the front. The pattern 7198 is cut in sizes 34 to 48 inches bust measure.

7194—This very smart frock shows a pretty vest and chemisette in front of the blouse. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt has a three gored yoke and a two gore lower portion. The pattern 7195 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7199—LADIES' SKIRT. This skirt is made with six gores. It is adjusted to the figure at the top, with either the raised or the regulation waistline. Front and back are arranged in panel effect. The pattern 7199 is cut in sizes 22 to 36 inches waist measure.

7207—LADIES' AND MISSES' NIGHT GOWN AND CAP. This pretty Empire gown is in one piece and is slipped on over the head. The low neck may be round or square and the sleeves are short. The cap is also in one piece and is gathered all around. The pattern 7207 is cut in sizes 30 to 44 inches bust measure.

7223—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE. Made in the new manner with a decided flare in the material toward the lower edge this charming garment has the front and back laid in soft folds, held by a button or an ornament. The open neck is trimmed with a very wide collar. The pattern 7223 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure.

7228—CHILDS' DRESS. In this pretty dress the fancy arrangement of the fronts gives the impression of a small chemistette and vest. At the neck is a small, round collar and the sleeves are either long or short. The pattern 7228 is cut in 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

7203—LADIES' TIE-ON WAIST. This popular waist has fronts closing in surplice style, with the ends lengthened in sash effect and tying in the back. At the open neck is a flare collar and in front small revers. The pattern 7203 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7208—LADIES' EMPIRE NEGLIGEE. In this graceful gown the short waist ends in a frill which overhangs the skirt in jacket effect. The neck is open with a handsome collar and the sleeves, which may be long or short, are loose and are inserted with a slightly enlarged armhole. The pattern 7208 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7204—LADIES' SKIRT. This flounce skirt has the three tiers attached to a three gore foundation. Raised or regulation waistline may be used. This style is excellent for bordered materials. The pattern 7204 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7195—LADIES' APRON. This apron covers practically all the dress yet is not in any sense a dress. It has short shoulder seam. The neck is either high or low and the armhole is very wide. The skirt is gathered by the belt only and there is a small patch pocket at the side. The pattern 7195 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly. Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each. Address Fashion Dept.,

UP-TO-DATE FARMING - Indianapolis, Indiana

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of one pound of beautiful Gladiolus bulbs. from 20 to 30 bulbs; or one pound of choice Canna roots, will make from 20 to 30 plants. Two subscribers will entitle the sender to both premiums. In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET *so we can distinguish these orders from others. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

The young people will read the following letters because of the mutuality of interests that exist between the young writers. The older people will read them because of their intrinsic merit and because they come with a cheering word from all parts of this great country. Every writer is a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Could any other paper show such a universal circulation? People everywhere like this paper because it has a mission, a purpose, and it sticks to that purpose. The letters crowded out are just as good as those that are printed, but we cannot ignore the other demands on our space.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 16 years, and have lived on a farm all my life. I think our State of Washington is hard to beat. We raise potatoes, grain, fruit and a great many other things. We also have a poultry plant with our farming. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for three or four years and like it fine. I have often thought I would like to become a Cadet, and I would like very much to hear from the boys and girls as I often get lonesome here. Will answer all I receive.—Laura Edmonds, Ridgefield, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—We take UP-TO-DATE and think it is a fine paper. My father owns a homestead here in the hills, and 8 miles from the railroad. It is a pretty place, though rather lonesome at times. I intend to take up 160 acres of land right beside my papa's. I wish all the Cadet girls and boys to write to me, and I promise to answer all the letters and cards I receive. I have four sisters and two brothers. One sister is married and lives near us, and my brother also owns a homestead. Please write to—Ethel Brock, Box 146, Clancy, Montana.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl and live on a farm of 160 acres. I don't know much about city life, but I think country life must be much healthier. Papa is a member of the Equity union, and takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading the letters. I am 18 years old, and would like for all the boys and girls to write me; will sure answer all.—Hazel Rockwell, Maquoketa, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Washington girl, and live on a farm of 100 acres about a mile from town. I am 12 years old, and go to Oakdale grammar school. I like music fine and have taken a great many lessons. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for a long while, and like it fine, but I like the Cadet page the best of all. Washington is a grand place, with very pretty scenery. The Lewis river runs through town, and makes it nice. We have a great deal of poultry raising and dairying in this part of the country, and grains are raised. I would be glad to exchange post cards and letters with all the Cadets, who care to write.—Marie Anderson, La Center, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I am a 13 year old boy from the Empire State, and I would be very much pleased to become a Cadet. I live on a 250-acre farm 4 miles from Masonville and 12 miles from Deposit, our nearest railroad station. My guardian takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it a very fine paper. I would like to receive letters and cards from the boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Clifford F. Marshman, Masonville, N Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Delaware boy of 19, and we live on a small farm, and like farming very well. Our main products are wheat, corn and hay. We have not been taking UP-TO-DATE very long, but we think it is the best paper we have ever taking. Hoping to become a member I will gladly answer all the cards and letters I receive.—Augustus J. Keiffer, Clayton, Del.

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years old, and live on a 40-acre farm in the Snake River Valley. I have kept house for papa during the last 4 years, and am alone a great deal of the time, and get quite lonesome sometimes. Won't some of the Cadet boys and girls write me once in a while. I will answer all I receive. Our main crops are beets, potatoes, grain and alfalfa. It is a great country for irrigation. Some have tried dry farming, but it doesn't work very well. Do any of you live near the Indians? We are about five miles from an Indian reservation. They are very interesting. I think UP-TO-DATE is great. We have kept it for three years, and would not do without it. It helps the farmers get a better price for their produce. Insufficient price is one of the drawbacks to farming. I have thought of joining the Cadets before, but I couldn't resist it any longer.—Ninas Peterson, Blackfoot, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am 18 years old, and live on a North Dakota farm of 240 acres. I lived in Chicago until seven years ago, and I went back there last winter for a visit. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and I think it a fine paper. I am a lover of music, and can play the violin and accordeon. I would like to receive letters and postals from all the boys and girls, and will answer all.—Ernest Tonander, Kintyre, North Dakota.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 12 years old, and live on a farm of 364 acres, four miles from a town of 20,000 inhabitants. I am in the 7th grade, and would have been in the 8th had I not got burned on a live electric wire in 1913, which kept me in the hospital a year, during which time I did not get to go to school a day. It is pretty tough luck to be housed up for a year in a hospital. But I am well now and as strong as ever. I wish to receive cards from Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I possibly can.—Bonnie Richards, Piqua, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I have often thought of joining you, but have never until now had courage to write. I live on a farm and do not think I would exchange farm life for city life. I have been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING for almost two years, and certainly think it a good paper. I suppose most of you have heard of the Mammoth Cave, the largest and most noted cavern in the world. I live about 50 miles north of it. If any of you wish to know about the cave I will tell you all I can about it. I am 18 years old. Now get busy and send me a card or letter, and I'll insure you an answer.—Willie Macey, Dodiburg, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Missouri girl and live on a farm of 160 acres. My age is 18 years. Our nearest railroad station is 12 miles. I have attended high school two years. I enjoy country life very much. I have one sister and one brother, myself being second in the family. We raise wheat, corn and oats. We have a large orchard of apples, peaches and pears. I like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the Cadet letters being specially interesting to me. I would be delighted to exchange letters, cards and photos with the Cadet girls and boys. I will answer all I receive.—Eva McCart, Musselfork, Mo.

Dear Cadets—I am a West Virginia girl of 17 years, and would like to become a Cadet. I live on a farm of 300 acres. I enjoy country life very much. We raise corn, wheat, oats and potatoes, and live half a mile of town. My father runs a dairy, and has 12 cows and 4 calves. We also have two horses and hogs, chickens and ducks. I have four brothers and two sisters, and we all work on the farm. I attend the Baptist church. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE for a year or more, and we all like it very much. I would like to exchange cards, letters or photos with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Gertrude E. McElvain, Gassaway, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a young man just 24 years old, and live with my parents on a 480-acre farm. I farm for myself. I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is one of the best papers I have ever taken. I am to-day sending 50 cents for my renewal for another year. I attend Sunday school every Sunday, and I am the librarian. I think every young person should attend Sunday school. We live 23 miles northeast of Des Moines the State capital. The land around here is fine soil, and it rents at from five to eight dollars an acre. I think this is one of the finest States in the Union. We live close to a river, and I enjoy fishing in summer. I took a trip to Iola, Kansas, this winter and enjoyed it very much.—John Herman, Maxwell, Iowa.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them.

James Wm. Johnson, Steele, N. Dak.	20
Florence Johnson, Manistee, Mich.	14
Edith Hall, West Milton, Ohio	16
Mary Eliza Marshall, Hardinsburg, Ky.	13
Hattie J. Hendrick, Hardinsburg, Ky.	14
Francis Welsh, Collinsville, Ohio	16
Maude McConnaughay, Wawaka, Tex.	20
Harry M. Poulson, Bealsville, Ohio	21
H. Dudley Bullock, Port Angeles, Wash.	17
Goldie L. Pullen, Benton Harbor, Mich.	13
Theresa Dayhoof, Bel Air, Md.	20
Reva Frances Walters, Marshall, Mo.	14
Glada Cabot, Fresno, Ohio	16
Fern Lockhard, Fresno, Ohio	16
Eldena Dittemore, Sandborn, Ind.	20
Marian C. Prosser, Branchport, N. Y.	16
Grace Reece, North Vernon, Ind.	16
Lottie V. Berry, Wileyville, W. Va. (Pioneer)	18
G. M. Moyer, Niles, Mich.	23
Jennie Rector, Marshall, N. C.	14
Nellie Pankan, Sheridan, Mo.	14
Seary O'Neal, Northville, Ky.	19
Thomas Barnett, Hamilton, Ala.	16
Otto Schwab, Harrington, Wash.	17
Dora Warrenfeltz, Meyersville, Md.	—
Nellie Calhoun, Deer Park, Md.	16
Hilda Scheller, Mt. Olive, Ill.	15
Beulah Berry, Hopkinsville, Ky.	8
Angie Fontes, Sunnyvale, Calif.	15
Millie Gillespie, North Middletown, Ky.	13
Willie D. Judy, North Middletown, Ky.	12
Gracie V. Tuttle, Carbon, Iowa.	11
Dora Retland, Carbon, Iowa.	7
Charlie B. Daniel, Waverly, Ohio.	22
Kenneth McCoy, Melrose, Va.	17
Brad and Allen Stark, Harlshorn, Mo.	—
Blanche White, Pembroke, N. C.	17
Inga Johnson, Auburndale, Wis.	17



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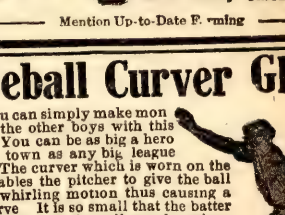
RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 model ***Ranger*** furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.**

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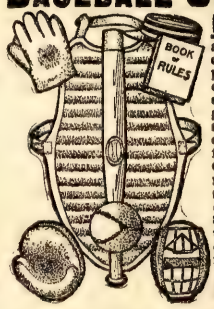
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

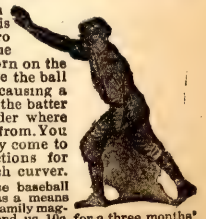
BASEBALL OUTFIT GIVEN



BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. **Will Not Cost One Cent.** Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.
M. O. Seitz, 5M62 **Chicago**

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Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver.

Our Offer: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, Missouri Valley Farmer Send us 10c for a three months' trial subscription and immediately upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid If you want one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay but send us your subscription at once to the address below. Our supply is limited. Do not put off sending in your order now. Address
MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, C23, Topeka, Kansas

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



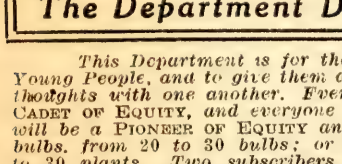
Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a $395 Saxon Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose two pennies in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

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Remember the Saxon car will absolutely be given away in the grand contest we will tell you about. In case of a tie a Saxon car will be given to each person so tied. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in this great contest.

POPULAR CO., 300 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

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1915 MODEL 25 YEAR GUARANTEED $25 GOLD WATCH $2.98

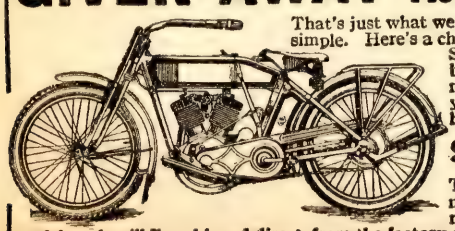
Here's the watch you always wanted, sent at our risk—you send no money, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer Ladies' or Gents' size, gold sunburst or fancy dial, open face, plain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enameled dial, and we send this **elegant 25 year guaranteed** thin model, stem wind & set watch, C. O. D. to your P. O. or for Free Examination and test at your Express Office If pleased with it and sure it equals a 17 Jewel $25 Gold Watch, pay us our Special Sale Price only $2.98 and watch is yours. Write NOW. **LIGHT WATCH CO., Dept. N 18, Chicago**

Dial

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THIS MOTORCYCLE GIVEN AWAY As a Prize

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That's just what we mean—given **free as a prize. Our plan is easy and simple.** Here's a chance to get a motorcycle with the least possible effort. Send us your name for our free plan. You'll scarcely believe us when we tell you how easy it is to get this machine. An easy plan. No fake puzzles to work. If you will give us just a little of your spare time, you can have this machine; but be sure and

Send Your Name Today

This is a genuine twin-cylinder—two-speed, latest model "Indian" machine, the latest and last word in motorcycle making. The machine is a brand new 1915 model and will be shipped direct from the factory so as to insure that you get only the latest and best. Don't fail to send us your name. Our plan is to advertise our business, and if you will help us you can have the machine. It will not require a solid week of your time to get this machine worth $250.00. Isn't that worth a try? Where else can you earn a $250.00 motorcycle in a week? Be quick—that's the main thing—and address **D. BRYDON, MANAGER, R 217 S. WITTENBERG AVE., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO**

Our Boys and Girls

The Choice

"All the folks in our house had to tell one day
In which one of all the rooms they like best to stay.
Mother chose the living room, where we mostly sit;
Sister likes the parlor nights, with her big lamp lit;
Jack (he's always studying) likes the lib'ry best;
I just love the attic, where there's room to swing,
Or roller-skate, or spin a top or play 'most anything;
But when I asked my father, he laughed and said that he
Guessed he'd choose whatever place mother chanced to be!"

His First Guard Duty

INCIDENTS in real life do not always work out after the manner of the story-book. An occurance told by Robert Blakely in "A Boy in the Peninsular War" does not work out in just the approved fashion. The incident took place while the regiment was in camp:

The first time I was put on guard duty the adjutant unfortunately neglected to send me the parole and countersign untill a late hour. The general noticed my hesitating challenge for the password, of which I was in total ignorance. He rode up and reprimanded me, demanding the countersign and accusing me of not knowing it.

At that moment, as the general turned his head away to observe something, the sergeant of the guard, having just received the belated countersign stepped forward, whispered it in my car and gave me the paper on which the word was written.

When the general turned again to me he once more publicly accused me of not knowing the pass-word.

I replied that I did know it.

"What is it?" demanded the general.

"I am placed here to receive, not to give, the countersign," I cooly answered.

The general was amazed.

"Very well, I will see about this in the morning," he said.

Guard being a new duty to me, I was pretty nervous. The general turned around to ride off. I told him my orders were to allow no one to pass without the countersign. A titter was heard from the men.

"Won't you allow me to pass?" said the general.

I made no reply but stood looking respectfully at him. After a pause he gave the counter sign and, receiving his parole, rode away.

The next morning I was sent for, and the general complained of me before the officers. He asked that I be reprimanded. One officer broke into a laugh.

"Well," he said, "he has been only one year in the service. I have been many, but this is the first time I ever heard of a boy ensign taking his own general prisoner."

I got off with a very light censure.

A Long and Lonely Journey

THE LOVE of adventure is strong in all boys of healthy nature, and the next best thing to having thrilling adventures of their own is hearing the adventures of others recounted. Here is one that will interest all boy readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

It appears that, when eleven years old, Mr. Lamar Fontaine, who has written a very interesting book entitled "My Life and My Lectures," was taken captive by the Comanches.

After being held by them for three years, he begged the chief's permission to go home to see his mother and the rest of his people. The chief told him he could go if he would agree to walk all the way.

Now the way home led over lonely prairies, through trackless forests from the Rocky Mountains to Austin, Texas, a distance of 750 miles, and was fraught with many perils. This much the boy knew, but so great was his anxiety to reach home that he would have dared even greater dangers for the chance of reaching home once more. Asking only for a rifle, ammunition, some jerked venison and a deer hide, he bravely started on his long journey.

"I knew," said he, in recounting the story of his adventures, "that all the watercourses that had their sources on the southern and eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, and that by following any of them I should strike the Gulf somewhere.

"When I came to the desert, or waterless region, game got scarce. I carried a deer hide, and in the morning I would spread it out, shake the dew from the grass on it, and then, gathering the ends up, would thus have a supply of water sufficient to last me all that day.

"My rifle kept me in a good supply of food. The jerked or dried venison and the shredded turkey breasts I used as bread.

"At night I would kindle a fire of the dry buffalo chips, broil my fresh meat, eat a hearty meal of it, and then lie down by my fire and sleep as sound as only a tired child can.

"Sometimes the coyotes and larger wolves would make some trouble with their howling and snarling. If they got too bold I would send a ball or an arrow into the nearest and most bold, and he would leap off with a howl, and the rest would scatter.

"I did not see a human being on my whole journey, and I do not think that I was ever in any great danger from any wild animal. I felt that a special guardian angel watched over my pathway and guided my every step. The first water course I struck, after crossing the Rio Grande and the Pecos, was the Concho, a tributary of the Colorado, the very stream on which the city of Austin is located, and on which was my home. But I did not know it, and did not recognize it till I reached the junction of the San Saba and the Colorado. There I saw the remains of one of our camping places of more than four years ago. My heart gave a great bound when I saw the marks of civilized people, and I knew that I was not more than seventy-five miles from home.

"The day was bright and clear, and the moon only a day old, and had I had moonlight, I think that I should have traveled all night, I was so elated.

"One evening, just after sundown, I had built my campfire on the eastern slope of a mountain, on the south side of the river, and was looking off down it, when I caught the glimmer of a light. It shone out bright and clear, and twinkled like a star. I watched it till my eyes grew weary and heavy with sleep, and I drifted into the Land of Nod with its sheen upon my lids. This mountain was only twenty miles from my home, and the light was in my mother's room."

Detroiter

Eight Cylinder

55 to 60 Actual Horsepower---
Only 2500 Pounds Car-weight

The **Detroiter** 8-cylinder motor develops 55-60 h. p. —one h. p. to every 40-pounds of car weight—**more than any other American car.** Yet this tremendous energy is applied so smoothly that the loiter of the car in traffic or its rush at 50 miles an hour, is the very poetry of motion. Twelve seconds is all it needs to start, on high, at 5 miles and accelerate to thirty! The motor is wonderfully compact, accessible, refined. The pistons, for illustration, are of aluminum-alloy. This metal **will not collect carbon.** The **Detroiter** eight cylinder motor is permanently clean, which means permanently powerful.

$1295
Eight Cylinder

The Famous Four
$985

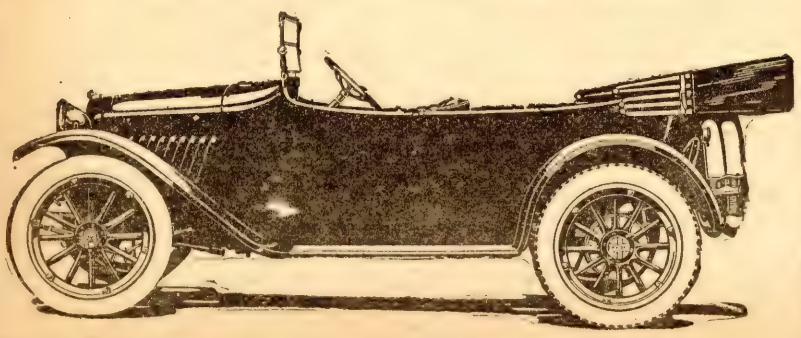
The **Detroiter** finish is twenty-operation deep—a warm Kimball green, with gold stripe. Genuine hand-buffed, straight grained leather. Platform springs. Full-floating axle. Dry-plate clutch—in fact a score of notable features.

Yet the price of the Detroiter Eight is less than that of the average Six!

Do you want our latest colored folder?
Just drop us a line for it.

Briggs-Detroiter Company

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The Quiet Hour

On the Way

Plant the seeds of kindness where you pass along,
Keep the note of courage always in your song;
Though the fates may drive you onward day by day,
Spread the cheerful gospel as you go your way.
Plant the seds of friendship everywhere you go,
In the days that follow they will grow and grow;
Preach the creed of good-will all along the way,
You may be returning from defeat some day.

—S. E. KISER.

The Help We May Give

Those of us who are strong to resist temptation, whose minds are clear, whose appetites are healthy and whose lives have been made true by careful hometraining, do not properly appreciate the saving value of having a friend who understands our weaknesses and our lack of moral stamina, —one who stands ready at all times to help us regain our lost manhood or womanhood, in short, to help us believe in ourselves.

Humanly speaking it is almost an impossibilty for any of us who have started on the downward road to regain our moral equilibrium, our self-respect and the respect of those about us, unless we have some one who is deeply interested in our welfare, who does not shrink from holding out the helping hand, giving the encouraging word, and in many little ways showing faith in our ultimate redemption from a wrong life. What we need, those about us also require, and it is in our power to help them.

Here is a true little story that clearly illustrates this fact:

"I met a man the other day," said a well-known physician, "whom I had long thought dead.

"'Poor drunken fool!' a passer-by had said of him as he lay in the sun by the roadside. 'He won't live a month. I pity his mother.'

"Last week I saw him, strong and clear-eyed—a splendid specimen of manhood. He, too, had heard that verdict pronounced upon him. The words stung. He could not get them out of his mind. That night he went home to his mother. He had not been in the habit of going home, but she was waiting for him just the same.

"Did you ever think of the waiting women all over the world; the secret vigils of the loving, longing hearts of mothers and wives, of sisters and daughters, night and day, over God's earth?

"The man's mother was waiting for him, and welcomed as only a mother knows how. She made him a cup of hot coffee, and told him of little happenings in the neighborhood.

"'Mother,' he said, suddenly, 'if you will help me, I'll never drink another drop.'

"He heard her on her knees all that night and many a night afterward. They were very poor, and he had difficulty in persuading any one who knew him that he was trustworthy. The first dollar he earned was by staying all night with a neighbor's little children while the mother went to visit an older daughter who was ill at a distance.

"'I don't know as I ought to trust them with you, Jim Lent,' the mother said, frankly, 'but remember, I'll be praying for you all every minute I'm away—and don't you let the fires go down!'

"'Well, if Mrs. Coles can trust him with her little ones,' another neighbor said, 'I guess he'll be safe with our team, and he may as well have that bit of hauling—they say his mother's pretty bad off.'

"So it went from one to another. Later he got steady employment. 'It's been hard,' he said to me. 'hard to keep away from the drink and hard to live down the reputation I'd been making for years. But when temptations came I think of those who have trusted me—who trust me now. I think of my mother and all the lonely nights she waited for me when I never came home. I tell you, doctor,' he said, 'stronger than any pledge—stronger than any threats or punishments, is knowing that somebody believes in you—that your keeping straight means something to somebody that loves you. It's like a life-rope to keep your head above water when everything else has gone down.'"

The Path of Success

The path of success, "never a primrose path of dalliance," is steeper and more thorny today than ever before. Carlyle truly said that "the race of life has become intense; the runners are treading upon each other's heels; woe to him who stops to tie his shoe strings."—DR. BUTLER.

A Strong Life

A strong life is like that of a ship of war which has its own place in the fleet and can share in its strength and discipline, but can also go forth alone in the solitude of the infinite sea. We ought to belong to society, to have our place in it and yet be capable of a complete individual existence outside of it.—HAMMERTON.

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

The following interesting item was taken from a gardening paper:

French reports of March 16th indicate that the Sindicate for Defense of the growers will meet May 1st for fixing prices on French bulbs.

—o—

This means that there is an organization or sindicate in France for the defense of the growers of bulbs and that it meets and fixes prices.

—o—

The statement is brief, but we assume that this Sindicate for Defense has been in existence for years. How many years we do not know. We may also assume, judging by the name, that there was a time when the growers of bulbs were defenseless and their products were probably exploited on the markets as American farm products still are. Therefore, the name—Sindicate for Defense.

—o—

Also note the statement is unqualified—"Will meet May 1st for fixing prices on bulbs." There is nothing said about meeting to "consider", but meet for "fixing". And we do not question that the prices fixed for the different varieties and grades of bulbs will be the market price.

—o—

And it is easy to grasp the advantage of this plan from the standpoint of all parties concerned. In the first place, assuming that the sindicate is strong enough to carry out its orders, the grower of bulbs knows exactly how much money his crop will bring him, as soon as he has it harvested and graded. This enables him to make definite plans for producing the next crop, or for improvements, or for expenditures on his family.

—o—

Contrast this with the uncertainty of prices in this country. The greatest bane of American agriculture is the uncertainty of price—reward for a year's work. Because of this uncertainty our farmers do not make many improvements that they otherwise would, and they do not buy many of the things they need because they don't know whether they will get 60c or twice that much for wheat; 40c or 75c for corn, 6c or 13c for cotton, 20c or 60c for potatoes, and the same way all along the line.

—o—

And the French system is better for the buyer because, he knows the growers have met and fixed the price and they will not sell for less. Therefore, he can lay in a season's requirements, knowing that a competitor cannot buy the same grade for less later in the season and thus under-mine him on the market.

—o—

The very idea of meeting to fix prices on agricultural products frightens some people in our country. But why should it if the prices are made fair and equitable to all? If the timid person will just think what it means to the farmers and tradespeople he will see that the plan protects everybody while the old plan of depending on chance, or boards of trade and exchanges, makes speculators of every farmer who holds for the future and every person who buys more than a day's supply.

—o—

The system of fixing prices, and holding to them, when applied in America will promote trade in farm crops more than all other things that can be thought of, combined, while the speculative way of arriving at prices restrains trade more than anything else would that can be conceived of.

—o—

We want to see the time come in this country when the producers of a crop will meet, as soon as it is harvested, and fix the price that it will sell at until the next crop comes, a year later. And we want to see prices so set on all the crops. To the accomplishment of this idea we are working and will ever work.

—o—

The French System of fixing prices we commend. We are glad to have the report at this time when the subject of prices for the 1915 crops is receiving thoughtful attention by this paper. We commend it to our readers and all the farmers and we submit: If French growers can fix prices on bulbs, which are not necessaries of life, why cannot the growers of wheat set a price on wheat after the harvest and by asking the price and refusing to sell for less compel it to be paid? Considering that the people must have wheat,—flour and bread—or starve, the wheat growers are certainly in a stronger position than are the growers of bulbs.

—o—

As we have said many times, wheat growers can do this, if they set out to do it. All that is necessary is to decide the price and ask it. Of course the demand won't take all the wheat in a day or a couple months at your price, but it will take all it needs. You have no right to expect it to take more. Therefore, since you produced enough for twelve months, it is clearly your duty to protect the balance.

—o—

Any farmer who won't protect a twelve month's crop more than to throw it on the market in one month committs a FRAUD on his brother farmers. If you produced a full crop, then prepare to take care of part of it, if necessary, twelve months.

—o—

Prepare now sufficient granary or elevator room or to ship the surplus to the central markets. But keep it in your own name until sold at your price, which will be the price of all the other farmers who are readers of this paper, or can be enrolled as subscribers before the wheat harvest.

—o—

In this connection, let us call your attention to pages 2 and 3 of this number for a feasible plan to get the price for the 1915 wheat crop that the growers decide to ask. Later, when the crop is known and when it can be more clearly conjectured how long the war will continue, and if farmers show by the number of blanks sent in from page 3, we will submit to the nearly 300,000 subscribers of this paper the matter of price for wheat.

—o—

Also we call particular attention to the letter on the next page calling for more subscribers. We wish all our subscribers would consider this a personal letter to each one, as it is intended to be to some selected names, and to indicate them we have marked a paragraph on page 4. We claim that the exclusive work being performed by this paper merits the hearty co-operation of every farmer into whose hands a copy comes.

—o—

To make the matter of subscription terms clear let us repeat them here:

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—o—

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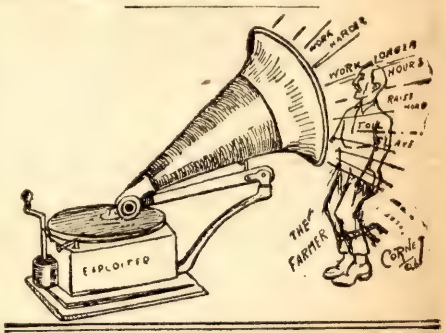
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Let us repeat: Important matters are on pages 2, 3, 4 and 22.

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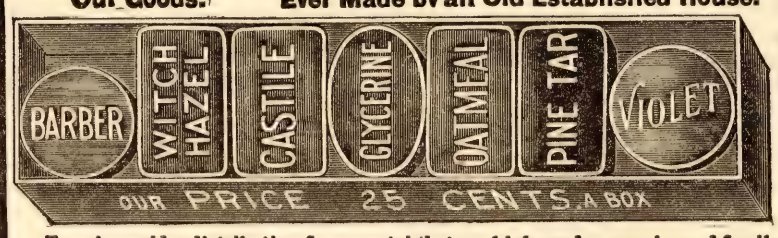
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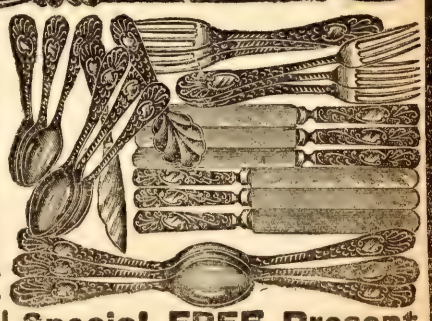




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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month By The Equity Publishing Co.
J. A. Everitt, Editor
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INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

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The old marketing system rarely protects the man who raises the stuff, but is built to protect the the man who handles it, because he is the man who operates the system.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING demands a new deal and, with the backing of the farmers there can be a new deal—a new system—in operation for the chief crops grown this year.

So there must be a great army of farmers reading this paper so that all can have the same prices and the same advice about the same crop at the same time. This is the simplest form of co-operation and we can make it effective.

NOW READ PAGES 2 AND 3 IN THIS NUMBER, IF YOU HAVE NOT READ THEM, AND SEE WHAT OUR PLANS ARE.

Around these ideas this paper is being published and we will continue to pound on these ideas and build up circulation until every bushel, pound, barrel, bale or ton of every crop sells at profitable prices to the producers and until prices are so steady that it will be as impossible to speculate in farm crops as it is in manufactured articles.

You have always wanted to co-operate with your brothers farmers in marketing, haven't you? Well, our plan is the simplest one and the only one that can give farmers quick relief.

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

AS OF April 24, Bradstreet's reports the state of trade, generally, for the country as follows:

Expansion. Trade moving into new and higher ground. Some slow lines waking up. Buying for future more marked for textiles. Cottons lead in strength. Consumption enormous.. Crop reports good.. Needed rains help wheat. Large increase spring-wheat area. Southern advices more cheerful. War orders still coming. Export trade at new high levels.. Collections better, Wheat exports very large. Foreigners buying new crop wheat. Bank clearings gain over recent years.

The weather since our last report may be said to have, in the main, favored farm operations and crops. Excessive rains have fallen in some parts of the Southwest doing considerable damage and delaying farm work. But the drought was pretty generally broken East of the Mississippi, and North of the Ohio rivers and in the middle Atlantic states, although the ground still lacks a soaking such as it has needed for a long time. Farm work was hardly ever more advanced at the season, over so much of the country, as this Spring and with abundant rains soon, where needed, the conditions will be excellent. Winter wheat on the whole has not fully held its most flattering promises but the conditions could hardly be better West of the Mississippi river. The Spring wheat sowing is now about completed with an increased acreage. It was put in in due season and in good condition. We have no data by which to estimate the increased acreage in this country, but Canada is said to have increased by 25 per cent. Oats acreage we estimate is somewhat reduced, but for corn, unless wet weather prevents, it will be much increased. Potato acreage will be reduced. Clover, including alfalfa and grass fields show good stands. The new seeded grass and clover suffered much from drought, East of the Mississippi. Cotton planting shows some reduction of acreage, but not as much as estimated earlier. The fair price now prevailing has had the effect of encouraging many planters to put in the normal crop. The reduction will hardly exceed 12 per cent. Notwithstanding that the cotton acreage has not been greatly reduced some other crops have been planted on greatly increased areas.

The wheat visible decreased nearly 10,000,000 bushels, or nearly 20 per cent since our former report. If this rate of decrease would keep up for four weeks more it would be wiped out entirely and the slate would be clean for the next crop. The corn visible decreased a little more than 10,000,000 bushels and three weeks at the same rate would more than wipe it out. Oats shows a fair decrease. But the table shows.

The price of wheat is about 7 cents higher than two weeks before and 67 cents a bushel higher than a year before. Corn advanced 6c since our former report and is 14c higher than a year before. Oats is also higher as the table shows. Future grain prices (in the new crop months) are also much higher. Cash cotton has scored an advance of 80c a cwt., in the same period. Potatoes were higher for a while but on the date of our report are 2 to 4c lower and are bringing only about half as much as a year before. Hay is considerable higher.

The report tells the rest of the market story.

Advice

WHEAT—Market it gradually. CORN—Market it gradually. OATS—Market gradually. POTATOES—The probability is that the market will continue well supplied and prices low, although we can never tell in a season like this. The last run may not bring anything or they may be eagerly taken at high prices. BEANS—and HAY—Market gradually.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's report, on April 17, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Apr. 17, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	37,107,000	—9,927,000
CORN	28,613,000	—10,061,000
OATS	28,917,000	—2,021,000
BARLEY	3,904,000	— 930,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 24,464,000 bushels which is 9,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 16,236,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 5,865,000 bushels, which is 580,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 8,045,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, April 24th, two weeks before, and a year before, as follows:

	Apr. 24, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.62½@1.63	1.55¾@1.56½	95 @96
St. Louis	1.57¾@1.58½	1.51 @1.52¾	93 @95
Kansas City	1.57	1.49½	88 @89½
Cincinnati	1.59 @1.60	1.57 @1.58	96 @97
New York			
CORN, NO. 2			
Chicago	79½@ 79¾	73½	67¾
St. Louis	79½	77½	69
Kansas City	77½	75	69 @70
Cincinnati	81	76½@ 77	74 @74½
New York			
OATS, NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	57 @ 57½	56 @ 57	39¾
St. Louis	58	58 @ 58½	40½
Kansas City	55½¾ 56	56½@ 57	38¾@39
Cincinnati	59 @ 59½	60 @ 60½	42½@43
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on April 24, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 1.64¾; July, 1.39⅞; Sept., 1.28¾. Two weeks before, 1.54⅛, 1.22⅛ and 1.09⅝ respectively.

CORN—May, 78⅝; July, 81⅝; Sept., 82. Two weeks before, 72⅞ and 75⅜ respectively.

OATS—May, 57⅝; July, 56½; Sept., 49⅜. Two weeks before, 57⅛, 54⅛ and 46⅜ respectively.

Cotton

New York, April 24, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 10.60. Two weeks before, 9.80. A year before, 13.15.

Cotton Futures

New York, April 24, 1915—The highest and the close of the future cotton market on this date and two weeks before were as follows:

	April 24 High	April 24 Close	April 7 High	April 7 Close
January	11.01	10.99	10.82	10.82
March	11.15	11.14		
May	10.30	10.23	10.03	10.03
July	10.57	10.50	10.22	10.03
August		10.62		
September		10.69		
October	10.86	10.81	10.57	10.41
December	11.02	10.98	10.76	10.58

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, April 24, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year
Monday	43	52	80
Tuesday	44	45	47
Wednesday	23	27	58
Thursday	28	45	54
Friday	27	25	42
Saturday	32	36	47
Total, 6 day....s	204	230	328

Market was slck today. There were fair receipts and demand was dull. Warm weather made it unfavorable for receivers to hold cars over Sunday and they were anxious to sell. Prices showed little change from the easier conditions lately quoted. Buyers would not take hold, and very little business was transacted.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Michigan, bulk—2 cars at 38c. Wisconsin, sacked—1 car at 34c.

	Apr. 24	before Two weeks	before A year
Per bu. Wisconsin white and rurals	35@40c	37@44c	65@72c
Minnesota, white and russetts	35@40c	37@44c	
Michigan, white	35@40c	34@44c	65@70c

Occasional car of fancy sells for more.

NEW POTATOES—A steadier feeling prevails. Little jobbing trade today. Not much expected on Saturday. White stock reported as very slow sale. There has been a good trade lately of red in barrels. The hampers have lost some in demand. Stocks are reduced, the tracks are well cleaned up. Only moderate arrivals for the first of the week are looked for. Quotable:

	Apr. 24	2 wks. before	Year berofe
Barrels, Bermuda, red, No. 1	6.00	8.00	
No. 2	5.00	7.00	
Florida, Rose, No. 1	5.50		6.50@6.75
No. 2	4.50		
Virginia, White, No. 1	3.00@3.50	4.50@5.00	
No. 2	2.00@2.50		
Hampers, Florida, Red, No. 1	2.50	3.25	
No. 2	2.00	2.50@2.75	

SWEET POTATOES—Only occasional small lots came in. Demand is very light. Season is about at an end. A few Delaware hampers remaining. They have had to be repacked.

	Apr. 24	2 wks. before	Year berofe
Hampers, Delaware	2.00	1.85@2.00	.75
Illinois	1.40@1.50		.70@ .75

Yams, a few on sale, quoted at 75c@1.50 for common to choice.

BEANS—Pea Beans are being firmly held. Regular trade rather quiet. No feature of interest noted. Nothing in the way of export demand has appeared of late. Other varieties are not much better than nominal. Supply is limited.

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
—4,000,000	—16,020,000	—19,682,000
—2,171,600	X10,505,000	X14,145,000
—1,723,000	X10,038,000	X15,67?,000
— 695,000	— 338,000	— 1,036,000

	Apr. 24	2 wks. before	Year berofe
Pea Beans, per bu.			
Handpicked, choice	3.10@3.25	3.10@3.15	2.00
Common	2.90@3.00	2.90@3.00	1.75@1.85
If poor lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.65	3.25@3.75	2.65@3.00
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	1.65@1.75
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00

HAY—Receipts, 800 tons. Supply only fair and demand good. Market firm.

	Apr. 24	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Choice Timothy	18.50@19.50	16.50@17.00	18.00@19.00
No. 1	17.50@18.00	14.50@15.50	16.00@17.00
No. 2 Timothy	16.00@16.50	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	11.00@16.00	11.00@16.00	10.00@15.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 7.00

STRAW—	Apr. 24	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Rye straw, quotable	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	7.50@ 8.00
Oat straw	7.00@ 8.00	7.00@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.50
Wheat straw	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—Market steady for good quality. Trading mainly in small lots. Common quality dull and easy.

	Apr. 24	before Two Weeks	before A Year
Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	100@120	120@160
Western	80@110	80@110	100@150

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the week were as follows:

	This week. Cases	Last week. Cases	Last year. Cases
Total	178,828	145,868	154,961

Receipts April 1, 1915 to April 24, 1915..468,422 cases
Receipts April 1, 1914 to April 25, 1914..593,195 cases
Receipts April 1, 1913 to April 26, 1913..646,953 cases
Receipts April 1, 1912 to April 27, 1912..612,232 cases

A steady feeling existed and quotations were about same as yesterday.

	Apr. 24	Two Weeks before	A Year before
Fresh ,firsts	19 @19¼	18½	18 @18½
Ordinary firsts	18 @18¼	17½	17 17¾
Miscellaneous included	18 @19¼		17 @18½
Cases returned	17½@18¾	17 @18	16½@18
Checks, fresh	15½@16	15½@16	15
Dirties, fresh current receipts	16½@17	16½@17	15½
Duck eggs	19 @20	18 @20	

Storage packed "Firsts" quotably 20@20¼ and storage packed Extras quotably 20½@20¾.

If I Were A Farmer

By Mr. Town D. Weller
No. VI

"I NEVER have been able to understand," mused Mr. Town D. Weller, as he motored past a rural home, "how some otherwise thrifty farmers will store their implements for the winter under the open sky or leave them in the shelter of a tree or a fence corner. Possibly they figure that the Lord is going to grant them some special dispensation in the way or rust protection, or it may be that they are stock holders in the farm machinery trust and are helping in this way to swell their dividends. Of course I'm only a city man and don't know much about the actual business of farm work but it certainly doesn't seem reasonable to me to expect—in addition to all the improvements which have been added of late years to farm machinery—that modern up-to-the-minute agricultural implements are also fool-proof and weather proof. The factory can do its prettiest to turn out a serviceable machine but it can't guarantee it against abuse or neglect.

"We've been hearing a good deal about conservation of late years," continued Mr. Weller, "and especially about that particular phase of conservation which it is up to the farmer to practise in order to keep his soil from becoming impoverished. It seems to me if I were a farmer I'd get hold of this idea all down the line. It's no wonder statistics show that farm implements depreciate 20 per cent a year! That's a low figure when so many men simply cover their machines with a blanket of snow most of the winter. Uncle Sam says a quarter of a billion dollars worth of agricultural tools is actually put out of business each year. One doesn't have to grope about for the reason of all this. It's so plain a blind man can see it.

"If I were a farmer I'd take just as good care of my tools as I would of my cook stove. There isn't any use in spending money for something just to see it go to pieces for want of care. I'd spend circus day, fourth of July, and election day—if need be—fixing up some sort of a shelter for the tools I'd spent money to acquire. I'd do my part to keep 'em from getting rheumatism in their joints and tartar on their teeth. And if I couldn't remember to take 'em in out of the weather when I was through using them I'd hire the town marshall to remind me twice a week that I was a fit subject for an asylum."



The farmers great trouble always comes in his marketing. Therefore, Up-to-Date Farming, always desirous of rendering the greatest service to its readers, maintains this department for the use of all its subscribers. FIRST is a list of reliable buyers of the various farm crops, or who will handle on commission, in many markets. Write to them and tell them what you have or will have—quantity, grade, how packed, etc.—and they will quote you the market and co-onerate with you. DON'T BOTHER THEM WITH TRIFLING CORRESPONDENCE, BUT WRITE ONLY WHEN YOU MEAN BUSINESS. Don't attempt to ship less than car lots unless it is eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, etc., usually sold in less than carloads. If one subscriber has not enough to make a shipment several can combine their crops.

SECOND—There are many farmers and farmers organizations that can sell and buy amongst themselves, if a medium is available to bring them together. We o&er to do this. To promote such direct-farmer-to-farmer-dealing we will publish a three line notice of what any farmer or farmers' association has to sell, or want to buy, one time, free. More than three lines will be charged for at six cents a word. Count 8 words to a line. The service of this department is limited to subscribers. In the case of a local ass'n the president or secretary's name must be on our list for the ass'n. This department is positively restricted to farm products. Circulation of paper exceeds 200,000 copies per issue.

COLORADO—Denver. **F. C. Ayers Mercantile Co.**, Grain, hay, beans.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven. **Strong, Barnes Hart & Co.** Dairy products.

GEORGIA—Atlanta. **Bell Bros.** All fruits and vegetables.

ILLINOIS—East St. Louis. **Reynolds Seed & Commission Co.** Seeds, vegetables, hay, dairy products, poultry, hides, wool.

Chicago. **C. H. Weaver & Co.** 65 W. South Water St. Vegetables, dairy products, poultry, dressed cattle, hides, wool.

INDIANA—Indianapolis. **Hind & Fuchs.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, potatoes.

Harry Schad, N. Del St. Fruits & vegetables, car lots.

KENTUCKY—Louisville. **Jos. Denunzio & Co.** Vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans. **J. L. Beer & Co.** Vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy products, dried fruit. **Lehman, Stern & Co.**, Cotton.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston. **O. E. Spooner**, 94 So. Market St. Vegetables, fruit.

MICHIGAN—Detroit. **Alfred Rush & Son**, 45 Woodward Ave. All vegetables and fruit.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis. **Johnson-Olson Grain Co.** Grain, hay, straw.

St. Paul. **Western Commission Co.** Union Stock Yards. Livestock.

MISSOURI—Kansas City. **Wilber & Inness**, 209 Temple Block, car lot potatoes, fruit, vegetables.

Kansas City Seed Co. Grain and seeds.

St. Louis. **A. J. Nierman Co.**, 809 N. Fourth St. Vegetables, fruit, broom corn.

George J. Schulte Co., 511 Merchants Ex. Bldg. Hay, straw and grain.

NEW YORK—Buffalo. **F. Brennisen & Son.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, dairy products, poultry.

New York. **E. R. Brackett Co.** Cor. West and Franklin Sts. Beans, vegetables, fruit.

Zenith Butter & Egg Co., 355 Greenwich St. Eggs, butter, poultry.

OHIO—Cincinnati. **L. F. Gloystein & Co.**, 108 E. Front St. Potatoes, vegetables, dried fruit, poultry, hides, wool.

Columbus. **Evans & Turner Co.** Beans, vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

Dayton. **The Kiefaber Co.** Potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

Toledo, **The Gerve Co.**, Beans, potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburg. **Sales Service Co.** Kellerman Bldg. Fruits and vegetables, car lots.

Wilkesbarre. **Miner-Hillard Milling Co.**, Wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay and straw.

Lewisburg. **Buffalo Flour Milling Co.** Grain.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence. **H. B. Fiske & Co.**, 59 Dyer St. Fruits and vegetables.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga. **Mountain City Mill Co.** Buy wheat, corn and oats.

Nashville. **Liberty Mills.** Buy wheat.

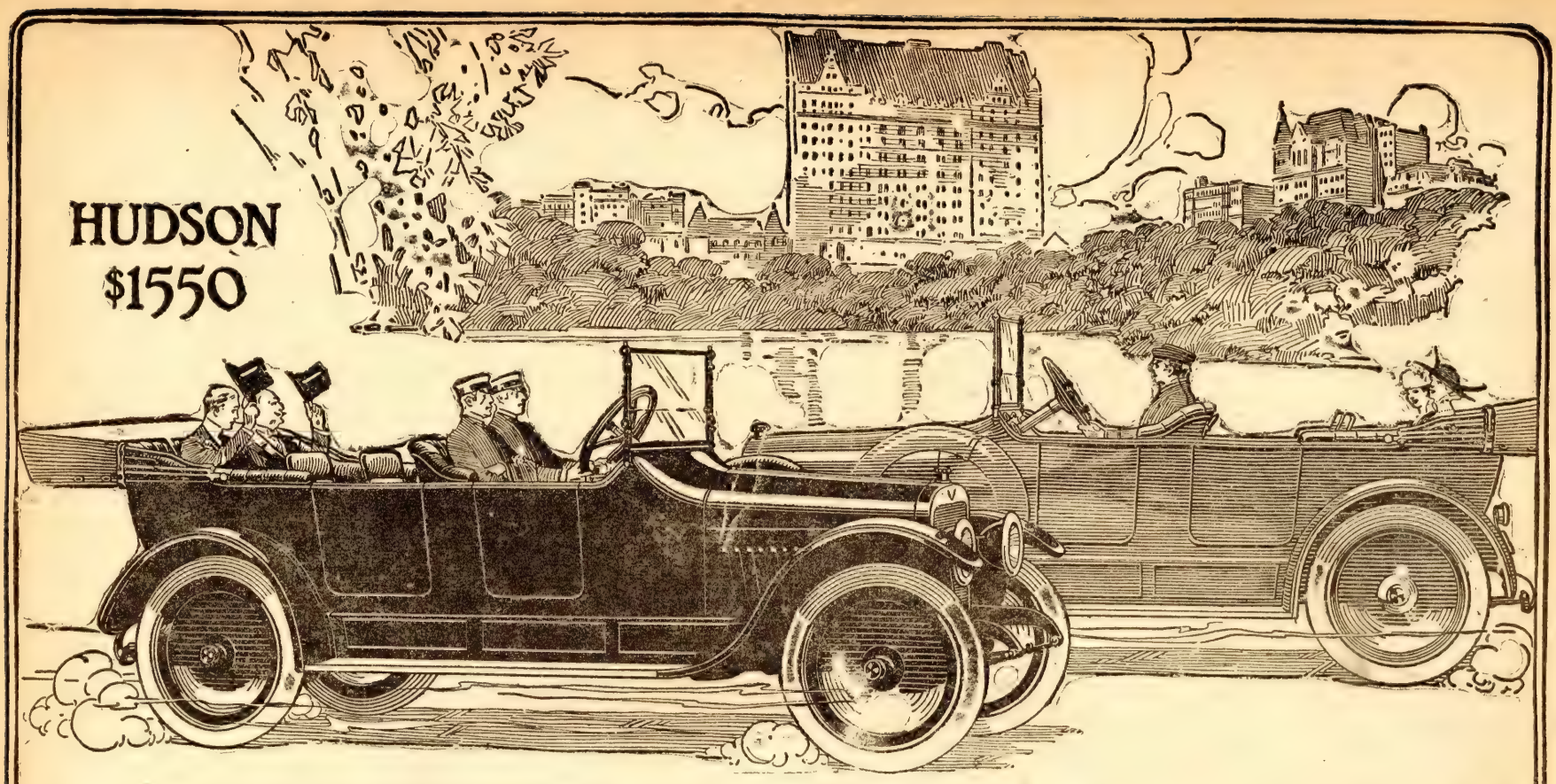
TEXAS—Austin. **Wm. G. Bell Brokerage Co.**, Grain, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, etc.

Houston. **J. S. Handly.** Grain, hay, vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs.

UTAH—Salt Lake City. **Merrill-Keyser Co.**, Grain, beans, potatoes, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit ,rice, eggs.

Ogden. **Blackman & Griffith Co.** Fruits, vegetables, grain, seeds, creamery products.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee. **A. Grosenbach Co.**, 299 Broadway. Vegetables, fruit, dried fruit, hay butter, eggs, poultry, dressed veal, hides, wool.



Hudson is the Class Car

Wherever You Go, That Fact is Apparent

Your delight in your new car will largely depend on these two features in it—

Pride of ownership
Freedom from trouble

One can't long enjoy a car unless he is proud of it. And a car that isn't dependable becomes unendurable. That is particularly true in the country, away from repair shops. Don't overlook those facts.

New Ideas of Class

Men who could afford them used to buy big, impressive cars. Now all that excess is distinctly out of vogue. Good taste now calls for lightness, moderation and refinement. And the HUDSON best appeals to that taste.

Over 4000 HUDSONS are now owned in the metropolitan district of New York. Fifth Avenue is crowded with them. Hundreds of the finest homes have HUDSONS at the door.

In Chicago, the great packers own HUDSONS. In Pittsburgh, the steel kings. In Washington, four embassies have HUDSONS, one cabinet member and many men of national fame. The governors of nine states own them.

So everywhere you go. HUDSON is the class car of this new-day type. The man who owns one finds himself in distinguished company.

No More Experiments

It is not mere pride, but caution, which wins these men to HUDSONS. They are experienced motorists. And you don't find such men buying untried cars.

Men who can best afford it are the last men to take risks. They demand known quality—proved-out makes. In this new-type car, with its many radical changes, they demand it more than ever. They must know it is free from mistakes.

HUDSON is the pioneer Light Six. It is designed by Howard E. Coffin, the man who created this type. Four years have been spent in perfecting and refining it.

And 12,000 owners have proved it. In the past two seasons they have driven this HUDSON some 30 million miles. They have found it dependable under every condition. Rarely is a car created so utterly free from fault.

Men Who Try to Save

There are many Light Sixes this year. Some cost much more than HUDSONS. Some cost a little less; and that seeming saving tempts many a man, we know.

But remember that this HUDSON costs $200 less than it did when it first came out. That is due to our mammoth production of this single type. It has trebled in a year. The value this HUDSON now offers is incomparable.

The cars which cost less are not like the HUDSON. Even weight comparisons will show that. If the extra weight is but 450 pounds it means the weight of three adults.

Any saving in price which means skimping is quickly wiped out in repair cost. After a few months of running, an undergrade car is expensive. Ask any experienced motorist.

Men who live in the country want reliable cars. Repair shops are not convenient. Experts are not on call. Farmers, above all, should buy reliable cars. They cannot afford to take chances.

That's particularly true of a new type, which the Light Six is. You risk the loss of the price saving over and over if the car isn't well tried out.

What Hudson Stands For

In the motor car world, HUDSON stands for uncompromising quality. No part is ever skimped.

It stands for true lightness. By better materials and better designing we have cut tire and fuel cost in two.

It stands for utter refinement. We have devoted four years to this model. And two of those years—since the car first appeared—have been given to final touches.

The more you look about the more you will want the HUDSON. It will outlast a low-grade car by years. If sold second-hand it will bring a much higher price. It will cost you far less in the long run. It will multiply your enjoyment.

Find this out before we are oversold.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster
$1550, f. o. b. Detroit

The HUDSON Company never loses interest in the cars it sells. So long as the car is in service we maintain our interest in the character of its service. That's one great reason for HUDSON reputation.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

We have dealers everywhere. These are a few in your vicinity:

Illinois Dealers

Aurora, Ill., Coats Garage
Beardstown, Ill., John Ruppel
Belleville, Ill., Wagner Motor Car Co.
Belvidere, Ill., H. A. Gabel & Co
Blandinsville, Ill., F. E. Sticklen & Bro.
Bloomington, Ill., Frank H. Cole Motor Co.
Cairo, Ill., Cairo Auto Sales Co.
Chicago, Ill., Louis Geyfer Co.
Chicago, Ill., The Barry Sales Co.
Chicago, Ill., Parkway Garage & Auto Sup. Co.
Chicago Heights, Ill., R. J. Ton.
Collinsville, Ill., Bernhardt-Niehaus & Co.
Danville, Ill., C. M. Stone.
Decatur, Ill., Motor Car Supply House
Dixon, Ill., W. A. Schuler.
Dwight, Ill., Ferguson & Naffziger
Earlville, Ill., Wiler & Garrity
Elgin, Ill., C. J. Moody
Evanston, Ill., Sherland & Williams
Fairbury, Ill., C. J. Claudon
Farmington, Ill., Steenburg & Steenburg
Freeport, Ill., Joe Bangasser
Galesburg, Ill., Galesburg Machine Works
Galva, Ill., A. C. Miller
Genoa, Ill., F. W. Olmsted
Golden Eagle, Ill., G. G. Herter
Griggsville, Ill., E. C. Anderson
Harvard, Ill., Manley Hardware
Herrin, Ill., William Ridgway
Hillsboro, Ill., McDavid Motor Car Co.
Jacksonville, Ill., William Newman, Jr.
Joliet, Ill., Buchanan-Daley Co.
Kankakee, Ill., G. A. Fortin
Lacon, Ill., W. G. Dorsey
Lake Forest, Ill., H. G. Gemmill Sales Co.
La Salle, Ill., Central Garage of La Salle
Lawrenceville, Ill., A. L. Maxwell Co.
Lincoln, Ill., The Wasson Co.
Marion, Ill., Samuel Stern
Mattoon, Ill., Mattoon Motor Car Co.
Monmouth, Ill., C. G. Jenks
Morrisonville, Ill., C. A. Wyckoff
Morton, Ill., The Enterprise Garage Co.
Murphysboro, Ill., Hensen & Edwards
New Berlin, Ill., W. E. Gregory
Oak Park, Ill., Oak Park Garage
Odell, Ill., T. E. Martin
Plano, Ill., Dewey & Co.
Polo, Ill., L. C. Higley
Princeton, Ill., Evans, Coppins & Starks Co.
Prophetstown, Ill., C. W. Kempster Co.
Quincy, Ill., Reid Motor Co.
Rockford, Ill., H. A. Gabel
Roseland, Ill., Roseland Auto Sales Co., 10952 Michigan Ave.
Savanna, Ill., J. D. Fulrath
Springfield, Ill., Glenn D. Smith
Streator, Ill., Solon Bros.
Tuscola, Ill., V. M. Elmore
Urbana, Ill., E. V. Kirby
Waukegan, Ill., H. G. Gemmill Sales Co.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year *May Fifteenth, 1915* *Number 10*



A FARM FLOCK OF WHITE LEGHORN CHICKENS
This lady says there is money in eggs and chickens and she says the White Leghorns are her favorite breed

The Mission of this Paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

IT SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL

The Red River Special saves enough extra grain to pay the thresh bill. It saves the bushels that poor threshers pour into the straw pile. Compared with ordinary threshers, the threshing costs the farmer *nothing!*

BUY OR HIRE A

RED RIVER SPECIAL

And Save the Farmer's Thresh Bill

Built on an entirely different principle of separation from other makes. It *beats* the grain out just as you would by hand with a pitchfork—instead of *expecting* it to drop out.

Protect your profits this season by selecting a Red River Special Thresher. It makes more money for the thresherman and saves the farmer's thresh bill.

MORE BUSINESS FOR THRESHERMEN

The thresherman owning a Red River Special can work faster—save grain—save time—save money—*hold* his customers—because of its superior quality.

Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
(12) **BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

Mention Up to-Date Farming

NO CLIMBING OF TOWERS IN OURS

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more. With its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up it is unbreakable. It runs in a breath of air.

DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL — Oil Annually — EVERY BEARING FLOODED WITH OIL — Oil it and blow your dealer.

The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you this self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. Write

A pull of 30 lbs. on this wire turns mill.

Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"VIM" ENGINE 1¼ H.P. **$25 COMPLETE**

Save money by using Vim 1¼ H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensative governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer.
THE VIM MOTOR CO.,
945 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

BROWN FENCE DIRECT FROM FACTORY — WE PAY FREIGHT

Over 150 styles for every purpose—hogs sheep, poultry, rabbits, horses cattle. Also lawn fence and gates.
13 CENTS PER ROD UP. ALL DOUBLE GALVANIZED
Write now for new catalog and sample to test.
The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 70 Cleveland, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Buy Direct at Factory Prices

Our Diamond and Square Mesh Farm, Field, Stock and Poultry Fences and Ornamental Wire and Steel Picket Fences *last longer—cost less* because we make them right and sell direct. **Write for FREE Catalog.**
WARD MFG. CO. 378 Ward St., Decatur, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Be A Traveling Salesman

Experience unnecessary. Earn Big Pay while you learn. Write for big list of positions open, and testimonials from hundreds of our students who earn $100 to $500 a month. Address our nearest office. Dept. 566
NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION
Chicago, New York, San Francisco

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Isn't it surprising how fast the weeks go by? Soon the rumbling of the wheat thresher will be heard again. Will the wheat be yours, or will it belong to whoever offers you his own price for it?

It seems funny that the farmers sell for whatever the buyers offer while everybody else tells you what you must pay or you can't get it?

This issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes to hundreds of new subscribers that never took it before, and very few old subscribers are failing to renew.

Our young folks are fully in earnest, and they are helping us right along. The most of them say it is easy to get subscribers, and they like the premiums we give. By the way, the writers whose letters we can not make room for, but whose addresses we give, are as good writers as those whose letters we publish. Write to them the same as to those whose letters you read.

Our advertisers are in their very best shape in this issue. Look over them and see. Don't hesitate to write if you find anything you want.

"Johnny, I have but five apples for you today. I don't know how your mother will manage to divide them between herself and you five boys."

"I do. She'll give each of us an apple and do without herself."

Jim Brown says he don't see how he could get along without UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and lots of our readers say the same thing.

Now the dogwood blossoms glimmer,
Glow and laugh, and brightly shimmer,
When the Maytime breezes blow across the world.
They are giant snowflakes, captured
By the Spring, and held enraptured
In her arms when all her banners are unfurled. —*Paul Norman.*

We admit that the "horse must go," especially when he is in harness, but the auto will not put him out of business. He was in use long before the auto was known and we presume his descendants will be in use as long as the auto is—but the auto is a mighty handy machine. Crank it up, please.

What do you think of that new phonograph? What do the children think of it? It is wonderful, isn't it? And it is no trouble now to entertain the UTD's and friends.

Cream separators make the UTD's forget all about skimming milk, and they get all the cream there is in the milk. There are so many new things that life itself becomes new when we get them.

Music in the country home robs it of much lonliness and sense of drudgery. The piano and the organ make the parlor or the living room more than attractive.

When things are dull at home
They seem so dull elsewhere;
But when we're jolly here,
We're jolly everywhere.

"George," she screamed, "my neck!"
"What's the matter?"
"There's a pillercatter——"
"A what?"
"A tapperkiller——"
"What in the world do you mean?"
"Oh, dear, she moaned as she clutched him frantically. "A kitterpaller! You know, George, a patterkiller!"
"Oh," said George, with great relief, as he brushed away the little thing that was to be a butterfly after awhile.

Dinah, did you wash the fish before you cooked it?"
"Law, no! What's the use o' washin' a fish that has lived all its life in the water?"

Tom Brown sold a load of corn at the mill not long ago, and accepted what the miller offered to pay. A few days later he went to the mill to buy some meal and the miller told him what he would have to pay for it. Did the meal belong to the miller any more than the corn did to Tom Brown? But the miller made the price of both.

"The hen stood on the garden lot,
Whence all but she had fled,
And didn't leave a planted spot
On all the onion bed.
With vim she worked both feet and legs,
And the gardener says he bets
She was trying to find the kind of eggs
On which the onion sets."

UP-TO-DATE FARMING don't want us to sell our wheat this summer for less than it ought to bring. It is ours, and we have a right to say what we'll take for it."—Joe Borden.

"I never cared much to read advertisements until I got to reading those in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and really I have learned to like it; they are interesting."—Jim Berryman.

"Did you strike this man in an angry mood?"
"No, sah, I hit him in de stomic."

Mincer—We hear a great deal now about the high cost of living.
Pincer—Yes, and there ought to be something said about the high cost of loafing.

She—I had an argument with my sister this morning as to the proper use of "shall" and "will." Tell me which you think is correct, "Will you marry me?" or "Shall you marry me?"
He—I think it is correct to say "Will you marry me?"
She—Then why in the world don't you say it?

Billy Greene says it is easy to get subscribers for UP-TO-DATE in his neighborhood.

At a meeting of farmers in the best wheat section in southern Illinois it was resolved to stand by UP-TO-DATE in its fight for the better marketing of wheat. What do you other growers think about it?

Boys that read UP-TO-DATE want to stay on the farm. They realize that there is a great future for farming when a proper system of marketing shall be adopted.

One of the most successful teachers we know of makes a business of reading UP-TO-DATE to her pupils. The greatest thing in school is to inspire the young people with an ambition for something better all the time, and our lifetime purpose is to do that. Farming is nearing its greatest move forward, and the surest way to bring it about is combined effort.

Help One Another

"Help one another," the snowflakes said
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed.
"One of us here would not be felt,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

Help one another," the raindrop cried,
Seeing another drop close to his side.
"This warm south breeze would dry me away,
And I should be gone by noon today;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And we'll make a brook and run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand.
"The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, O what would become of me?
But come, my brother, give me your hand;
We'll build a mountain, and there we'll stand."

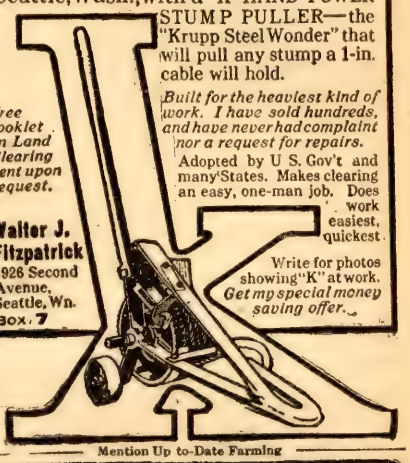
—*George F. Hunting.*

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.



K HAND POWER STUMP PULLER

The immense stump shown above—a fir 5 feet in diameter—was pulled by C. E. Prather, of 7431 Gatewood Ave., Seattle, Wash., with a "K" HAND-POWER STUMP PULLER—the "Krupp Steel Wonder" that will pull any stump a 1-in. cable will hold.



Free booklet on Land Clearing sent upon request.

Built for the heaviest kind of work. I have sold hundreds, and have never had complaint nor a request for repairs.

Adopted by U. S. Gov't and many States. Makes clearing an easy, one-man job. Does work easiest, quickest.

Walter J. Fitzpatrick 1926 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wn. Box. 7

Write for photos showing "K" at work. *Get my special money saving offer.*

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

AMERICAN INGOT IRON ARMCO ROOFING

Defies time and weather; resists rust and lightning and is fire-proof. A new roof free if our roofing fails to give the satisfaction we guarantee. Our bond protects you. Saves you money every season and every year. *Make us prove it. Write today for Catalog and prices. It means money in your pocket.*

We also make Corn Cribs, Stock Tanks, Wire Fences. Crib and Tank or Fence Catalog Free.
THE AMERICAN IRON ROOFING CO.
Station 25 MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Eli HAY BALERS

makes clean, compact bales of anything balable. Built by pioneers. Highest award at four expositions.

40 Styles and Sizes

for every need. Biggest results and profits for users. Write for latest Catalog.



COLLINS PLOW CO.
1092 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FRUIT PACKAGES

Peach, Truck and Berry Baskets, Berry Crates, Apple Boxes, Ladders, etc. *Write for Catalog*
C. N. ROBINSON & BRO.
Dept. C Baltimore, Md.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

COW PEAS and MILLET AND CLOVER at WHOLESALE
Write for prices.
C.N. Robinson & Bro.
Dpt 153, Baltimore, Md.
Seed Growers and Importers. Established 1870.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Distributors Wanted Good Pay; Steady Work; giving away packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder with Soaps, etc. No capital or experience needed. R. WARD & CO., 222 Inst. Pl., Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

COW PEAS SAMPLES FREE
SHULTZ SEED COMPANY, OLNEY, ILLS.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Vol. 18 *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY 15, 1915* *No. 10*

Short Talks With Busy People

Mules for England Orders for 80,000 mules for use in the British army have been placed with Kansas City live stock dealers by agents of the British government. The delivery, it is said, is to cover the next six years, and the requirements are not so exacting as heretofore. The animals are to be assembled at Grand Island, Neb., and shipped from there to a seaboard in Canada.

Another Commission The authorities at Washington have under consideration a proposal for the creation of a national marketing commission "to devise a better system for the distribution of agricultural products." They are to investigate, we are told, the conditions of warehousing and to work out all problems affecting the nation's food supply and demand. How many commissions are there now that are never heard from except on pay day, and what is the matter with the National Bureau of Marketing? So little is accomplished by these commissions that the people can not be expected to have much faith in them.

Cost of Stock Exchange Membership It costs something to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange. We are told by the Associated Press that a seat on the Exchange was bought April 14 for $59,000. The next day one was bought for $62,000, and on the following Monday no less than $63,000 was paid for a seat. As we understand it, nothing goes with a seat on the Exchange except the privilege of buying and selling thereon and a share of the profits derived therefrom. Could there be any stronger proof of the extortionate profits exacted by the Exchange? And these institutions would deal in the land bonds proposed by the advocates of the national rural credit schemes.

Fortunate for the Country An Oklahoma paper of no little influence in that state says it is exceedingly fortunate for the country that the farm credit propositions advanced in the last Congress came to nothing. There is a band of men, says the paper mentioned, who are determined to put the credit and the resources of this government behind the farm loan scheme. Most of these men, it is asserted, are of the evil kind that are out to buy popular favor by supporting anything which promises to distribute money or favors among individuals at the cost of the whole community—demagogues—and the demagogue is always dangerous. That is putting it pretty strong, but reckless speculation is behind the land bond scheme.

Mistook Our Point Francis W. Lane, who writes us from Grayslake, Ill., mistook the point we endeavored to make concerning the ownership of the railroads. The railroads are all bonded—all so far as we know—and any bonded institution is a tribute payer to those who own its bonds. No matter what the conditions are, that tribute must be met, and the first thing for the management or the real owners to consider is a means to pay the bondholders' claims. That makes the bondholders in effect the owners, and if the proposed rural credit land bond scheme was put into effect the owners of the bonds would be in effect the owners of the lands and homes of the people. That is the point we wished to impress upon our readers.

Hawaiian Marketing Pineapples constitute the leading marketing crop of the Hawaiian Islands, and the growers find themselves in much the same condition that marketing farmers are in elsewhere. The prices made by the canners do not cover the cost of production. It costs from $12 to $15 per ton to produce pineapples in Hawaii, but the price fixed by the buyers is $5 to $11 per ton for first grades and about half that for seconds. Growers, therefore, are seeking a means of shipping to the United States, and the Department of Agriculture proposes to remedy this marketing difficulty. A branch of marketing in San Francisco is suggested to act as a central office for pineapple shipments, from which the pineapples are to be distributed to supply the demand. Such arrangement as that for home-grown crops would greatly improve marketing conditions here—storage and distribution independent of speculating buyers.

This Year's Wheat As we think of the wheat crop to be harvested next summer, our mind goes back to that of last harvest when prices were forced down to 65 and 70 cents per bushel, and the fact that so much of the crop was sold at those prices. Various reports are already being circulated that are intended to pave the way for low prices at next threshing time. We sincerely hope farmers will not be deceived as they were last year. Don't sell except for reasonable prices.

Shipment of Eggs Advices from the war office said recently that England needed a minimum of 200,000 fresh eggs a week to supply the needs of the wounded, and that they were absolutely necessary. A large quantity of American eggs, it is said, have been moving across the ocean to meet this demand in England. A Dutch ship was captured not long ago by the Germans that had on board 300 tons of eggs that were being shipped to England. These eggs were confiscated and assigned to German stores. There is no reason why the price of eggs in the United States should be low.

Poultry and Rural Credits Dexter, Missouri, is in the poultry business. The poultry raisers in that vicinity recently had in Dexter two days that they called "chicken days," and we are informed that during those two days between $17,000 and $18,000 was paid to the farmers for live poultry, besides about $3,000 for eggs. Do you suppose those farmers need to mortgage and bond their homes to the money power to borrow money to live upon?

Prohibition in Russia Pierre L. Bark, Russian minister of finance, recently declared that the war had been a blessing to the people of Russia—that the Russian peasant class is more prosperous than at any previous time in the history of the country. It is the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants, he declaed, that is primarily responsible for this condition. "The sieve through which all the available earnings formerly disappeared has now been closed and the money is spent for present necessities or saved for future wants." Before the war the average Russian savings amounted to from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, while in the month of January alone about $30,000,000 was deposited.



THE EMANCIPATOR—From *Farm Implement News*

Must Not Collect Interest in Advance The supreme court of Georgia recently decided that the "reserving of interest in advance by a bank at the highest legal rate of interest on a loan, whether it be a short or long term loan, is usurious, and a deed (or mortgage) to land given to secure a promissory note for the loan is void on account of the usury." It is the custom of banks almost everywhere in making a loan to take the note and security for the full amount of the loan, but the borrower receives only the sum less the interest that will be due at the time of payment. This, says the Georgia supreme court, is usury, and forfeits the security given.

Cotton Exportation Secretary Redfield has reported to the President that during the second week in April 103, 967 bales of cotton were exported from this country, and that since August 1, 1914, 6,845,480 bales have been exported.

High Feed and Low Prices One of our exchanges complains that stock feeders have lost money this year. We concede the truth of the complaint, but cheaper feed wil not be an effective remedy. The trouble is the price paid for the fat cattle. Why this price should be low when feed is so high, and when so much is charged for meat purchased by the consumers, can be accounted for only by the greed of those who make the prices for their own benefit. A different system of priceing and marketing is the remedy.

The Transportation Business The transportation companies contend that their revenues under what seems to be a general business depression, are greatly reduced, and they are asking a general increase in rates. This question has been before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the argument and evidence presented before the Commission give the public some interesting information. The trial to which we refer involves 37 of the most important western roads, and their combined freight income last year was $700,000,000, and the passenger income was $195,000,000. A ten per cent increase of the freight rate would make an annual gain on the same business of $7,000,000. As the advance rate sought is on grain and grain products, live stock, fresh meats and packing-house products, coal, hay, fruits, vegetables and cotton piece goods, it is clear that this seven million increase, if allowed, must come largely from the pockets of the farmers and the users of farm products.

EDITORIAL

Rural Credits and Building and Loan

BUILDING and Loan Associations have long served a useful purpose in cities, towns, and even in villages, in affording credit opportunities for those who could not otherwise have them. They are not dependent upon the money centers, have no connection with the money absorption greed, and are as free from the money power as it is possible for any institution to be in a country so completely dominated by that power as this country is. In Kansas the principle of the building and loan associations is applied to rural credits. In other words, the farmers in that State organize associations like the building and loan associations, that answer every purpose of rural credits, but with entire freedom from land bonds and is in no sense connected with the credit exchanges or the grasping money centers.

This system was started in Lyon county, Kansas, in March, 1907, by A. H. Plumb, son of a former United States senator from Kansas. He realized the need of a savings and credit institution on the building and loan plan that should be adapted to farmers as well as to townspeople. He, therefore, provided a place where farmers could deposit their savings at the highest rate of interest consistent with safety, and where they could obtain loans without commissions at current rates and where they could make payments on the principle in any amount and at any time. That is, when the farmer sells a horse, a cow, or farm products, or anything that leaves him a surplus, he may make a payment on his debt. But the loans may run for 20 years, though the long time loans require small semi-annual payments in addition to the interest.

At the end of the first 10 months, this Kansas association had 141 members and its resources were a little more than $32,000. Next year there were 328 members, and the next year the membership more than doubled. On January 1, 1915, there were 1,640 members and its resources were considerably more than half a million dollars.

The farmer who borrows money from the association, we are told by a Kansas farm paper, carries a pass book which shows at a glance the payments he has made and the balance due. He may make payments in any amount at any time, the payments being entered in his book. As interest is stopped on the amounts paid he is encouraged to pay off his loan and get out of debt as soon as possible.

So satisfactory is this system of rural credits that the Kansas legislature recently adopted a law, which went into effect March 2, 1915, authorizing the establishment of such associations throughout the State, thus legalizing the system and providing the conditions of operation. To show that these associations are not subject to the money power greed, and that they are free from speculative stocks and bonds, we copy the law in full:

AN ACT AUTHORIZING BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS TO ISSUE RURAL CREDIT SHARES AND INVEST THE PROCEEDS IN RURAL CREDIT LOANS, AND REGULATING SUCH SHARES AND LOANS.

Section 1. Building and loan associations incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas may issue rural credit shares on which a definite or agreed rate of interest or dividends may be paid. All dividends thereon shall be distributed semi-annually. Payment on said shares and the withdrawal of the amount credited to same or any part thereof may be made in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of the association, but subject to the building and loan laws of Kansas with reference to notice of withdrawal and the amount to be used in any one month for such purposes. No interest or dividend shall be forfeited on any sum withdrawn on such shares except such interest or dividend as may have accrued since the dividend date immediately preceding the date of withdrawal. No entrance fees, premiums, fines, fees or penalties shall be charged on any such shares.

Sec. 2. Any association issuing such shares shall, whenever possible to do so with proper security, invest the amount to the credit of such shares in first mortgage rural credit loans on farms in the state of Kansas within the county in which such association is located. Provided, however, that any money remaining undisposed of may be invested in such securities as are now permitted for the investment of the surplus funds of building and loan associations.

Sec. 3. Rural credit mortgage notes shall draw a definite rate of interest, payable semi-annually, but in no instance shall the rate exceed by one and one-half per cent the average rate of interest or dividend paid by said association on its rural credit shares. Interest on sums past due shall not exceed eight per cent per annum.

Sec. 4. Rural credit loans may be made for any period not exceeding twenty years, and when made for a period exceeding ten years must contain an agreement for the reduction of the principal of the loan through annual or semi-annual payments.

Sec. 5. Every loan made or purchased under the provisions of this act may be paid in whole or in part at any interest paying date, but such payments may be made at any time and shall cease to draw interest. Receipt of such payments upon the principal of all loans shall be evidenced by credits in a pass book furnished each borrower.

Sec. 6. No commission of any character shall be charged the borrower for obtaining a rural credit loan in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Sec. 7. The amount to the credit of such rural credit shares shall be exempt from taxation.

The Labor War

AFTER all, what is to be said of education, religion and civilization? America boasts all these in a high degree, and our people feel that they have made attainments heretofore unknown in the human world. But there are conditions today that, when finally written up, will darken the pages of history. There is a general complaint throughout the country that labor is unemployed, the idle who are said to be seeking work but are unable to find it being numbered by the hundred thousand; and the government authorities have devised plans, heretofore, unthought of, whose purpose, it is claimed, is to find work for these unemployed people. Yet, at the time we are writing, it is reported that in a single city, Chicago, 125,000 men quit profitable jobs and added themselves to the so-called army of the unemployed! These men are carpenters, and were employed by 1,200 contractors in the construction of 4,000 buildings. The men were receiving a wage, we are told, of 65 cents an hour, and quit work because their employers refused to pay them 70 cents an hour—$5.60 for an 8-hour day. The refusal of this 125,000 laborers to work stopped work, the papers tell us, on $30,000,000 worth of house building in Chicago, and 60,000 more men and women in shops and mills that furnished material for building were laid off.

Under circumstances like these it seems folly to talk about the needs of the unemployed. There are no doubt unemployed people who would be glad to work if work was offered them, but when men refuse to work when good wages and congenial employment is offered them, what can be done? Chicoga is not alone. Similar talk is heard from all parts of the country. Railroad men threaten to strike, and so do the miners and shop workers. Not very long ago in some of the eastern manufacturing cities thousands of women employed therein demanded increased pay and quit work because the increase was refused. Remember the strike war in Colorado that not long ago involved not only the State, but the national authorities, and brought even the soldiers into it.

It must be borne in mind that these labor troubles affect not only the workers and the employers but the whole country. They disarrange business in general. Demand is reduced and the supply becomes excessive, and then prices fall. Sometimes transportation is obstructed and distribution fails. In the case of mining the supply is cut off, and the public is deprived of a common necessity. The farmers feel the disarrangement as well as other classes do.

We ask again: What of our boasted education and civilization? Cannot our people be taught differently? Cannot a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood be made a part of ourselves so that reason and right will dominate human action, and make such unfortunate conditions impossible? Cannot we have a government that will absolutely prevent such things?

Strange Systems of Borrowing

THE Department of Agriculture is assisting in the "Rural Credit" agitation. It has issued a bulletin telling farmers "how they may improve their personal credit", and to boost the bulletin a press article was issued early in April. Three plans are proposed. The first is that the farmers shall agree to sell to the bankers at cost the property for the benefit or purchase of which the money is to be used. Under this plan, the department says the farmer may be said to have "borrowed the improvement itself instead of the money to buy it with, and the disposition of the borrowed money is taken out of the farmer's hands." In other words, the farmer borrows money, or pretends to borrow it, but he dares not use it except in the purchase of something that does not become his but belongs to the lender. Cases are recited and approved where three or four banks united and purchased a car load of dairy stock. These were distributed among the farmers as borrowed money and the "lenders" held back a part of the returns from milk and cream delivered by the "borrowers."

Another plan is to have the farmers collectively assume a guarantee for the notes given by individuals. The farmers organize an association and appoint trustees, each borrower agreeing to use the money as directed by the trustees.

The next plan is for the local business men to guarantee the proper use of the money. The business men are to subscribe a certain percentage of the money loaned to the farmers, with the understanding that this subscription is to constitute a guarantee fund to protect the bankers.

Such propositions as the above, coming from the national department of agriculture, would naturally cause people who did not know American farmers to wonder what sort of people the farmers are. Are they children? Don't they know anything about business, and can they not be trusted at all in business transactions? Must they have guardians to direct them in the simplest matters of life? Many things done and proposed by the high-up authorities seem to indicate that they think so.

The United States and Business

WE SEE no occasion for the talk there is about the depression of business in the United States. It is stated on official authority that the world's balance of trade in our favor is $600,000,000, and it is estimated that this will increase to $1,000,000,000 by June 30, and that $500,000,000 more will be added to that by the end of the year. Such a balance of trade in favor of any country was never heard of before, and if it don't bring prosperity with it, the fault must lie in some unexplained condition.

A hint is given, however, in the reported fact that American bankers are lending millions of dollars to the warring nations and some neutrals upon gilt-edged national security. This, of course, takes the money out of the country, and makes the scarcity talked of by the local banks. As we have often told our readers, the local banks serve only as milch cows for the money controlling institutions, and as soon as these institutions get the money it goes where it will yield the greatest returns, and at present that is several of the foreign nations. This naturally makes a scarcity of money for home use, and so it will continue to do as long as the foreign demand continues in spite of the tremendous trade balance in our favor.

And this leads to a thought concerning the land bond scheme proposed in the much talked of rural credit banks. Were such banks established they could not be otherwise than controlled by the money power, and their money must come from the banks that are now lending to foreign nations. To get the money they must offer something more attractive to greed and more satisfying of the thirst for power than are offered by the great nations that now need money so badly. Possibly land bonds, leins on the homes of the American people, might do that, but we feel that true patriotism would prefer that the homes of our free people be not so incumbered.

If I Were A Farmer

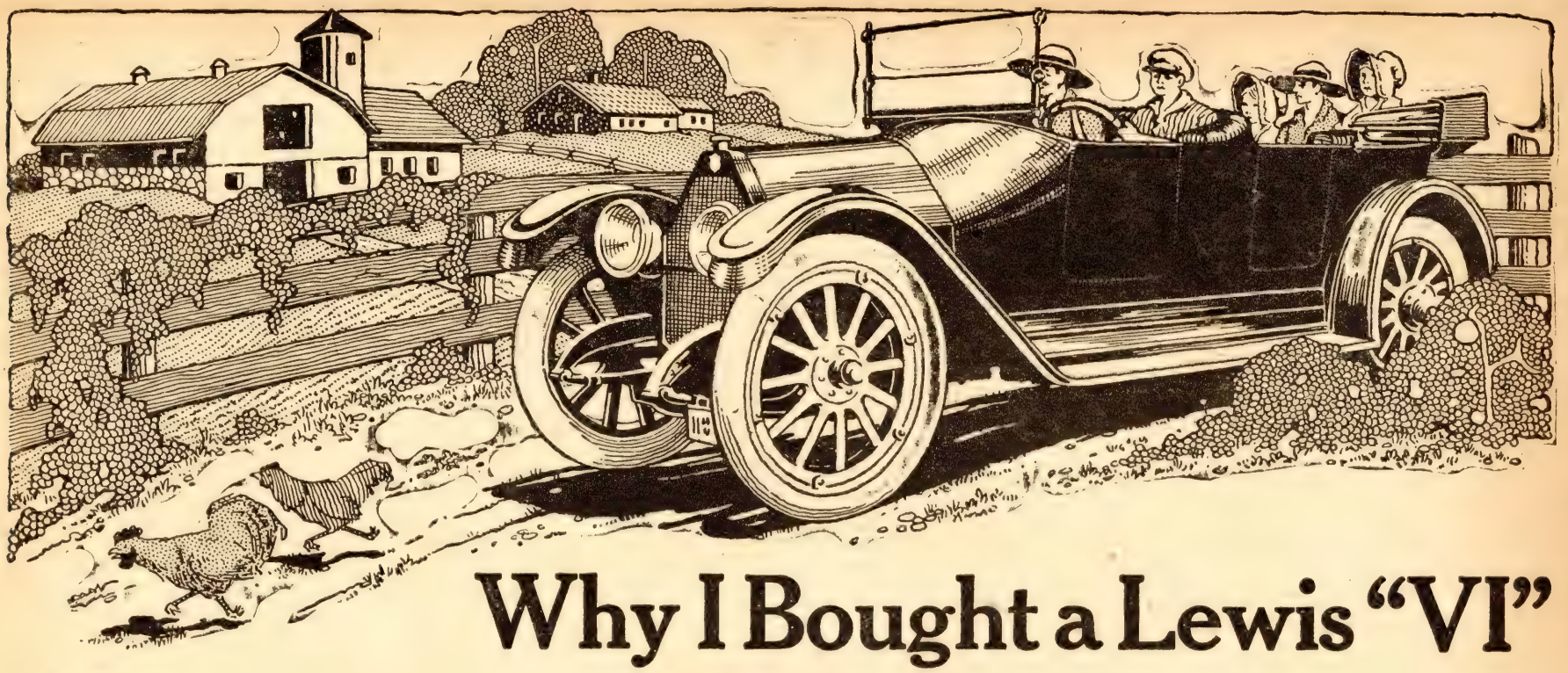
By Mr. Town D. Weller
No. VII

"It seems very strange to me," remarked Mr. Town D. Weller to a group of acquaintances, "that the average farmer never connects up with the idea that he ought to be just as much of a business man as the hardware dealer in the city or the druggist or the shoe man or the banker. He has been satisfied so long to think of himself simply as a 'farmer' that it is hard for him to believe he belongs in the front rank of business men.

"There are lots of little ways in which he could accustom himself to his true position among men, and if I were a farmer these are among the things I would be doing without waiting for any one else in the neighborhood to set the pace. First of all I'd give my farm a name—a real, distinctive, high-sounding name. I'd fight shy of the thousand-and-one names so common in everyday use. No 'Cloverdale,' 'Hill Top,' 'Fair View' or 'Oak Grove' for me! These and similar ones are done to death the country over and have lost any advertising appeal they may have had. I'd call my place the 'Weeping Birch Homestead,' or 'Big Boulder Acres,' even if I had to import the birch or the boulder. If these weren't handy I'd call it the 'Fair Angels Retreat,' or 'Earthly Paradise Farmstead'—anything, in fact, to get away from the commonplace.

"Of course, I'd want every one to know the name of my farm, so I'd put it up on an archway out in front where it could be seen. And I'd have something else out there also. I'd have an attractive bulletin board—not for auction bills and dodgers—but a nice board where I could make announcement of what I had to sell—apples, potatoes, eggs, butter, and so on. And then I'd have some sort of a bell at the side door which visitors could ring and that would summon the women folks so that a possible buyer wouldn't have to hunt all over the place to find some one and then go away without connecting with him.

"Along with all of this," remarked Mr. Weller, "I'd have some first-class stationery bearing the name of my farm, and a typewriter—a machine, you understand, not an office girl—! But there! I mustn't go any further. I'm only a city man and a business man? Still, if I *were* a farmer I wouldn't have to give up being the latter."



Why I Bought a Lewis "VI"

By an Ohio Farmer

"I don't suppose that any man ever bought an automobile under exactly the same conditions that we bought our machine."

"At first what worried us most was price. Every manufacturer seemed to have the very best automobile in the country, no matter what the price happened to be. Finally the good wife settled the price question by proposing that we forget 'price' and look for the car that would best meet our requirements."

"We acted on this suggestion and it was surprising how easy it was to make a selection with the price consideration left out."

"Up to the day that we selected the Lewis Six, the automobile with 1200 fewer parts, for our car, we had made the 14-mile trip to town, and back, climbing two large steep hills, in some fifteen different automobiles. Most of the big cars were all right, but I was not convinced that it was necessary to pay out half as much as my farm was worth to get what we wanted."

"When the salesman drove the Lewis Six up the driveway, I looked out of the window and said to the wife—'there's another high-priced car', and I continued to think so until after I had decided to buy it. When the salesman said $1600. I was the most surprised man you ever saw. We paid $1600 for our Lewis Six almost two years ago. It has been driven some 15,000 miles. We have kept an expense account on the car just the same as we keep an expense account on our live stock."

LEWIS "VI"

Monarch of the Sixes

$1600

SPECIFICATIONS

Wheel base 135 inches—short turning radius. (The long wheel base means easy riding)

Speed without shift—2 to 60 miles per hour—wonderfully convenient.

Long stroke six cylinder monobloc motor (3¼ x 6) assuring continuous perfect alignment of crank shaft.

Weight—3250 pounds carried low. This, with even distribution of weight assures great tire economy.

Silk mohair top built streamline to harmonize with body. Nickel trimmings prepared against rust and tarnishing. Deep, luxurious upholstering—hand-buffed leather.

Big 22-inch doors.

Spark and throttle on top of steering wheel. Foot accelerator also furnished.

Full floating rear axle-road clearance 11 inches

Demountable rims (one extra). Oversize tires

Gasoline tank in rear—absolutely accessible, avoiding spilling gasoline in front of car Vacuum gasoline feed with auxiliary supply which can be used only by turning valve.

Electric starter Electric lights.

Electric horn concealed under hood.

Left hand drive—rain vision windshield

Underslung rear spring giving perfect riding qualities, without necessitating shock absorbers

True streamline body (French) 14 to 16 miles on one gallon of gasoline

"To date, the upkeep of the Lewis Six, aside from gasoline and tires, has cost exactly $100, and all this time we have had the pleasure of driving an automobile that compares favorably with the best $3000 car that I have run across."

"The reason for the extremely low cost of upkeep is that the Lewis Six is built with 1200 fewer parts and a man can keep it in condition as easily as he can care for a horse and buggy."

"Mine was the first Lewis Six in our neighborhood—I now know of five others owned by men within a radius of fifteen miles of my farm."

"To sum up then—I bought a Lewis Six because, leaving price out of question, a 100-mile demonstration and half a day's inspection of the car inside and out, convinced me that it was everything a first class car should be in appearance, construction and efficiency. I am still firmly convinced that it is almost impossible to put more beauty and service into an automobile at any price than I bought for $1600 when I bought my Lewis Six."

Read the specifications of the Lewis Six, then compare them with those of practically any car selling up to $3000 and you will soon convince yourself that for both town and country use, the Lewis Six at $1600 represents the biggest automobile value in the country.

The Lewis Six Roadster has many exclusive features, including a disappearing top.

You won't want to buy an automobile from a catalog description, but you will find everything you want to know about the Lewis Six in the Lewis Catalog, which we will be glad to send you on request and at the same time tell you where you can see and ride in a Lewis Six.

L. P. C. Motor Co., 218 Petard St., Racine, Wis.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

May Work on the Farm

ONE OF THE first points to claim our attention in improving the quality and quantity of pasture grasses is to eradicate noxious weeds. These pests crowd the grass out above the ground, rob the roots below, and scatter their seeds broadcast. Many weeds, besides occupying the ground in place of grass, are actually injurious to the health of the cattle. Such weeds as thistles, docks, daisies and wild carrots should not be ignored. Some varieties of grass are among the worst weeds, for they are unpalatable and consequently are left by the cattle to seed the whole pasture and crowd out the more desirable varieties.

Study Weed Characteristics

Before we plan to eradicate weeds we should learn their characteristics and determine which are really "plants out of place." Dandelions are not a weed when found in pastures, because their medicinal qualities are very beneficial to stock. Briars and bushes can be destroyed by going over the land with a grub hoe and reseeding the bare places. Thistles may be held in check by mowing in July, and although this does not always kill them out, every effort should be made to prevent them from going to seed. Docks should be pulled up by the roots when the ground is moist and soft. Nettles should be forked out before they go to seed and the ground seeded. Salt is a very effective remedy for eradicating the nettles.

Preventing Side Hill Gullies

Little washes in the hillside, two or three inches wide, soon become gullies ten to twenty-five feet wide. The best time to stop a wash is in its beginning and before it becomes a gully. There is nearly always something at hand to use, such as brush, straw, leaves, logs, poles and stones. The small wash may be filled with brush or straw, a few poles or stones thrown on, and the soil raked or plowed in. Another plan is to place poles or logs as needed in the bottom, put on a thick layer of straw or hay, and cover this with enough earth to raise the surface slightly so that when the mass settles it won't leave a depression. A more substantial plan is to use the stones that are laying about the fields. These should be hauled and thrown in until the gully has been filled to within 20 or 24 inches of the top, and covered with soil. This plan adds permanence to its other good features. It is a waste of time to construct terraces in fields and leave no means of conveying the water off. Soil conservation deserves all the thought it gets, and more, but we are not going to conserve our soil by using half-way measures, such as damming it up and converting our fields into hillside ponds, to break sooner or later, and do more damage than if left alone.

Squashes in Corn Fields

Around the outsides of our corn and potato fields we leave a margin about 16 feet wide for turning in cultivating. On these headlands we plant Hubbard squashes in rows of hills 8 feet apart. The hills are made slightly above the level and 15 to 20 seeds are planted to secure a perfect stand. After the plants commence to run only two of the best are left in each hill. Just as soon as they start to run they are dusted with paris green mixed with slacked lime or plaster once or twice a week. This prevents injury from all insects. The fruits should be thinned when young, so that finally those left to mature lie about three feet apart. Before frosts they should be carefully picked and each laid separately on straw in the wagon and at once placed in a dry, cool place where no frost or sunlight can reach them. Sunlight, dampness and frost, also careless handling, are fatal to their keeping. During and after the holidays they should be marketed. There is good money in them. As high as four tons can be grown to the acre and they generally bring around 2 cents per pound.

Soil Sweetening and Soil Fertilizing

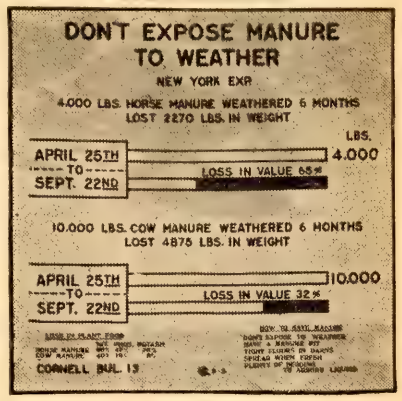
Too often when the crops are being seeded the mind is so concentrated on the need of furnishing an abundant supply of plant food that another factor—a sweet soil—is forgotten. Putting fertilizers into soil that is sour is practically the same as throwing money into the fire. Many plants can not use fertility that is kept locked up in an acid soil. If half the cost of commercial fertilizers now being used in many seeding operations were devoted to liming the land, the harvest might be doubled and three times the value gotten out of the fertilizers. The fertility locked up in sour soil is idle money in a bank. To sweeten such soil puts that money in circulation and brings results from fertilizers.

How and When to Cultivate

Every farmer knows that the soil's surface must be kept fine and porous if the crops are to grow, but the would-be farmer is often puzzled to know just when the work should be done and how thhe tools should be used. About a week after the soil has been stirred, the surface begins to harden either by drying out and settling together of the soil particles, or by the mechanical effect of pelting rains. When this hard, crusty condition exists, the stems of young, tender plants can not easily expand growth. When it extends lower to the regions of the roots, the plants begin to starve, as the moisture supply is cut off. The moisture-conserving, weed-destroying process of cultivation should be well under way by May. If neglected through this month or next, the grower need not count on profits. Widely different soils require somewhat different tools and methods of cultivation. The various stages of growth also demand different treatment. The practical tool is one with adjustable teeth, knives or hoes which can be adapted to the soil and crop conditions.

Depth of Cultivation

The depth of cultivation helps to determine the depth of moisture supply. Usually young crops may be very closely cultivated, running near the hills and thus saving much hoeing, but as the roots spread, serious injury may be done the crop by very close work. One's knowledge of the root habit of plants must be his guide. Deep cultivation is injurious to many crops when the fruit is large. Melons and cucumbers may be cultivated until the vines cover the ground; corn, until it is as high as the horse's back; potatoes, until they are in blossom. With the final cultivation the soil should be thrown toward the plants. However, it must be remembered in cultivating that the cultivator alone can not insure the right mechanical condition of the soil. One must rely upon the wind and weather. To obtain the best results from cultivation, the work should be done soon after a rain, thus killing weeds and mellowing the soil with the least effort. The length of time after a rain for the best results of cultivating varies with the different soils. The soil is right for cultivation when it crumbles away from the cultivator in mellow undulations, but when it clings like paste to the cultivator teeth and lies behind the tool in caked ridges, stop cultivating, for you are fulfilling none of its purposes. Such cultivation does real injury to clay soils, as these ridges do not readily yield to subsequent workings.



Sheaves and Rakings

The United States is the greatest producer of tobacco in the world. The average annual product is about one billion pounds. Considerably more than one-third of the product is exported in normal years. This year, however, the export trade has suffered because of the war. Next to growers of cotton, tobacco growers of this country have suffered the most.

In our issue of May 1st was an item referring to a machine that was claimed would destroy the Hessian fly in wheat. We have made further investigation and Mr. M. C. Thomas, County Agriculturalist of Wayne County, Ohio, said that a test of the machine for that purpose proved it a failure. However, the machine gave the wheat a good cultivation in which respect it was beneficial.

If your section is suffering any from drouth, keep the harrow and the cultivator busy and protect the soil with a dust mulch.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has been conspicious in promoting the "Back to the Soil" movement. In their efforts to locate city people upon farms, they made some investigation regarding the wages paid to farm labor. Its report says that the average farm hand in the whole United States gets $21.38 a month with board and $31.00 a month without board. This is only about $7.00 a week. Commenting on the matter, the report says: "It is a poor apology for a man who can't earn considerable more than $7.00 a week in a factory town.

Millet is a crop that comes in very handy to meet certain emergencies, if they exist. For instance, if the crop of forage is likely to be light on account of dry weather, or short acreage, millet can be sown in May and June and make its crop in from fifty to sixty days. The "Common" millet is the earliest and will grow on poorer soil than the other well known variety, the "German". However, it does not yield as much as the latter. The German millet is most usually sown. Another variety is the "Hungarian". It also will do well on thin soil and usually yields more than the "Common" variety. All millets require warm weather and should not be sown until summer arrives.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly bulletin "The Farm Management" has a new doctrine. It says: "It has been shown in experiments with corn, made by this Department, that weed eradication is the principal, if not the only beneficial result of cultivating corn after planting. * * * It seems to indicate further that as weed control becomes more thorough, intercultural tillage of growing crops may be accordingly decreased." If any dependence is to be placed on this latest declaration of the Department of Agriculture, then the theory that cultivation induces moisture and holds moisture and thus benefits crops, is knocked into a "cocked hat". We doubt if very many farmers will subscribe to the idea, but that they will continue to cultivate for the eradication of weeds as well as to maintain a satisfactory condition of the soil.

By an Act of the last Congress, and which will be in effect July 1st, next, a "standard" barrel was established. A standard barrel, therefore, after July 1st shall

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Cooks Fast, Slow or "Fireless"

You can cook *three ways* with this NEW PERFECTION with the insulated oven. By adjusting the flame you get the quickest kind of quick heat for fast baking, or the slow steady kind you need for baking bread and roasting. Seal the oven and turn out the flame and you have a fireless cook stove—the easiest managed, most convenient fireless that was ever invented.

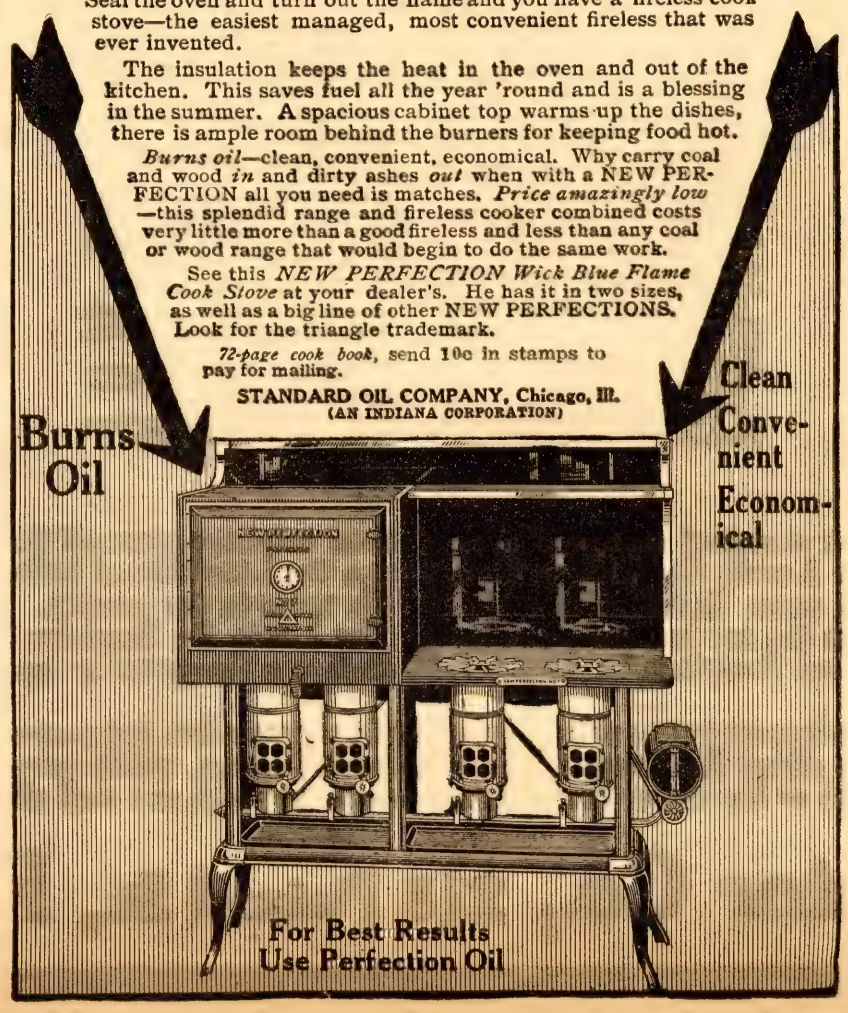
The insulation keeps the heat in the oven and out of the kitchen. This saves fuel all the year 'round and is a blessing in the summer. A spacious cabinet top warms up the dishes, there is ample room behind the burners for keeping food hot.

Burns oil—clean, convenient, economical. Why carry coal and wood *in* and dirty ashes *out* when with a NEW PERFECTION all you need is matches. *Price amazingly low*—this splendid range and fireless cooker combined costs very little more than a good fireless and less than any coal or wood range that would begin to do the same work.

See this *NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Cook Stove* at your dealer's. He has it in two sizes, as well as a big line of other NEW PERFECTIONS. Look for the triangle trademark.

72-page cook book, send 10c in stamps to pay for mailing.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)



contain 7,056 cubic inches. More understandingly speaking, it will contain 3.27 bushels. Whenever any commodity is, therefore, sold by the barrel, this must be the contents of the same. However, it provides that, "nothing in this Act shall apply to barrels used in packing or shipping commodites sold exclusively by weight or by numerical count."

In a bulletin from the Colorado Agricultural College, we learn that 450 boys are working on the problem, how much does it cost to produce a bushel of corn in Colorado? Also 200 boys are trying to find out how much it costs to produce a pound of pork in Colorado. Also, it is said that 900 boys and girls will determine the question how much does it cost to raise poultry to a laying age, while 150 are working on the question of the cost of producing potatoes. We are led to remark that when these things are determined, they will be of little value as long as prices are made by other people. That is, when the cost is determined, naturally the producer will want to sell the crop for more than the cost, but he absolutely has no control over conditions of price making, and is powerless to dictate any price.

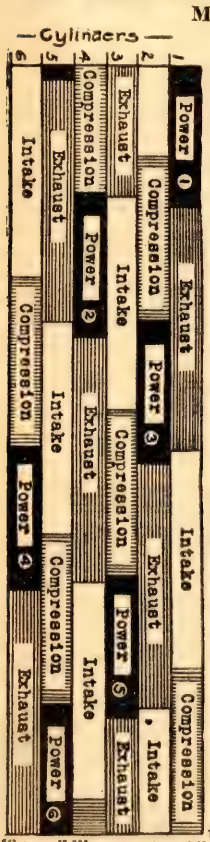
The University of Wisconsin is popularizing a new slogan in that state. It is "Made in Wisconsin", and the University is applying it to cheese, and further it links together cheese and prosperity for that state. We say this is not a bad idea. Wisconsin is an eminent dairying state already. It will not be any great trick to popularize a single product like .eese and eventually establish for it both a nation-wide and world-wide reputation. May success attend the efforts of the University. Our subscribers can get further particulars by writing to Madison, Wis.

The low price of potatoes of last crop may prompt many growers to discontinue planting potatoes and grow other crops. We advise against this, but recommend putting in a normal acreage of potatoes. The person who sticks to a crop is bound to hit the good seasons as well as the bad ones, while the farmer who jumps from one crop to another often hits only the unprofitable seasons.

The total appropriations by the last Congress for the coming year for the use of the Department of Agriculture was $22,971,782. This is an increase over the year before of $3,105,950. The total does not include the sum of $1,080,000 available under the Smith-Lever Extension Act.

Motor Notes

What Takes Place in a Six-Cylinder Motor



The six cylinders are represented in the illustration. The diagram shows how the power strokes of the six cylinder engine overlap. The power strokes are numbered. The explosions occur in this order: 1-4-2-6-3-5 taking the numbers by the words "power." Before power stroke No. 6 is completed No. 1 begins again and the same order is passed through. It is the overlapping of the power strokes that gives the great flexibility to the six cylinder car. We are indebted to The Haynes Automobile Co. of Kokomo, Ind., for the data on this subject.

In our May 1st number we referred to the Haynes house publication called "The Pioneer" for March, which was largely devoted to "Seeing America First." Since then we have received the April number which also has a beautiful front cover picture entitled "American Beauties in America's First Car." Besides finding the magazine interesting throughout, we particularly enjoyed it because of its beautiful cover, and we know that our subscribers who are interested in motoring will enjoy it also, if they secure copies from the Haynes Automobile Co., Kokomo, Ind.

A report that we havee from Oregon is to the effect that the farmers in the section referred to, are going "hog wild" over automobiles this spring. Our informant says that in a number of districts, every farmer has either purchased or is preparing to purchase a car. Further, our informant says that the farmers are not asking for credit, but are paying cash. The section referred to is a heavy producer of wheat, and it had a good crop last year.

Endurance tests are largely the order of the day with manufacturers of automobiles. These endurance tests are made with a view of demonstrating the lasting qualities of the cars. For instance, the Saxon Motor Company which makes a car that sells for $395, is in an endurance test covering 6,000 miles to be run in thirty days, or an average of 200 miles a day. It is already past the half way mark and was reported as running as smoothly as the day it started. One day it ran its 200 mile trip on 6 gallons of gasoline.

It comes from the Wyllis-Overland Company of Toledo, O., that 70 per cent of the output of their factory has been sold to farmers the past year. Also, that the expense for selling an automobile to farmers is only a small fraction of the expense of selling to residents of cities.

A few years ago top curtains, wind-shields, and magnetos were all regarded as "extras", when buying an automobile. Today they are all considered as essentials and are almost invariably priced as a part of the car. Also a comparison of the equipment of a car today, with the equipments of a few years ago shows the progress that is being made. For instance, the Nordyke and Marmon Company, Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of the "Marmon" car, guarantee that five minutes is sufficient to change the car from the protected luxury of the limousine to the open phaeton—balmy evening—style.

The location of the spark plug in the cylinder has a great deal to do with the amount of power the engine will generate. For instance, in the "T" head type of motor, if the spark plug is placed over the intake valve, the spark occurs at one side of the combustion chamber, and the gas can burn in one direction only. In order to ignite the gasses in the cylinder with greater rapidity, many users of the "T" head type of motor have placed two spark plugs, which fire simultaneously and ignite from the two extreme ends of the combustion chamber. One of the leading manufacturers has gone even farther than this and has placed the spark plug in the center of the combustion chamber. This allowss the flame to spread to all parts of the gases equally and consequently complete the ignition of the charge quicker and give more power.

For the past ten years the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., has followed the policy of making its employees, who have shown special ability and rendered highly efficient service, partners—common stockholders—in the company. The company has 235 of the partners at the present time. They represent branch managers, department heads, factory foremen and others.

If you are an owner of a Studebaker car, and if you contemplate any extended trip this summer, you should send to the headquarters at Detroit and get particulars of Studebaker service. For instance, a list of Studebaker service stations can be secured and when you are traveling, say, to California and are approaching a town where there is a service station, if you will communicate ahead the fact, hotel accomodations will be secured, and other services that you would like to have performed, will be attended to. Then all that you will need to do when you arrive in the town, is to drive to the service station and ask where the hotel is located. The advantages of such co-operation are obvious, as there need be no fear that upon arrival all accomodations will have been spoken for.

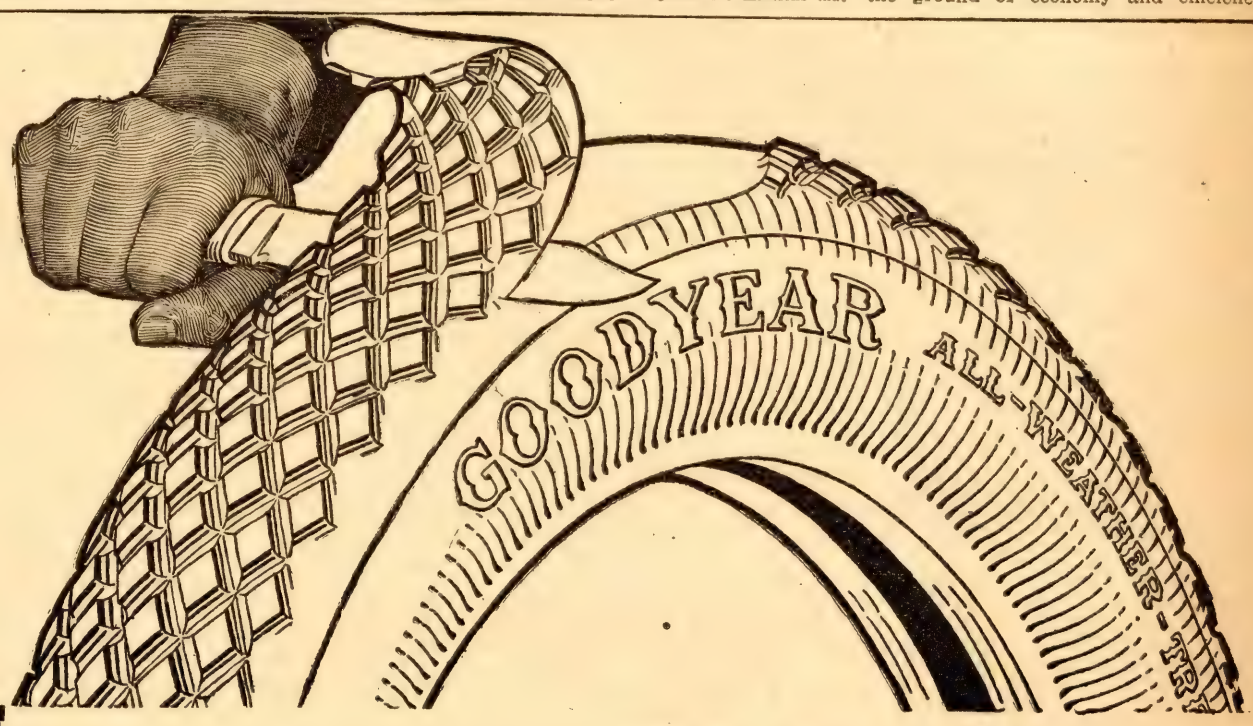
Here is another remarkable endurance test. It is reported that Garth C. Jensen drove a Cadillac car a distance of 21,985 miles in a year, and was awarded $500 by the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company. This was the first prize in a series of prizes offered by that company. The second prize went to Frank Gray of Chicago, who drove a Peerless car and the mileage was 21,483.

On the Polo Grounds where the National League baseball team plays, in New York City, the representative of the Overland Automobile Co., in New York, has caused to be erected a 40-foot sign. The sign is 194 feet from the home plate. On the sign is the promise that the first New York player who hits it with a fly ball is to be presented with a new Overland car. It is generally considered that it was an excellent advertising "hit" and shows true sportsmanship on the part of Mr. Silver, the local Overland manager.

Mr. N. S. Woods, a St. Louis real estate dealer, who for the past few years has spent the summer months in automobile touring, suggests the organization of a National Association of Automobile Tourists to locate and designate residences along the main traveled highways, whose owners are willing to accomodate automobile tourists with meals and lodging at reasonable prices. Mr. Wood further suggests that the residents along the highway who are willing to accommodate tourists display a signal. He mentions that this signal may be an American flag with red, white and blue ribbons attached. This placed conspicuously close to the road, and in connection with it a sign which would state the price for supper, lodging and breakfast. Further commenting on this matter, Mr. Wood says: "I find that few farmers are willing to fix the price for the hospitality they extend to the automobile tourists. 'Whatever you think it is worth', the farmer usually tells the tourists when the latter, just before starting away, asks 'What is my bill.' This puts the tourists on his generosity and he .oftentimes pays more than the service is really worth."

One of the most wonderful feats in connection with an automobile, and we hear of many of them, is the one reported from Portland, Oregon. It is claimed that a Creamery Company in that city has a Studebaker delivery car which ran 5,010 miles with the same air in the tires which came from the factory.

We are asked a question as to what size tractor is best adapted for farm use. Answering will say that the type of tractor that is coming to be understood as the most serviceable consequently the most in demand by the farmer, is a medium weight and medium priced outfit, one capable of pulling from two to four plow bottoms and fitted with a pulley and belt and with sufficient power to operate any of the machines commonly used on the average farm. Such tractors we predict will soon command a permanent place on the average farm, on the ground of economy and efficiency.



Suppose We Pared This Tire

Suppose this All-Weather tread—which is now double-thick—were pared to the thinness of the usual anti-skid. Do you think that the grips would endure and the tread endure as now? Or would it resist puncture like this matchless tread?

Suppose we used—as some do—one less ply of fabric. Suppose the whole tire were made lighter. Could the tire stand use or misuse as Goodyear tires do now?

Suppose we omitted our other exclusive features:

Our No-Rim-Cut feature—

Our "On-Air" cure to save blowouts—

Our rubber rivets to combat loose treads—

Our 126-piano-wire base for security.

All others do omit them. All of them are costly. One of them—our "On-Air" cure—costs us $450,000 yearly.

But could Goodyear Fortified Tires retain top place if we did not give those extras?

We're Adding Betterments

Instead of that, we are all the time adding betterments. We spend on one department $100,000 yearly to seek out new improvements.

Our All-Weather tread—always double-thick—has been made still thicker on some sizes.

We have added an average of 14 per cent to the thickness of our Inner Tubes.

And we are making our own fabric to secure an extra strength.

Price Reductions

Yet we have made big price reductions three times in two years. Our last—on February 1st—brought the total to 45 per cent. That is largely due to multiplied output.

Today you are getting in Goodyear Fortified Tires the best value ever known in tire making.

It is due to yourself that you get these tires. They are saving millions of dollars and millions of troubles to motor car owners each year. And men know this. Last year they bought about one Goodyear tire for every car in use.

Join these contented tire users. Any dealer will supply you.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against
- **Rim-Cuts**—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- **Blowouts**—by our "On-Air" cure.
- **Loose Treads**—by many rubber rivets.
- **Insecurity**—by 126 braided piano wires.
- **Punctures and Skidding**—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types

(2408)

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

The Work For May

THIS is the time of the year when the grass on the meadows and pastures begins to appear, luxuriantly, and farmers worry before the end of May because it seems to be wasting if there are not enough live stock to eat it up. There never was a greater mistake than this. There is very little food value in the first grass and cattle seldom hold weight during the month of May.

Provide Now for Fall Pasture

Usually in May there is an extraordinary demand for stock cattle and prices are high. Any man who buys cattle either to grass or feed is naturally optimistic. He does it for enough advance in prices to make him a profit. In the corn belt this year a man must be very optimistic to figure on sufficient advance to make a profit with stock cattle as high as now. He would very much better figure on cheaper cattle. He may not be able to tell where cheaper cattle will come from, but we have always observed that when every one is figuring alike something happens to upset their calculations. The average pasture in the corn-belt states fails to produce much beef or milk after August, simply because it is eaten so close during the early summer, while the most money can be made from the pastures in the fall months. But you can not have good pasture in these months unless you conserve it in the early summer.

Gold in the Dairy Record

The cow which gives the most milk when fresh is not always the best cow. Her period of lactation may not be a long one, and her test for fat may be low. Anybody may guess what a cow will do, but nobody can guess correctly every time, and it is expensive not to guess right. The only way to find out what a cow really is doing is to keep a record of her transactions. And, after all, the labor and trouble required are not so serious as most of us fear, after the arrangements are completed. To begin, tack to the wall of the stable a record sheet. This must have thirty-one squares marked off opposite each cow's name. Near the sheet hang a pair of good spring scales, in such a manner that they can not readily get off their hook. Here set down the amount of milk in pounds that each cow brings in. To reduce a given number of pounds to quarts divide them by 2.15, as one quart of milk weights 2.15 pounds.

An Accurate Sample Is Important

Then every week carefully take a sample of each cow's milk and test it by the aid of a Babcock milk tester. Be sure to get a true sample. That is, get the entire milking into a pail and stir it well, up and down, or pour it from one pair to another. Next weigh in or pipe in your sample before the agitation has ceased, so the cream is thoroughly mixed with all the milk. This will give a record of the butterfat content of each cow's milk, and a glance will show whether one of the herd is shirking her duty three or more months in the year. The keeping of a dairy record will pay better than any other work on the farm, since it enlightens the owner as to the actual merits of each cow and measures the merits. When a cow has proved to be an inferior financier for her owner, no sane man would keep her. And no man needs to be told to keep a cow that has shown herself to be a money maker for him.

Summering the Pig

With the present outlook for good prices for pork, producers can care for and feed the pigs with the assurance that they will be well repaid. Grain, house slops, skim milk or whey, fed while the pigs get a good supply of grass and some exercise in the open field, will make pork cheaply and of the very best quality. At present the system of pork production is a well-defined one and generally understood. Instead of keeping pigs until they are from one to two years old, before we begin to crowd them and fatten them for market, we begin while the pigs are yet young and crowd them along to a weight that the market demands. But few are kept on the farm until they are more than ten months old. There should be two crops of pigs, one in the fall and the other during the spring.

The Fall Pigs

Some who feed their pigs largely on grain and crowd them to marketable weights at six months of age sell them in April and May. Others prefer to feed less grain through the winter, let the pigs eat more clover, corn fodder and roots and cheaper feeds until the grass starts. They then make a rapid growth with the dairy wastes, in which mix the mill feed or meal. This method gives excellent butchers' pork, and is also an excellent plan to follow in producing the present very popular bacon hog. Pigs fed along in this manner can be ripened and sold during August and September, when good prices almost invariably prevail. The odds and ends on the farm furnish a great variety of feeds, are converted into palatable meat, and thus yield a liberal profit.

The University of Missouri says that experiments conducted by it show that the change from the white cream and butter in winter to yellow cream and butter in summer does not indicate an increase in fat percentage. It further says that the highest colored milk that a cow can give may have the lowest fat percentage. These conclusions are contrary to the generally accepted idea that a yellow color in milk means richness in quality.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued bulletin No. 206, title, "The Wool Growers and the Wool Trade." The purpose of this Bulletin is to show to the grower that because he is not acquainted with the quality of wool that the manufacturer desires, and often does not understand how to prepare it for market and pack it, all of which operates to reduce the price of his wool. A plan of co-operation in producing and marketing is recommended. But the Bulletin will give full particulars.

Let users answer your questions on ensilage cutters

How much power needed—does it cut silage evenly—how big is its capacity—how high will it elevate—how long will it last—is it easy to run? These and all your other questions are answered in our great book by actual users of BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutters

What Users Say

Write for this booklet. We'll also send full information of just how the Blizzard is built and tested; tells how the Blizzard works, how easily it is set up and taken down, and all about it. This book will help you buy *right*. Write for it today.

The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co. Box 43, Canton, O.

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutters

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3149 Bainbridge, N. Y.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WOOL OUR "SHEPHERD'S FRIEND AND GUIDE" SENT FREE!

Gives Modern Methods of Handling Sheep, how to Select, Breed, Feed and Market them. Money wouldn't buy this Book, if you could not get another. Sent Absolutely Free. Write for our Wool price list. Shows how to get 2c to 3c a pound more for your Wool than in any other way.

WEIL BROS. & CO., Box W-16, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MINERAL HEAVE COMPOUND

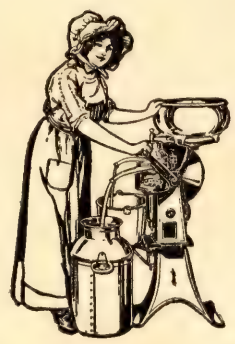


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Booklet Free

$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases.

MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO., 444 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS are not the mail order or farm implement kind

EVERY prospective separator buyer, as well as every user of an inferior cream separator, should always keep in mind that there is a very decided difference between the De Laval and either the so-called "mail order" or agricultural implement kinds of cream separators.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators may cost a little more than other separators to begin with, but they save this slight difference as a rule the very first month, and go on saving it every month thereafter, while they last from ten to twenty years longer than other machines.

The differences are self-evident

THE differences between De Laval and other separators are not difficult to see or understand and no one needs to be an expert to appreciate them. A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking makes them clear, and a De Laval machine itself, side-by-side with any other, does so better still.

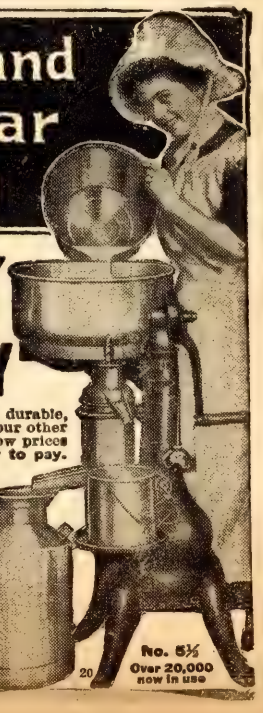
EVERY De Laval local agent is glad to afford such an opportunity for comparison without cost or obligation to buy. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply address the nearest office of the Company.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York, 29 E. Madison St. Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay



For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only $2 down and a year to pay.

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

No. 5½ Over 20,000 now in use

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

The Guinea Fowl

By Lincoln Rappleye

I've just a word I'd like to say
About the Guinea Fowl,
So grant me now a chance to speak
Before you start to howl;
For many do not like this bird,
I know as well as you,
But let me tell you of some things
The Guinea Fowl will do.

They gather nearly all their food
Without expense or care,
And where the bugs and weeds are worst
You'll always find them there;
Yes, all these Guineas pay their board,
A great big price they pay,
And so I'm sure that we should all
Real good things of them say.

If you have baby chicks or ducks,
Or turkeys cute and small,
No hawk or crow will bother them,
They'll ne'er give them a call,
If you have Guineas on your place—
They'll keep all hawks away;
So that's the best excuse of all
Why Guinea Fowls will pay.

May Work With Poultry

Lice and Mites

THE warmer the weather the more rapid the increase in lice and mites. You will need to bear this in mind as the noonday heat increases and the houses warm up in May. A little care now will save you much worry in mid-summer. The setting hens with the broods should be kept free from lice by giving them an ocassional dusting with a good lice powder. Red mites should be watched for and on the first appearance given vigorous treatment. Carbolized whitewash discourages their multiplication. Hot water will kill them. A strong mixture of one of the tar disinfectants with water will also kill each one it comes in contact with. The hard thing is to get at the mites that retreat into the cracks of the walls, or under the shingles of the house. Built-in nests are especially hard places to free from mites. The routine painting of house, roosts and fixtures with one of the liquid louse killers on the market will do much to prevent the coming of mites. A colony of red mites in a brooder, or in a brood coop that contains a hen and flock of chicks is nearly sure death to the young chicks. Red mites suck the blood of the chicks so that the chicks are stunted, if, indeed, they are not killed.

The Large Gray Lice

Few people who look for lice on poultry go beyond the small mites with which they are familiar. The most destructive louse is the one that preys upon the head and neck of the fowls and chicks and which cannot be detected without examination, as such lice do not leave the bird and crawl about. When the birds are attacked by these parasites great damage is the result. The debility causes diarrhoea, with symptoms strongely resembling cholera. When the birds show by their actions that something is wrong, look along the side of the neck and on the head, close to the roots of the feathers, and the lice will be found. A mixture consisting of one gill of melted lard, one tablespoonful of crude petroleum, and five drops of carbolic acid, well mixed, kills them instantly. Rub it among the feathers of the heads and necks and on the skin. Fill a sewing machine oil can with the mixture, and force it in among the feathers along the back. Put very little grease on the naked body under the wings, and use it very sparingly on young chickens.

Chicken Enemies

Look out now for hawks, foxes, skunks and other feathered and furred marauders that prey upon the tender young chickens. Don't trust the family cat too far either . Keep a sharp lookout. Provide hawk scares. We use cloth streamers from tall poles, and tin and bright glass dangling in the breeze from crossbars on top of poles in the chicken yards. A pair of guineas kept among the chickens will keep away many mauraders. A small steel trap made fast by a chain and set on the flat top of a high pole in the chicken yard will catch many a hawk. Try it.

The Laying Flock

While you are setting hens, running incubators and caring for little chicks you should not neglect the laying stock. Table eggs pay well in late spring and summer. While the prices are lower than in winter the number of eggs laid is larger, less food must be bought, and thus the profit side of satisfactory. The public, by this time, gets to using large numbers of eggs and do not stop buying until the high prices in the fall. Get all the eggs you can from the flock. Some hens are setting, others are broody, some are recovering from producing early chicks. While they will lay on almost any sort of ration they will do better on a balanced ration.

Cackles and Crows

In an exchange we see a report of what is said to be "carefully conducted experiments to determine whether the color of grain affected the color of the yolk of eggs." The report says that hens fed exclusively on yellow corn produce eggs with a deep yellow colored yolk. Those fed on white corn produce a very pale yellow in the yolk. While those fed on wheat and yellow corn had a good yellow color, but fed on wheat alone the color was light yellow.

The way to have eggs late in the year and through winter, is to hatch the chicks early. Early hatched chicks are usually the big money makers.

The early hatched cockerels will soon bring some cash to the poultryman. Watch for the time when they reach a weight of from three-fourths of a pound to one and one-half pounds each.

Keep the pullets growing through the spring and through the summer, so that they are well matured in the Fall; otherwise, they will be late about laying eggs.

It is estimated that the value of poultry and eggs produced in the United States runs to about $800,000,000 a year. Notwithstanding the immense production of eggs and poultry in this country, there are large exports from some foreign countries. We mention Mexico, Canada, China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

The average farm hen lays 50 eggs a year. Carefully culled and selected flocks will lay an average of 120 eggs a year. A few careful breeders have brought the egg record up to 200 to 240 eggs a year for each bird. The best way to improve the laying qualities of a flock of hens is by introducing a rooster from a flock of heavy layers. If you can get a rooster hatched from an egg that was laid by a hen with a 200 egg record a year, you are bound to see a great improvement in any flock where the bird is introduced.

The time has come now to get rid of the roosters in the interest of better-keeping eggs for market through the summer.

We have before us a copy of the April 1915 "The Southwest Trail" published by the Rock Island Railroad, Chicago, Ill. It contains a great fund of valuable information and illustration about poultry raising. Our readers should send for a copy of it.



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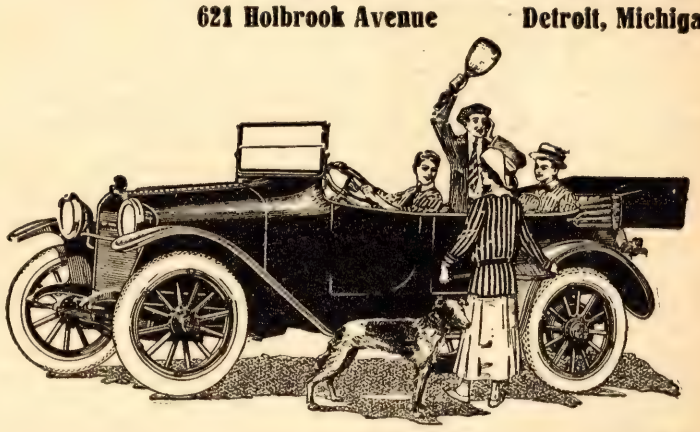
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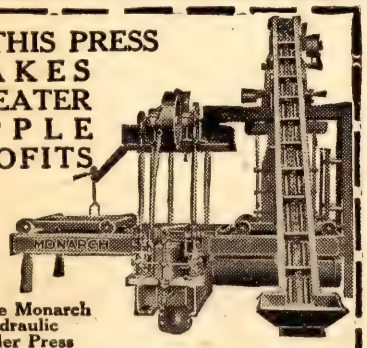
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The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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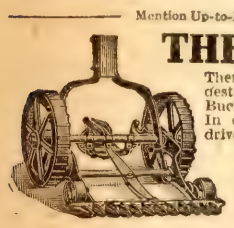
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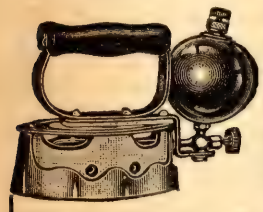
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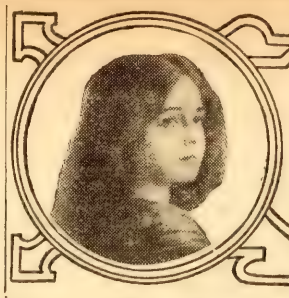
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



In Thankful Content

The world, they say, is getting old and weary as can be;
But write me down as saying it's good enough for me!
It's good enough with all its grief, its pleasure and its pain;
And there's a ray of sunshine for every drop of rain.

They stumble in the lonesome dark, they cry for light to see;
But write me down as saying it's light enough for me!
It's light enough to lead us on from where we faint and fall,
And the hilltop nearest heaven wears the brightest crown of all!

They talk about the fading hopes that mock the years to be;
But write me down as saying there's hope enough for me!
Over the old world's wailing the sweeter music swells;
In the stormiest night I listen and hear the bells—the bells.

This world of God's is brighter than we ever dream or know;
Its burdens are growing lighter—and its Love that makes them so!
And I am thankful I am living where Love's blessedness I see,
'Neath a heaven that's forgiving, where the bells ring "Home" to me.
—Frank L. Stanton.

Give Baby a Chance

AN EMINENT physician makes the assertion that ninety-nine babies out of every hundred suffer unnecessarily for lack of intelligent "hardening", and we believe he is about right.

Mother-love tends to too much coddling and protection from the cold; but a baby ought to live half the daytime at least on the front or back porch, even in cold weather, its little body being kept warm by hot-water bottles judiciously arranged about it in its carriage or crib. Out-door sleep is health-giving no less than out-door play; and in addition to this the baby at night should sleep in a room in which there is plenty of pure, fresh cold air.

Scientists and physicians the world over are now laying great stress also on the importance of pure, nourishing food for the little ones, since the health of the future generation depends largely on fresh air and wholesome, nourishing food in the early years of life.

Take care not to over-feed or under-feed the baby. If it is necessary to use milk other than that supplied by the mother, see to it that it is sterilized and of the purest and best quality. The very best is none too good for baby.

At seven or eight months, but not before, it may be given a little orange or beef juice. At a year old thoroughly cooked rice or other nourishing cereals may be given in small quantities, and to this may be added a bit of baked apple and a small portion of coddled egg.

Beware of feeding baby at the table for if this is done, sooner or later it will be given something that will cause it suffering.

Paper Helps

THE USES of paper are becoming more varied each year. We now have kitchen paper-toweling coming in rolls that serve many useful purposes. It is cheap, may be used for drying the hands; for lining lunch boxes, wrapping around vegetables and fruit which are put in the refrigerator to chill, drying vegetables and fruit that have been washed and for a dozen other uses in the kitchen.

Paper dishcloths are on the market. They are also cheap and sanitary and after using a few times may be burned without one's feeling that it is an extravagance to use them.

Fried food should be placed to drain on nice, clean, unused brown paper while candies and other confections should be put on waxed paper, which is also for putting under cakes and cookies when taken out of the tins, and is fine for wrapping around the various articles in the lunch box. Paper napkins at ten cents a hundred are almost indispensable for the lunch box or camp-fire supper, and may even be used by the children at the table.

Simplify the Diet

IN BUT a comparatively short time we will be having plenty of early spring vegetables. In many places they are already plentiful, and this gives the housekeeper an opportunity to simplify the diet of the family.

The system craves the crisp, fresh foods that are brought by the incoming of spring, and protests against the heavy, rich greasy foods of the winter. Toast, muffins and waffles together with eggs are all right for breakfast There should always be fruit of some kind on the breakfast table—fresh, if it can be procured, or home-canned and dried fruit if fresh is not available.

Fish should be used for dinner at this time of the year and one or two fresh vegetables. Salads are healthful, and can be made of a wide variety of articles. Just now a dandelion salad is not only enjoyed, but is also exceedingly good for the system. Cress is excellent, also.

For desserts, substitute fresh fruits, custards and ices for pies and rich puddings. Use less tea and coffee than during the winter months.

A Word About Shoes

Many of the dress shoes nowadays have some suede in their makeup, and as suede is easily soiled it is well to know that fine emery cloth will do the cleaning in a most satisfactory way. It rubs off the dirt and leaves the suede smooth and clean.



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What is Now the Fashion

The March of Fashion

At the opening of the present season we had so many novelties brought to our attention, almost forced upon us, that fancy ran wild for a time and all sorts of freak ideas prevailed. This has now changed and only the best of the novelties remain with us.

Many of these are in skirts, which show the circular cut, the circular gore and the pleated effects. It is foretold that the pleated designs will be the stayers, but it is always impossible to prophesy with any hope of permanence in the desire.

The box pleat is the most stylish just now and the side pleat is also much used. Yokes of many shapes are seen and the general slimness of the hips is considered necessary in order to be strictly in the mode.



7206—GIRLS' DRESS. The ornamental feature of this frock is the fichu which forms a small collar in the back and crosses over in front, ending at the waistline. The bodice is otherwise plain, with long or short sleeves. The pattern 7206 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 12, and 14 years.

7189—BOYS' BLOUSE. This model is short, with a gathering tape at the waist and has a convertible collar to be worn either closed or open. The sleeves may be long or short, and the closing is in front. The pattern 7189 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7225—CHILDRENS' ROMPERS. For very little tads these rompers will be found ideal. They button along the inseam of the leg and the closing is in the back. The neck may have a collar or be cut out in square outline and the sleeves may be long or short. The pattern 7225 is cut in sizes 1, 2, and 3 years.

7224—LADIES' DRESS. This simple dress has a plain blouse with a tuck at each shoulder and only a small opening in the centre of the front. The open neck is finished with a wide flat collar. The two gore skirt is attached to a deep yoke, which is fitted by the side seams. The pattern 7224 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7193—LADIES' SKIRT. Serge, gabardine or voile can be used to make this skirt. The skirt has a four gored lower portion and closes at the left side. It may have either the raised or regulation waistline. The pattern 7193 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7209—LADIES' APRON. In this bungalow apron the back and the short raglan sleeves are in one piece, while the front of the waist is separate. The skirt sections are divided into a narrow-front gore which is plain at the top. The pattern 7209 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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The Boy's Chance

EVERY thoughtful father and mother is rejoiced because Judge Ben Lindsey's foes were defeated in their effort to have Denver's juvenile court abolished and Judge lindsey ousted from office.

The value of Lindsey's work for refractory boys can never be measured by words; and the keynote to his reform movement is found in one of his pertinent remarks that "the best time to handle a man is when he is a boy, for we are reasonably sure that if the boy is saved, we will have no trouble with the man."

Never before in the hisory of this country has there been such a chance as now for the boy or girl victim of wrong conditions, wrong education and wrong environment; and in various parts of the country, good men like Judge Lindsey are helping them to take advantage of the opportunities that lead to good citizenship. The eagerness with which the boys respond justified the experiment.

Perhaps if the parents should watch with greater care, greater leniency and greater love the home boy whose natural tendency seems to be downward there would be less need of the juvenile court.

There are boys and girls in this world of ours. Some of them are easy to lead and guide while others have such perverse natures that it seems as though they were scarcely worth saving; but some of our best citizens have come from material that in early years appeared absolutely worthless. These are the ones who have had a "big brother" to help them into a right life, such as the Denver boys have in Judge Lindsey; and those in the home should constitute the "big brother" whenever possible.

For the Woman Past Forty

HARD as it may be, better discard the colors you have so long worn and adopt those that are more in harmony with your age.

If you have a decided preference for pink, substitute a soft shade of old rose; if baby blue has been your color, try the darker shades of Copenhagen; if corn-color has been most becoming, change for old gold. If greens, reds, and browns are to be worn, select the shades that soften the face and give color.

Be careful in your selection of a hat and be sure to brighten it with flowers of subdued shades. Do not wear black unless you have to.

If fleshy do not adopt the short-waisted blouse, and if the shoulders have formed the habit of drooping either from hard work or from holding the babies, use soft folds of chiffon, to give added height to the shoulders.

Unless the neck is white and plump do not wear a low-cut or open collar unless you wear a net vestel, and let no dressmaker persuade you to wear a short skirt unless you are going on a hiking expedition.

Spare Moments and Success

The way to do a thing is to go and do it. If there is a particularly disagreeable task before you, begin with that, and so save yourself several hours of dread, aside from having it done the sooner. The men who have succeeded in life have been able to turn the spare moment, which most of us frivol away, into productive work of thought.

Even in one's hours of relaxation one often meets with an idea, in reading or conversation, which would be valuable if stored away. Instead it is often forgotten. Make note of it in your mind at the time, put it on paper at the first opportunity.—SWETT.



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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything.

JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies.

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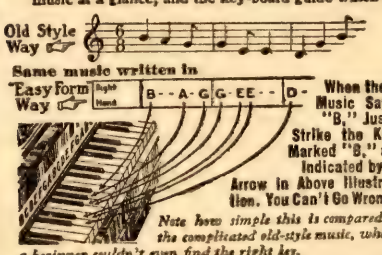
In this hurrying, busy twentieth century, people cannot afford to take several hours a day for several years in learning to play. They demand something easier, a shorter, simpler way—and this "Easy Form" Music Method is the result. Any person of ordinary intelligence can now sit right down and play, without any lessons, practice or special training. Just read the simple directions, turn to the selection you most fancy in the big volume of music, and **PLAY** it.

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I found your "Easy Form" just as you said. I think it is great and much **easier than I thought.** I do not doubt a firm when they will send their goods before they get their money.
E. R. BARNES, R. F. D. 2, San Marcos, Tex.

"Easy Form" In District School

I like the book and system very much. My little granddaughter, age 10 years old, plays for our district school. From the same book.
MRS. M. E. WADE, R. 2, Box 46, Bolcourt, Kan.

Learned 100 Pieces in One Week

I have had "Easy Form" **one week and can play any piece in the book, correctly.** I am very much pleased with it.
ELEANOR EVERETT, Box 612, LaGrange, N. C.

Better Than Seven Years of Lessons

Have had "Easy Form" four weeks and was out of town one week. I practice about fifteen minutes daily, and can play several pieces as good as my sister-in-law, who has taken lessons seven years.
MRS. ARTHUR I. VAN KLEEK,
1620 4th Ave., N., Mason City, Iowa.

75 Years Old—Learned in Three Hours

If I could not use the "Easy Form" method I would be ashamed to say so. It is very simple and easy to understand, I learned it in three hours. I am 75 years old, and never tried to play on the piano or organ, and did not know where middle C was until I got your easy method. Yes, anyone can learn to play by it.
REV. G. D. KING, Pastor, Christian Church, Porterville, Cal.

Send No Money We don't want your money until you have given "Easy Form" a trial and concluded that you **want** to buy it. Keep the system for seven days, test it, see how easily it is to play. Then if you can bear to part with it, return it in seven days and owe us nothing. If you want to keep it (as you will) it will only be necessary to send us $1.50 at once. The balance may be paid in small monthly payments until the total price of $6.50 is paid. Remember, **you** are the judge. If you don't **want** to buy the "Easy Form" system after using it for seven days, you will not be at even a penny's expense. But don't delay. Send the coupon now—**today**—while this remarkable offer remains open.

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Easy Method Music Co.,
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Please send me the "Easy Form" Music Method complete, with 100 pieces of music, by mail postpaid, for a seven-day FREE TRIAL. If I am satisfied and want to keep the system, I agree to send you $1.50 at the end of the trial period and $1.00 per month thereafter, until a total of $6.50 is paid. If not satisfied, I will return the system to you, and I am to be at no expense whatever for the trial.

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CORN ENSILAGE	**Per bu.**
SOUTHHERN WHITE FODDER	$1.50
RED COB FODDER	1.75
COW PEAS	**Per bu.**
WHIPPOORWILL	$2.75
CLAY	2.65
RED	2.65
SELECT SEED POTATOES	**Per bu.**
EARLY SIX WEEKS	$1.20
EARLY OHIO	1.20
EARLY ROSE	1.20
COBBLER	1.20
GREEN MOUNTAIN LATE	1.00
MISCELLANEOUS	**Per bu.**
GERMAN MILLET	$1.75
ORANGE CANE	1.25

SUDAN GRASS .....25c per lb.
SPELTZ....25 lbs. $1.00, 50 lbs. $1.75, 100 lbs. $3.00
RAPE, Dwf. Essex.....15c per lb.
TURNIP, PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAF....40c per lb.
TURNIP, PURPLE TOP, WHITE GLOBE..40c per lb.
SOJA BEANS, MIKADO.....$2.75 per bushel
For Speltz, Soja Bean and Rape, Bags free.

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Opposite State House - 227 West Washington St.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of one pound of beautiful Gladiolus bulbs, from 20 to 30 bulbs; or one pound of choice Canna roots, will make from 20 to 30 plants. Two subscribers will entitle the sender to both premiums. In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET *so we can distinguish these orders from others. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

THE flowers are here now in all the wide region where our writers live. In some of those regions the early ones have given up their beauty, and in others they are bowing their acknowledgement of the hearty welcome that is accorded them. But in all those regions the season's crops are under way. What is to be the result? In some places there will be abundant yields; in others, in spite of the patient and faithful toil, unfavorable seasons will shorten production. What of the price? Is that dependent upon the seasons too? In the present way of marketing it is not. Greed controls it, and makes it low for the farmer and high for the user. This ought not to be so, and the farmers can prevent it if they will. We want our young folks to help us in our fight for this season's marketing.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 21 years of age, and would like to become a Cadet. I live with my parents on a 640-acre farm. I have lived on a farm all my life, and I like farm life, and I can farm pretty well now. Our chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn and potatoes. There is very little fruit raised out here. Father takes UP-TO-DATE, and I think it is a very good paper. It has lots of things in it that are helpful to every farmer. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I would like to hear from the girls and boys, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Clarence Hougen, Sextorp, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a jolly country girl and live in Minnesota on a farm of 560 acres. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I like it very much; and I would like to become a Cadet. I am nearly 14, and have 5 brothers and 4 sisters. We have lived in Minnesota 3 years, and like the State fine. I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will answed all I receive.—Susanna Hudson, St. James, Minn. R 6.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kansas girl, 16 years old, and live in the country 6 miles from town. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. My father owns a farm of about 400 acres, and we have an automobile. I run it and think there is nothing like auto riding. I have 4 sisters and 3 brothers, but are all married and live away from home. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Nettie Ferguson, Courtland, Ks.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kentucky girl of 15 years, and live with my father and mother on a 60-acre farm. I have 5 brothers, but no sisters and I am the oldest child. I have gone to school 8 months and have not missed a day. I live in Green county, about two miles from Greensburg, and half a mile from Green river. I have been reading the Cadet letters for a long time, and like them fine. I like to read letters from other parts of the world; and I wish you would write me all about your State, as my father and mother are talking of moving to a new State, possibly to Idaho. I would like to hear from all the Cadets.—Isabell Cook, Greensburg, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a South Dakota girl of 16, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and we all like the paper fine. I live on a 320-acre ranch, 7 miles north of Highmore. We have a productive soil, and can grow almost all farm crops, such as corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and all kinds of garden truck; but as we have an unlimited free range, we don't farm much, but we have lots of cattle and horses. I love to jump on my pony and watch the cattle, and drive up the milch cows in the evening from the prairie. We have it quite warm during the summer months and considerable snow in the winter time. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all. I would also like to exchange photos.—Edna Hobert, Highmore, S. Dak.

DEAR CADETS—I live at Cedar Grove on a farm of about 300 acres. My brother has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about a year. This is a hilly country, but we raise all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruit. We have a Ford automobile. I cannot run it, but my brother can. I have not missed any days of schools this winter, and I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I have lived on a farm all my life. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Pansy Oldfield, South Bloomingville, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—Will you let a Kansas boy join you? I am 17 years old, and live on a farm of 700 acres in the central part of the state. There was a fine crop raised here last year, principally corn, Kaffir and feteretta. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we all like it very much. I think every successful farmer should take it for it tells so many important things that every one should know. I would like to correspond with all the Cadets, and will send my photograph to the first that writes. —Thomas Wright, Council Grove, Kans.

DEAR CADETS—I am a 17-year-old girl from Tennessee, and live on a large farm with my father, three brothers and an aunt. My mother died Dec. 9, 1914. Our farm is 10 miles from Pulaski, a town of 4,600 people. Our home is situated in a little valley, and is surrounded by grand old forest trees and lovely mountains. At Pulaski there is a large monument erected in honor of Sam Davis, one of the South's greatest heroes. His name is dear to all the southern boys and girls. Hoping to hear from all the Cadets.—Irene Bowden, Pulaski, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I am not a farmer at present, but a telegraph operator and agent of the Southern Railroad Company; but I was born and raised on a farm in Cherokee county, Ala., where my father and younger brother are now farmers. Father owns 600 acres of land, and also a cotton gin plant at Round Mountain, Ala. They both take great interest in farming, and made an abundant crop of cotton and corn last year. I will appreciate a letter from any girl or boy, and will answer all I receive.—S. Gilbert, Sterling, Coosa, Ga.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Buckeye boy of 19 years, and live with my parents and two brothers on a farm of 57 acres. I am glad when UP-TO-DATE comes, for I love to read the letters from other States. I have been a subscriber for the paper about 4 years, and think it is good in all it says. We had lots of ice and snow here this winter, but it is warmer now. I will answer all cards or letters from the boys and girls.—Charles A. Chapman, Kyle, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I always read it with interest. No matter what I am reading when the paper comes I always lay it down for UP-TO-DATE. We live on a 20-acre farm just at the edge of town. Over half of our ground is in strawberries, our surest crop here. Besides the berries, we raise corn, potatoes and all other kinds of truck. Judsonia is the largest strawberry shipping center in the South. Our average shipments per year is about 300 cars. I would be much pleased to answer any letter I receive from the Cadets.—Carl Van Wye, Judsonia, Ark.

Our Boys and Girls

A Piece of Land

How many of our boys and girls have asked father for the use of a plot of ground for their own on which they can raise corn, potatoes, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, or anything else that is marketable?

But remember that you are to depend wholly on yourselves for the work done on it. Girls can enter the prize contest for corn-growing, as well as boys. If they can inveigle father or brother to prepare the land for planting they can do the rest. They can also raise a good potato crop, if weather conditions are favorable, and find for it a ready market.

Tomatoes are easily grown and are always salable. The same with cabbage and other vegetables. Any of these will bring in a nice bit of money to use as one pleases.

There must be a good many hours' work put in the venture, but it is fascinating work, and one grows mentally and physically while doing it, and the joy in harvesting the crops and receiving good, hard money for it is great.

An Indian Legend

An Indian story that has been handed down and is still believed by many Indian tribes is this one about the transformation of leaves into birds:

Long years ago when the world was young the Great Spirit went about the earth making it beautiful. Wherever his feet touched the ground lovely trees and flowers sprang up. All Summer the trees wore their bright green dresses. The leaves were very happy and they sang their sweet songs to the breeze as it passed them.

One day the wind told them the time would soon come when they would fall from the trees and die. This made the leaves feel very bad, but they tried to be bright and do the best they could so as not to make the mother tree unhappy. But at last the time came and they let go of the twigs and branches and fluttered to the ground. They lay perfectly quiet, not able to move except as the wind would lift them.

The Great Spirit saw them and thought they were so lovely that he did not want to see them die, but live and be beautiful; so he gave to each bright leaf a pair of wings and power to fly. Then he called them his "birds." From the red and brown leaves of the oak came the robins, and yellow birds from the yellow willow leaves, and from the bright maple leaves he made the red birds, the brown leaves became wrens, sparrows, and other brown birds.

According to the legend this is why the birds love the trees and always go to them to build their nests and look for food and shade.

A Neighborhood Affair

MANY "grown-ups" amongst UP-TO-DATE readers will recognize some of their own youthful experiences in the following humorous sketch taken from an exchange; and we are not quite certain but what some of our boy and girl readers will say that, for them, times have not materially changed.

It used to be, and the fashion is by no means obsolete, that families went to church expecting either to go home with some of their neighbors to spend the remainder of the day, or else their neighbors would accompany them home. In either case the women folks got a big, hot dinner, and after all had eaten all they could, the big girls washed the dishes and the women discussed the neighborhood gossip, and told such secrets as they were sure they could not keep any longer without help.

The men sat in a cool, shady place and whittled and talked about the price of hogs and corn, and whether crops were as good as usual, and argued about the sermon, and whether the preacher was orthodox or not.

We children would start out with a nice, quiet game of "ring-around-the-rosy," or "drop-the handkerchief." As our shyness wore off, we played "black-man" and "darebase," and as the day moved on we climbed the fruit trees and got on top of the haystack, until finally some one fell and tore his clothes and got hurt. Then the mothers would call us in, and line us up for a general clean-up before starting home.

Our folks used to have a big wash-pan that would hold enough water to scald a small shoat. They would fill the pan, and two or three mothers would get around it. Your mother would place one hand on the top of your head, bend it over till your face was close to the water, and then, filling her other hand with water, without any warning she would douse it into your face, following it up with her hand, rubbing and scrubbing, in every conceivable direction, "visiting," laughing and talking, and paying no attention at all to how long she held her hand over your mouth and nose at the same time, nor just how you got your breath.

Suddenly she would douse another handful of water into your face, half of it going into your mouth, nose and lungs, and while you coughed, spluttered and strangled, she rubbed your features into a regular whirl, till, actually, sometimes you could not tell "which from t'other."

I remember one time, after I had been turned loose, I went around the corner of the house to get so that I could see straight, and there was my brother, laughing all to himself.

I said, "You may think it's funny, but I don't."

He said, "I got mad and bit mother's finger, but since I've got my face straightened out. I find I bit it with my eye."

Stepping Stones

"To think the best of people and not the worst, to say only kind and gracious words, to be brave and true and hopeful and undaunted, to rest on God's will as on a soft pillow, to keep the child heart to gray hairs, and to have the kingdom of heaven within you, are all parts of the duty, and belong to the birthright of good men and women. To despair of none, to refuse help to none, to give, to lend, to love, to live for others— these are the stepping-stones to real thankfulness."



HOME OF SUBSCRIBER FRANK HANSON, MOULTON, IA.

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

In a letter from subscriber Mr. David Risk of Butler, Mo., he said this:
Dear Editor:

"I have received my free seed distribution. It is a magnificient lot of seeds. It beats Uncle Sam's distribution all hollow. Many thanks. But I would have renewed my subscription without the seeds for I am in full accord with the paper. I wish the farmers here would all federate, as you recommend. There are so many farmers organizations here that none of them amount to much."

—o—

This is the great weakness of farmers—too many independent organizations. Sometime they will see the folly of it and they will get together in a federation for the one thing that is vital to all of them—marketing. We cannot see any other way to solve the problem completely. So this paper will continue to agitate the federation idea and work for a federation until it is accomplished.

—o—

But the marketing problems of this year cannot wait for the federations, which, under the best conditions, will take some time to bring about. So UTDF wants to promote a voluntary movement for the holding or control of crops that will be effective at once, if enough farmers can be enlisted in it. But regardless of how many enlist in it now, those who control their crops at the time when inordinate dumping has always prevailed will get their reward before the next crops are grown.

—o—

In our preceding issue we showed how much wheat would need to be controlled, more than has been controlled before. It is a very small fraction of what the actual demand needs and will take each day. On an average, if 500,000 farms out of about 3,000,000 that raise wheat, will hold 75 bushels of wheat that they heretofore threw on the market, there will be such a small visible supply of wheat over the whole year as to be a negligible quantity.

—o—

The highest visible supply from the great 1914 wheat crop was 85,000,000 bushels in December. Beginning with January the visible began to decrease. It is, at this writing 29,148,000 bushels and we predict it will be down to 12,000,000 bushels before it has a chance to grow from the new crop. Therefore, if the wheat growers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, eight of the heavy winter wheat producers, will market 73,000,000 bushels less between harvest and the end of the year than they threw on the market last year, the visible will not increase beyond 12,000,000 bushels, or whatever it may be at the beginning of the marketing season. Then farmers will be able to get their own price.

—o—

This would mean the control of 9,125,000 bushels, that last year was thrown on the market before it was needed, in each state. This controlled wheat can begin to go on the market in January at the farmers price, as the real demand began to take it last January, and when the year is around it will all have been called for and used from the farmers' storage as it has been from the speculators' storage.

—o—

The May estimate of this year's winter wheat crop is 693,000,000 bushels compared with 683,000,000 bushels in 1914. The yield this year may be more or less as the crop improves or deterioates between May 1, and improves or deteriorates between May 1, and raise about 400,000,000 bushels of the crop, so if they control the whole required amount, 73,000,000 bushels, it will be 18% of their crop or possibly 25% or one-fourth of what they normally market in that period. We mean the man who marketed 1,000 bushels by December, last year, should only market 750 bushels this year and hold the balance awhile.

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But there are other winter wheat growing states, and the spring wheat states, where we want to spread the sentiment to control. All of these will help. THE MATTER OF KNOWING WHEN TO CONTROL AND HOW MUCH TO CONTROL WILL WORK OUT AUTOMATICALLY. For instance, the time to control will be when the asking price will not be paid, and the quantity to control is just that part for which the price will not be paid. We will say that if those will control who are financially able to, it will leave the daily demand to those who must sell to raise money. As the daily consumption demand of our own country is 1,370,000 bushels, this will take care of all the financially-poor farmers. However, even these can control their wheat by storing and getting warehouse receipts and borrowing money on them.

—o—

THERE IS NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE ABOUT THIS PROGRAM. THERE IS NOTHING EVEN DIFFICULT. It may require more storage room, but in view of modern improvement, which were suggested by this very tendency to control the crops, cheap and safe storage bins, etc., are now obtainable on very short notice. Our advertisement columns will be a directory of where to obtain them. So important is this matter of storage that we propose to keep pounding on it until the utilities for storing surplus crops on the farms, or at the shipping point, are as common as are the machines of production. Surely the control of a crop is equally as important as its production. For if it cannot be sold at a profit when first ready it must be controlled or sold at a loss. Then what was the use of producing it?

—o—

This plan will work for wheat because it has been effective two times already, to our knowledge. Years ago Ignatius Donnelly, the editor of a Minneapolis paper, wrote an article calling on farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices. Other papers copied it and farmers all over the country read it. They believed in it, acted on the advice, held their wheat and the price rose from much under a dollar to considerable above a dollar. The other time the movement was engineered by UTDF. In 1903 we printed an article on the Equity of Dollar Wheat and gave figures to prove that wheat was worth $1.00 and would sell for it, on the basis of supply and demand. This article was widely copied and although the new crop was large, and was just coming on the market, and the visible supply was increasing rapidly, a change promptly came in the situation. The visible supply began to decrease and the price began to go up. The price was in the 70 cents when the campaign began and the next February the price reached $1.00 and held around and above the dollar mark for some years, notwithstanding the crops were the largest ever raised. Previous to February 1904 for five years wheat did not sell as high as $1.00 in Chicago.

—o—

And what we propose for wheat can be done for any crop. All that is required is to have a common price to ask and don't sell when it will not be paid. This means facilities to control, store the temporary surplus—elevators, granaries, warehouses, etc. It means borrowing money in some caes, and this brings to mind the Agricultural National Bank, proposed in May 1st issue of UTDF. This bank plan has met with universal favor, as far as we have heard, and we will have much more to say about it in the future. But your local bank will help you to money if the produce is properly stored.

—o—

The buyers of farm produce have in the past fixed the price and they got their cue from the speculating and gambling boards of trade and exchanges. Witness that the price of cotton went down $2.00 a bale on the report of the sinking of the Lusitania ship and wheat dropped five cents a bushel. The supply was not increased a bale or bushel, nor the demand decreased an iota because of that event. But the bear gamblers took advantage of it to depress the prices, which it temporarily did on every bale and bushel farmers were holding.

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THE TIME HAS COME FOR FARMERS TO DECIDE ON A PRICE AND ASK IT. THEN GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE ANY MORE THAN IT IS POSSIBLE TO GAMBLE IN AIR, WATER, OR GOLD DOLLARS, OR MANUFACTURED ARTICLES. AND BY KNOWING THE PRICE FARMERS CAN MAINTAIN STEADY PRICES EVEN BEFORE THEY HAVE THE CLOSE FEDERATION.

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In due season the producers of the various crops, who are subscribers to this paper, will have an opportunity to express themselves on prices and when agreed upon they will be published in every issue for the guidance of all who read UTDF.

—o—

To get the opinion of some other people on the possible prices of the new wheat we asked a number of large millers for their opinions of price. First, if the war ended by August or before, and second, if the war continued. We print a few replies and will print more in our next issue:

B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago, Ill., says:

—o—

"Our opinion is that new wheat will sell from $1.00 to $1.10 per bushel in the Chicago market if the war ends by or before August, and $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel if the war continues. We do not believe that wheat prices will be as low as they were prior to the beginning of the European war, for a number of years to come, even though the war should end by or before next August. The wheat stocks all over the world will be nearly exhausted before another crop will be available, and the decrease in the acreage of wheat planted in the countries where the war exists will be felt for at least two or three years. Then the amount of wheat destroyed and wasted, and the increased consumption in the countries where hostilities exist, will also make itself felt, therefore, our conclusion is that it will be at least two or three years before wheat will again sell as low as it sold for prior to August 1st, 1914."

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Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., writes: "Our opinion is if the war continues, no matter how large a wheat crop we produce, it will sell above $1.00 per bushel for the farmer. If the war should end by or before August, the farmer will do well if he gets 75c per bushel for his wheat at his station. These estimates are on the basis that we will produce better than eight hundred million bushels of wheat this year. In other words, our opinion is based entirely on present crop prospects. If the war continues through this year and we produce as much wheat as we did last year, we know of no reason why wheat should sell any higher than this year on an average."

—o—

A large miller of wheat in Indiana sends the following, but with the request that it be not pubilshed over his signature:

"It does not make any difference in our opinion whether the war ends tomorrow or in a year from now, every bushel of wheat that we can produce in this country this year will be wanted and at prices in our opinion above the dollar mark. If the war continues until the latter part of the year, farmers will receive in our opinion, not less than $1.25 per bushel for their wheat. The Russian supplies are not nearly so large as many think, their last year's crop having been smaller than ordinary crops, and at present the Southern ports of Russia hold very little wheat owing to the fact that transportation facilities have been so congested in moving the army and its supplies. Then again with the Dardanelles closed, the stocks have not accumulated at the Southern ports of Russia, because of no possibility of early shipment from there. The port of Arch Angel may move considerable wheat this summer as compared with other years, but the quantity that could be moved from there, were the forces turned loose, would not amount to anything compared with the necessities of the countries importing wheat. Argentine's surplus will be gone by the time our new wheat comes on the market and the result, in our opinion, will be that our crop will move pretty freely and at most excellent prices. The fact is, we are looking for high prices, should the war close by June 1st, for two years more as it is hardly to be supposed that we can raise three big crops in succession although we might do so. We cannot see anything but high prices for the present crop growing in our country."

—o—

Colby Milling Co., Dowagiac, Mich., puts wheat at 90 cents in event the war closes by or before August, and $1.25 for July wheat if the war continues.

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Richmond Roller Mills, Richmond, Ind., thinks the price will not be lower than $1.00 per bushel if the war ends by August or before, and as to the price if the war continues, they say it is "an unsolved problem."

—o—

We want each present reader of UTDF to rouse his community to appreciate the importance of this movement. Practically every community is dormant in this matter but we can arouse them with your help. There are thousands of local farmers' granges, unions, clearing houses and clubs that are not able to help their members much that would have new life infused into them if they would enlist in this campaign. WAKE THEM UP. Get them to read this paper and be factors in deciding prices to be asked for any crops they grow. Send their names on the blank below.

—o—

Also tell the publishers of other papers you read to help in this campaign and carry the minimum prices when decided upon. UTDF with its great circulation and the greater circulation it is constantly getting will be a great power. But if all the farm papers, or even a dozen of the widest-circulated ones would help, the trick could be turned in time for the first crop that matures.

—o—

Send the blank and 15 cents for each name and we will waken your community up to the importance of better marketing, and help it as it was never helped before. Send as many names as you can, as the more farmers of your community reading this paper, the better co-operators they will be and the better it will be for you and THEM and for the whole community. Send 20 or more subscribers at this special rate if you can. If you cannot send that many send 10 or even less, ONE new subscriber from each present subscriber will make the circulation of UTDF nearly half a million.



Here Is the Biggest Price Splitting Offer I Ever Made

My Big New 5% Profit Plan has enabled me to split prices lower than ever. Let me show you my new offer on

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with 142 pages and 200 illustrations. I'll send big Harness Book free also.

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The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
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$39.25

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN 

Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.
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FREE To ANY WOMAN, Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 3 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. R. TYRRELL WARD, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

BELOW IS THE BLANK TO USE, AND THE TERMS

Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER

3 months 15 cents or ten 3 month subscribers tor $1

Publishers:

I approve of the work UP-TO-DATE FARMING is doing. I believe if the millions of producers of the crops could have the same prices and the same advice about marketing that even though all would not ask them, and hold for them, enough would to make the farmers' price the market price. I will do what I can to give this plan a fair trial and send the following campaign subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. A condition of this order is that the paper be stopped when the time is up unless they renew.

Name	R. R. P. O.	State	Time	Amt.
1			3 mo.	15c
2			3 mo.	15c
3			3 mo.	15c
4			3 mo.	15c
5			3 mo.	15c
6			3 mo.	15c
7			3 mo.	10c
8			3 mo.	00c
9			3 mo.	00c
10			3 mo.	00c

More names will be at 10c each, send all you can for the good of the community. Each subscriber should help in this campaign regardless of what crops he raises to sell.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SAMPLE 54c



FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special," exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price, 54c postpaid; five for $2.40.

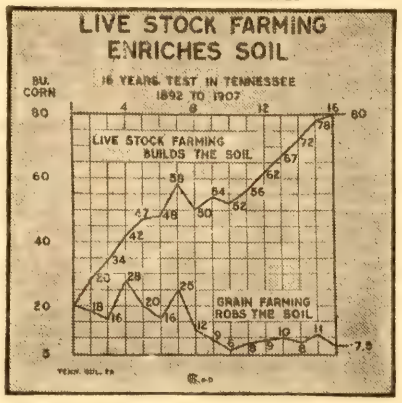
S. E. FERRY
Irvington, Indiana

The First State Bank of Taopi, Minn., published a little paper called, "The Taopi Banker". It is published in the interest of agriculture of that section. The first issue was devoted to seeds and the bank offered to go to the trouble and expense of sending to the State University any seeds brought by the farmers to have them tested. We make one quotation from the paper which is as follows: "Perhaps you ask yourself why we should take such an interest in farming and farm life. Our answer is, why shouldn't we? Without the banks of the country where would the farmers be? Without the farmers, where would be the banks be? We must all work together."

The Bank of Harrisonville, Mo., brought the moving picture, "Dawn of Plenty", to town and farmers were invited to see it free. The business men pricked up their ears. Now Harrisonville has "free movies" every week for the farmers and crowds wait for the doors to open. The last of the series of twelve entertainments was given when "Washington at Valley Forge" was presented to the biggest house yet seen, although the roads were bad and the weather unfavorable.

A manure spreader ordinarily is used very few days in a year, the balance of the time is it idle, consequently the investment is not earning dividends in actual work being done. If, however, roots, such as potatoes, mangels, sugar beets, turnips, etc., are grown on the farm, by a simple adjustment of the spreader, the operator can use it for hauling roots crops and unloading them without the slow way of unloading with a shovel. The way to do this is to first remove the cylinder from the end of the box and replace it with a suitable end-board. When the load is taken to the cellar, the end-board can be lifted out readily and the roots or potatoes rolled into a heap or into a trap-door, merely by pulling on the crank and turning by hand until the entire lot has been discharged. The manure spreader used in this way will be more convenient than the wagon.

The New York *Times*, referring to the demand for greater production and diversification of crops, says: "Nobody knows the agricultural quantities that this country can produce under the inducement of profit for doing it." With the encouragement of profitable prices steadily maintained year after year, the crops that would be produced, providing there was no regulation of production, would become almost incredible.



MORE and BETTER WHEAT
from the acre at less cost to grow.
—Two hundred to four hundred pounds of
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drilled in at seeding time will promote rapid root-growth, insure early maturity, heavy grain and more of it; reduced bushel cost; a good clover catch and a more profitable grain crop—

IT'S THE YEAR the world needs the grain.

Write for "More Money From Wheat."

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS Dept. 123

Chicago, Ill. Baltimore, Md. Nashville, Tenn. Greensboro, N. C.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

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SEND NO MONEY

When your hogs rub against fence posts, buildings, trees, etc., **look out for lice.** It's a pretty good sign these blood-sucking parasites are at work in your herd. If neglected they will multiply by the thousands—soon infest the whole herd—keep your animals thin—stunt their growth—sap their vitality and invite cholera and other contagious diseases on to your farm. Dips are helpful but expensive—often dangerous and always troublesome. Why not let your hogs rid themselves of lice, mange and other skin diseases in the **natural way.** Let them rub against a *Rowe New Idea Rubbing Post* 30 days at my risk. **I'll furnish the Posts and the Oil and pay the freight.** The trial won't cost you a cent. You simply watch results and pay if pleased.

Rowe's New Idea Rubbing Posts

are simpler, safer, more durable and more economical than any other—use any kind of oil, crude or medicated. **Have no valves,** nothing to get out of order, work in all kinds of weather the year round. Dirt can't clog them as it does valve and cylinder machines. Rain can't wash out oil. No oil wasted. Every drop is applied as needed **right on the itch** when the hog rubs. Pigs of all sizes and ages can rub on these posts and keep vermin-free and healthy. Three rubbing bars to each Post. One Post accommodates 30 hogs.

Save $2 to $12 on EACH Post at these Cut Prices—Pay if Pleased

1 Post $ 7.75 | 3 Posts $21.75
2 Posts 15.00 | 4 Posts 28.00
1 Gal. of Medicated Oil FREE with each Post. Freight charges paid.

Try Them 30 Days FREE—Pay if Pleased

Just write and tell me how many Posts you want to try 30 days at my risk. I'll furnish the Machines, Oil, everything and even **pay the freight** to prove my claims. Send no money. Order direct from this advertisement or if you prefer write for big illustrated folder today.

Alvin V. Rowe, Pres., ROWE MFG. CO., 822 Liberty St., GALESBURG, ILL.
Also Makers of famous Can't-Sag Gates (2)

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

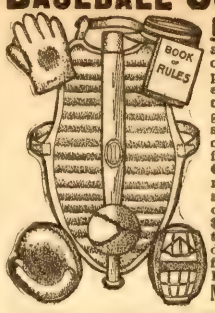
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Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

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BASEBALL OUTFIT GIVEN BOYS!



Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. **Will Not Cost One Cent.** Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.

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Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SOMETHING TO SELL?

If you have, see our offer to find a buyer in "The Market Place" on the market page.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

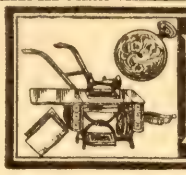
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Can You Solve This Puzzle? Try it and See.

Arrange the letters, shown in the circle, so as to form the name of a well known farm paper. Send in your answer, with your name and address, at once. You will then be entitled to be considered in the awarding of the $275.00 Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes which we will give away FREE. If your answer is correct we will also send you a Certificate good for 1,000 Free Votes toward the Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes in our great Motorcycle Contest, ending Aug. 31, 1915. In case of tie for any prize, each tying contestant will get a prize same as the one tied for. Whether you win the Motorcycle or not, if you take part in this contest you will receive a Valuable Prize and Cash Reward for Everything You Do. The first thing to do is to send in your name and address and puzzle solution. Address

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When writing to these advertisers please say, *"I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."*

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AGENTS

Young Man, would you accept a tailormade suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write BANNER TAILORING CO., Dept. 58, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

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Good Farm Lands in the Swigart Tract of Western Michigan in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties of the Southern Peninsula; largest selection of new Lands in the Clover and Fruit Belt, adapted to general farming, trucking, fruit growing, stock raising, dairying and poultry; $10 to $30 per acre; some of the best lying land $18 to $20; small down payment and seven years' time, good transportation by boat or rail; close to Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Rapids; write for 72-page illustrated book and map free. Excursions June 1st; round trip from Chicago only $8.30, rebated on your purchase. Arrange to join me on one of these excursions; write for full information. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Fine Virginia Farms for sale: 195 acres, three miles from Chase City on improved road, good buildings, rich chocolate land, lays almost level, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, and is an excellent stock farm, price, $8,000.00. 238 acres, on improved road, fine orchard, good buildings, and is also splendid grain, grass and stock farm; price, $5,500.00. Healthful locality and delightful climate. Write today for full particulars and descriptive catalogue. Jeffreys, Hester & Company, Chase City, Virginia.

60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce $25 to $100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Wanted Men to learn the barber trade; the world needs more barbers than any other tradesmen; we have originated a plan to teach it quickly, and earn some money while learning; tools included; board if desired; open to every one; write today for illustrated catalog. Moler Barber College, 349 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Wanted Men and women to qualify for Government positions. Several thousand appointments to be made next few months. Full information about openings, how to prepare, etc., free. Write immediately for booklet. G839. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

Will pay reliable man or woman $12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. R. Ward Company, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

Firemen Brakemen, all railroads; $120 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Railway Association, Dept. P-53, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving Picture Plays. $50 each. Correspondence course unnecessary. Details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati.

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Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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Chicks Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Best laying strains. Ship everywhere. Prices right. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery. Dept. 20, Tiffin, Ohio.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC.

Wanted We pay highest prices for seeds. Send samples and state quantity you have. We buy clover, timothy, blue grass, etc., etc. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

Tobacco Kentucky's best natural leaf, 4 lbs. for $1.00; medium, 5 lbs. for $1.00, postpaid. John Buchanan & Sons, Morganfield, Ky.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

ON May 8th Bradstreets says this of the state of trade over the country:

Improving. Enlarged demand at retail. Jobbing good. Trade equal to year ago. Collection better. Bank clearings at high record level. Weather favors grain crops. Another bumper wheat crop possible. Cotton needs rain in East and sunlight in Texas. Liberal wheat exports. Flour shipments heavy. War orders swelling again. Industries employing more men. Skilled help scarce in some lines. Stock market breaks badly on Lusitania News.

Moderate to good rains have fallen in the Central and Eastern States where droughts prevailed at the time of our last report, benefitting grain and grass crops. Also just at this writing, the excessive rains in the Southwestern cotton district have been succeeded by sunshine which was much needed and the Eastern cotton district has been blessed with much needed moisture. Thus crop conditions as far as the weather can affect them are much improved, but most of the country east of the Mississippi river still needs a soaking rain such as it has not had for many months. Farm work is well advanced, the fields generally are clean, and the conditions, generally are favorable for good crops this year. Since our last report there have been violent fluctuations in prices of farm commodities caused by the opportunities presented to the speculative classes because of the war, the destruction of the ship Lusitania and the uncertainty as to the policy of the country. On the day the ship was destroyed and the next day, wheat fell 5 cents, and other grains proportionately, while cotton lost about 40 points or $2.00 a bale. The loss on cotton was being regained on the Monday following when the market became panic stricken because of fear that the rulers of our country might consider the incident sufficient cause for war. We mention these things to show how the prices of the necessaries of life are made the football to be buffetted from pillar to post on every turn of the industrial or political wheel, without the remotest reference to supply and demand.

The government report as of May 1, appearing on May 7, gave the area of winter wheat sown at 41,263,000 acres an increase of 4,135,000. Of this 1,094,000 acres or 2.7 per cent has been abandoned, leaving 40,169,000 acres which is 4,161,000 acres more than was harvested last year. The condition suggested an average acre yield of 17.3 bushels per acre. If this condition is maintained till harvest the yield will be 693,000,000 bushels compared with 685,000,000 bushels the final estimate of 1914.

The average condition of rye was 89.8 compared with 93.4 last year and 90.6 the average for the past ten years. Of meadows (Hay) 89.8, compared with 90.9 last year and 88.6 for ten years. Spring plowing was placed at 78.3, compared with 70.9 a year before and 68.0 the average for ten years. This is an indication of the increased acreage put into Spring crops. Also the report says that 65.3 per cent of the Spring planting was done by May 1, compared with 56.4 per cent last year and a nine-year average of 54.8. The same report said that 12.1 per cent (8,468,000 tons) of hay was still on farms compared with 12.2 per cent (7,832,000 tons) a year before and 11.9 per cent (7,969,000 tons) the five-year average.

The wheat visible shows another heavy decrease. By the time the new crop will be available the visible supply will be down to a very low ebb. Corn also shows a large decrease, but oats gained nearly 3,000,000 bushels according to our report. (The comparison on oats is not fair because we did not have the U. S. and Canada figures separate. Oats actually shows a decrease, this country considered alone.)

Notwithstanding the big decrease in visible supplies all markets on all grains have declined in prices. These declines were influenced by the war conditions, as they were momentarily supposed to affect this country and to the increased acreage planted and good crop prospects. Whether speculators can hold the prices for the 1914 crops down until the new crops are available, in view of the small supples, is the question. Some interesting letters are printed on page 13 of this number, where millers favored us with their opinion of the price for new wheat. That the present and future situations suggest $1.00 or more for wheat, on the basis of the war ending soon and $1.25 to $1.50 if the war continues, there is no question. But we fear the price will be lower for the early marketed grain unless the farmers refuse to sell freely. Old potatoes are 5 cents higher with not much change in new potatoes. Reports reach us, from trustworthy persons, of potatoes being bought in Michigan for shipment to California. If this is true it emphasizes the viciousness of our marketing system, as many Northwestern potatoes were sent East, to compete with our own stocks, earlier in the season. Potato growers need a central directing head. Beans are practically unchanged; hay 50c. a ton lower; broom corn unchanged.

Read the market reports for the balance of the story.

Advice

WHEAT—Market it gradually. CORN—market it gradually. OATS—Market gradually. POTATOES—With a seeming scarcity being felt in the markets it would appear that advice to market gradually and have some for a little later is not bad advice. BEANS and HAY—Market gradually.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's report, on May 1, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	May 1, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	29,148,000	—7,959,000	—5,325,000	—16,427,000	.....
CORN	*23,001,000	—5,612,000	—5,447,000	X *11,150,000	.....
OATS	*31,887,000	X2,970,000	—4,870,000	X 6,204,000	.....
BARLEY	.....	.....	—2,075,000	.....	.....

*U. S. and Canada total.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 17,501,000 bushels. This is 6,963,000 bushels less than two weeks before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, May 8th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	May 8, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	$1.53½@1.56	$1.62½@1.63	95½c@96 c
St. Louis	1.51 @1.52½	1.57¾@1.58½	94 @96¼
Kan. City	1.48 @1.49	1.57	87½ @88½
Cincinnati	1.55 @1.56	1.59 @1.60	99 @99½
New York			

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.57. No. 1 Northern, $1.53½@1.56½. Two weeks before, $1.65¼ and $1.63¾@1.65¾ respectively. A year before, 94¼c and 91¼@93¼c respectively.

CORN, NO. 2

	May 8, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	.....76 c@76¼c	79½c@79¾c	67½c@68 c
St. Louis	.....76½ @77	79½ @	72½ @73
Kansas City	...75	77½	73
Cincinnati	. ..79 @79½	81	74 @74½
New York			

OATS, NO. 2 WHITE

	May 8, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	.....53¾c@53¾c	57 c@57½c	38½c@39 c
St. Louis	.....	58	40½
Kansas City	..52 @52½	55½ @56	40 @40½
Cincinnati	....56 @56½	59 @59½	41 @42
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on May 8th, 1915, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.53½; July, $1.26⅝; Sept. $1.19⅞. Two weeks before, $1.64½, $1.39⅞, and $1.28¾ respectively.

CORN—May, 74¾c; July, 76⅜c; Sept. 77⅝c. Two weeks before, 78⅝c, 81⅝c and 82c respectively.

OATS—May, 53⅜; July, 52½c; Sept. 45¾c. Two weeks before, 57⅝c, 56½c and 49⅜c respectively.

Cotton

New York, May 8, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9.70c. Two weeks before, 10.60c. A year before, 13c.

Cotton Futures

New York, May 8, 1915.—The highest and the close of the future cotton market on this date and two weeks before were as follows:

	May 8 High	May 8 Close	April 24 High	April 24 Close
January	$10.10	$10.09	$11.01	$10.99
March	10.32	10.32	11.15	11.14
May	9.27	9.23	10.30	10.23
July	9.52	9.46	10.57	10.50
August	9.55	9.58		10.62
September	9.72	9.72		10.69
October	9.88	9.85	10.86	10.81
December	10.09	10.07	11.02	10.98

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, May 8, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year
Monday	37	42	20
Tuesday	33	27	62
Wednesday	15	20	40
Thursday	23	25	32
Friday	20	30	38
Saturday	27	20	40
Total, 6 days	155	154	232

Market had a firm tone and prices averaged 2@3c higher. Receipts were moderate, 27 cars, and there was a good demand, especially for nice, sound, clean stock. Receipts this week aggregated 155 cars and were 77 cars short of arrivals for the same week last year.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car at 41c, 2 cars at 42c, 2 cars at 43c, 3 cars at 45c.

	May 8	Two weeks before	A year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white and rurals	.....40c@45c	35c@40c	65c@73c
Minnesota, white and russets	.....40 @45	35 @40	
Michigan white	.....40 @44	35 @40	65 @70

Occasional cars fancy, shade over.

NEW POTATOES—Were quiet to-day. Not many in barrels offered. Nice barrel stock rules firm, a shade better. There are few offerings of hampers. A good deal of this stock is very small. Hampers have been meeting with only a tame demand, selling usually only a few at a time.

	May 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Florida, Rose, No. 1	$5.40@$5 50	$5.50	$6.00
No. 2	4.40@ 4.50	4.50	5.00
Virginia, white, second crop	1.25@ 1.50		
Hampers, Florida, red No. 1	1.75@ 1.90	2.50	
No. 2	.90@ 1.00	2.00	
White, No. 1	1.25@ 1.65		1.25@ 1.50
No. 2	.80@ 1.00		.75@ 1.00
Small hampers, red, No. 1	1.40@ 1.50		1.25@ 1.50
No. 2	.75@ .90		.75@ 1.00
Very small down to	.50		
White, No. 1	1.25@ 1.40		
No. 2	.75@ .90		

BEANS—There has been little in the way of news lately. All through the week business has been reported as quiet in Pea Beans, the only kind of which there is any stock to speak of. Prices have remained undisturbed.

	May 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans, per bu.			
Handpicked, choice	$3.10@3.25	$3.10@3.25	$2.25@2.30
Common	2.90@3.00	2.90@3.00	2.00@2.15
If poor lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.65	3.25@3.65	3.25@3.35
Brown Swedish, long			
depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00@2.20
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.25@2.40

HAY—Receipts, 1,126 tons. Offerings only fair and demand good. Market firm.

	May 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	$18.00@19.00	$18.50@19.50	$18.50@19.00
No. 1 Timothy	16.50@17.50	17.50@18.00	16.50@17.50
No. 2 Timothy	15.50@16.00	16.00@16.50	14.50@15.50
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	11.00@16.00	11.00@16.00	13.00@16.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00

STRAW—

	May 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	$10.00@10.50	$8.00@ 9.00	$8.00@ 8.50
Oat Straw	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.50
Wheat Straw	7.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—Steady, and trade in small lots is about as usual. Car lots inactive.

Per ton.			
Illinois corn	$100@120	$100@120	$120@160
Western	80@110	80@110	100@150

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases	Last week. Cases	Last year. Cases
Monday	41,937	32,969	25,379
Tuesday	39,819	51,198	29,883
Wednesday	36,798	33,971	33,747
Thursday	23,785	34,226	24,205
Friday	33,316	34,686	24,291
Saturday	26,500	42,766	21,727
Total	202,155	229,816	159,232
Receipts April 1, 1915, to May 8, 1915			900,393 cases
Receipts April 1, 1914, to May 8, 1914			923,879 cases
Receipts April 1, 1913, to May 10, 1913			1,004,710 cases

The feeling is firm at the current quotations, which are ¾c higher than yesterday for the best stock.

Fresh firsts	18 c@18¾c	19 c@19¼c	18½c@18¾c
Ordinary firsts	16½ @17¾	18 @18¾	17½ @18
Miscellaneous, cases returned	16½ @18	17½ @18¾	17 @18¼
Checks, fresh, dry	10½ @11	15½ @16	16½
Checks, poor quality and packing	08 @10		
Dirties, fresh current receipts	14 @14½	16½ @17	17 @17½
Duck eggs	17	19 @20	

Storage packed "Firsts" quotably about 19¼@19½c and storage-packed Extras quotably about 19½@20c. The offerings were fair and demand was fair. Feeling firmer.

APPLES—Late cool weather has been favorable to this market. There remains a steady market for choice, sound Apples. Where the color is good and the Fruit hard holders are steady. The sales are in a small way, or of small lots usually. In the aggregate the volume of sales is fair. Apples that will not do for good trade because of off color or inclination to be soft are slow. Peddlers are not anxious to purchase because there are different lines now on the market to select from.

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.29
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.08	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.16
1912	.94	.95	.93	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.98	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14	
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.88	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.52								
	1.52	1.66	1.61	1.65								

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	68	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	69	67	53	72								
	73	77	60	80								

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	49	54	70	56								
	58	60	75	59								



This department is to bring sellers and buyers together. The list of market representatives was published in April 1, number and will be printed in each first of month issue. Subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming having any farm crops to sell, or wanting to buy any are requested to send particulars so they can be published. See preceeding issue for full terms.

IF YOU HAVE NOT PLANTED ALL OF YOUR CORN GROUND CONSIDER THIS

We have about 300 bushels of choice Farmers Interest White Dent seed corn that we want to close out for planting before the season is over. Therefore this Special offer. Our price for this grade of seed corn has been $3.00 a bushel. It has been advertised and described in this paper, so we will not say more than to remind the readers of UTDF that it is the best-bred variety of corn in the country and our stock is from prize winning strains and grown by prize winners. We make this special offer to close it out for planting as corn so carefully selected should not go on the regular market. Shipment made on same day your order is received.

Special offer while supply lasts $2.00 a bushel for what you want.

O. K. SEED STORE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Earn These Premiums Easy

We Give You Your Choice of These Fine Premiums

For Selling a few of our 7-Bar Boxes of Assorted Toilet Soaps

We want every one to take advantage of this offer because it is big value and is so very easy to do. You can easily sell 25 to 30 of these big special boxes of assorted soap, shown below. It is a regular 70 cent value, yet it sells for only 50 cents. To sell enough to earn a fine premium will take you only an hour or so. Pick out the premium you want and send us the coupon properly filled in with amount, name, number of article, etc. This big box of assorted soap is many times the size of the picture. It contains 7 bars of our very best Toilet Soaps; Diamond Glycerine, Wild Rose, Fragrant Bouquet, Palm Coco, Carnation, Lavender Complexion and Pumice. All full size, highest quality. Any one can sell Crofts & Reed's fine soap. Boys and girls can easily earn a premium by selling after school. Friends and neighbors will be glad to buy because it is such good value.



Remember you need sell only 30 boxes to earn Rocker No. 90228 or Lawn Swing No. 80109—, or our 48-piece Dinner Set No. 160132. Sell only 25 boxes and secure our fine Porch Swing No. 80116. Boys can easily earn the dandy Farm Wagon No. 3804 by selling only 30 boxes.

YOU SELL IT AT 50c A BOX



ROCKER No. 90228

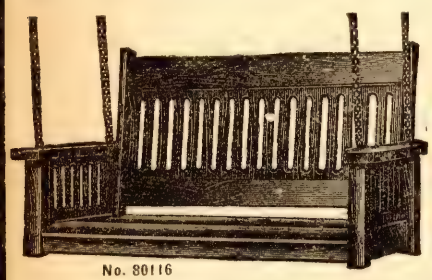
FOUR PASSENGER LAWN SWING No. 80109



No. 80109

Sell 30 Boxes of Soap Earn This Lawn Swing

This handsome swing is strongly constructed throughout; frame is firmly bolted together. Frame nicely painted in red, chairs and hangers finished in weathered oak. Swing has ample room for four people. Seats measure 35 inches wide, 14 inches deep, back of seat 33 inches high. If desired foot board can be raised level with seat, making a hammock or bed. This swing will be found mighty comfortable and be appreciated by the entire family on hot summer afternoons and evenings.



No. 80116

Sell Only 25 Boxes of Soap—Earn This Fine Porch Swing

Porch Swing No. 80116—Made of solid oak, finished in a rich shade of early English. Very comfortable back and seat. Inside measurements of seat, 44x19 inches; height of back from seat, 23 inches. Solidly bolter together and will stand rough wear. Complete with ceiling-hooks and enough chain to hang from 11-foot ceiling. Shipped K. D.

No Money Needed

We Ship Soap and Premium on Credit Giving You 30 Days To Pay

We will send you the soap and premium you pick out, all on 30 days' credit. Don't send any money with your order unless you prefer to do so. Just fill out the coupon writing your name and address carefully and giving us as two references the name of your pastor, doctor, banker or freight agent. We will at once send you your premium and the soap you are to sell. You can pay us when the soap is sold. We allow 30 days in which to dispose of soap. It should take only a day or so.

Remember, you cannot possibly lose, and you run no risk, because we agree to take everything back at our expense if you are not perfectly satisfied with everything. Think of getting a fine premium on these terms. No deposit, no cash in advance, nothing to do but sell 25 to 30 quick-selling novelty boxes of soap that everybody wants the minute they see it. We wish you could see these fine premiums—we know you would be delighted with them.

Sell Only 30 Boxes of Soap Earn This Fine Oak Rocker

Frame of this beautiful Rocker is made entirely of selected Oak, beautifully grained and finished in Golden Oak; arms and front posts are 5 inches wide; 8 square spindles under each arm ¾ of an inch square; back is 27 inches high from seat; very prettily tufted and carved; wide roomy seat measures 21x20 inches; very best spring construction; upholstered in best quality black imitation leather.



No. 160132

Sell 30 Boxes of Soap—Earn This 48-Piece Dinner Set

48-Piece Dinner Set, No. 160132—Given for selling 30 boxes of 7-Bar Toilet Soap. Decoration is a pretty old rose pattern, green foliage harmonized with the pink coloring in the roses, outer edge of each dish traced with bright gold line; set consists of six 9-inch Dinner Plates, six 7½-inch Soup Plates, six 7½-inch Pie or Bread and Butter Plates, six Cups and six Saucers, six 5-inch Sauce Dishes, six individual Butters, one deep 7½-inch Open Vegetable or Salad Dish, one 8-inch Covered Vegetable Dish, one 11-inch Platter, one Creamer and 1 open Sugar Bowl. This set is sufficient to lay a table for six people.

Select the Premium You Want—Fill Out The Coupon—Mail Today—You Take No Risks

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. B 307 CHICAGO

Fill Out the Coupon

(Write in the number and name of premiums wanted, and the number of boxes of soap it takes to get the premium. Fill out all blanks carefully, including the amount of cash you are to return to us.)

Crofts & Reed Co., Dept. B 307, Chicago:

Please ship to my address....boxes of C. & R. Assorted Toilet Soaps and Premium No.....Name of Article.....I agree to sell the soap at 50c a box and send you $.....within 30 days.

Name .....Street or R. F. D.....

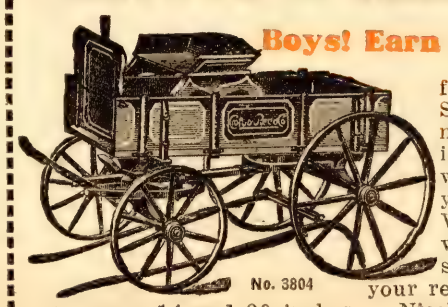
Town .....State .....

REFERENCES: Give names of your Pastor, Doctor, Banker or Freight Agent.

Name ..... Business.....

Name ..... Business.....

Boys! Earn This Wagon—No Money Needed



No. 3804

We give you this big, strong Farm Wagon for selling 30 boxes of our famous 7-bar Toilet Soap at 50c a box. Just have your father or mother sign Coupon in this advertisement, giving two satisfactory business references, and we will send you the Wagon and Soap. When you receive the goods, put the Soap in your Wagon and deliver it to your neighbors, who will gladly pay you 50c a box for it. When sold send the money to us and keep the Wagon as your reward. Wagon body is 18x36 inches. Wheels measure 14 and 20 inches. Nicely painted. Tongue and extra pair of shafts. **IMPORTANT!** Your father or mother must sign the Coupon, giving two satisfactory references—we can not send wagon unless this is done.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year *June First, 1915* *Number 11*

Blossom Time

VERSES ARE ADAPTED FROM "THE ROWAN TREE" BY CAROLINA OLIPHANT (LADY NAIRNE).



I

"THY LEAVES WERE AYE THE FIRST OF SPRING
THY FLOWERS THE SIMMERS PRIDE;
THERE WASNA SIC A BONNIE TREE
IN A' THE COUNTRY SIDE."

II

"HOW FAIR WERT THOU IN SIMMER TIME,
WI' A' THY CLUSTERS WHITE;
HOW RICH AND GAY THY SIMMER DRESS,
WI' BERRIES RED AND BRIGHT."

III

"WE SAT ANEATH THY SPREADING SHADE,
THE BAIRNES ROUND THEE RAN;
THEY PU'D THY BONNIE BERRIES RED
AND NECLACES THEY STRANG."



SAVE ALL YOUR ALFALFA

You can do it easy every season on every stack with Martin Metal Stack Covers—made in galvanized corrugated sections—can be quickly fitted to any size stack.

Are better than barns or sheds. Are water tight and rust proof. Can't blow off. Easy to put on and take off as desired. Stack right in the field with them.

MARTIN METAL STACK COVERS

Save ALL your hay or alfalfa. Save the cost of extra building, save extra hauling, extra handling, save extra labor, and wages and extra wagons, teams and men.
These covers will save enough to pay for themselves--and more--on the very first stacks they cover. Ventilate your hay better. Make it cure better, grade better and bring you a better price--$1 per ton more at least. Made and guaranteed to last for years. SPECIAL OFFER! Write today for free illustrated literature and introductory price.

MARTIN METAL STACK COVER COMPANY
335 No. Mosley Wichita, Kansas
Stocks carried at Wichita, Kansas; Portland, Oregon; Canton, Ohio, and Omaha, Nebraska.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Split Hickory $39.25



THINK what that means. My big new 5% profit plan has split prices the lowest ever known. Get the New FREE Book.



Split Hickory
with 30 days' free road test and 2 years' guarantee. And a price offer that will startle you. Just send me your name on a post card.

H. C. Phelps, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 91
Columbus Ohio

$39.25

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

The Auto-oiled Aermotor.

The windmill that wears a hat.
With one feed of oil for a year it will toil.
A gentle breeze will whirl it—a gentle pull will furl it.



In any breeze it leads with ease.
Oils itself, pumps the water, just exactly as it oughter.
No climbing of towers in ours.
Built to shed the dust and rains.
Built to stand the windy strains.
With its hat on its head, its oil in its pocket, its a charm to the farm, and no one can knock it.

Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

THE ROOF THAT LASTS

We have it. No rusting out! No painting or repairs needed. Easy to buy, easy to pay for, easy to put on. Satisfaction guaranteed or a new roof free. *Write today for our splendid catalog of Armco American Ingot Iron Roofing and for our prices. We will save you big money.*

THE AMERICAN IRON ROOFING CO.
Station 25 Middletown, Ohio

PURE IRON NOT STEEL

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SUBSCRIBERS may write to H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa., mentioning this paper, and receive, without cost, a copy of

"The Evidence"

which contains conclusive photographic and written proof of the value of the MULFORD CULTURES for Alfalfa, Clovers, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Vetches and other legume crops. Write today.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Buy National Binder Twine

O. I. C. farm machinery, buggies, wagons, hog oilers, etc. Advise wants and get the lowest prices.

O'NEIL IMPLEMENT COMPANY
MARSEILLES, ILLINOIS

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

COW PEAS at **WHOLESALE**
MILLET AND **CLOVER** Write for prices. C. N. Robinson & Bro. Dpt. 153, Baltimore, Md.
Seed Growers and Importers. Established 1870.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

COW PEAS Write for prices. O. K. SEED STORE Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

June brings hope or discouragement. How do the crops look? Are nature and your labor combining to make good promises? And are you prepared to get the worth of what you grow?

The mills and factories are said to be increasing their working force. Why? Because they see an active demand for their stuff, and they know they can make the prices on what they sell.

There is only a line fence between Jim's field and Tom's, but neither know what the other is going to get for his wheat or corn. That is queer, isn't it?

There has been a great lack of rain in many portions of our country and crops may be short, but the unorganized producers have little idea of what they will be worth on the market.

UTDF would like to go to every farm home, and teach how to control farm prices, not arbitrarily, but like other people control the prices of their stuff.

What's good for one is good for another,
And what's right for me is right for you;
If business men price things together,
The farmers should do that way too.

One of our old-time friends has made several clubs for UTDF, and he says his neighborhood is more sociable and market their stuff a great deal better than they used to do.

If you find anything in our advertisements that you need, do not hesitate to write for it. We guarantee their treatment.

What makes the difference between Uncle Threadbare and Neighbor Thrifty?

One reads UTDF and the other don't.

Ten mills make a cent, but many mills that buy wheat and sell flour at their own prices make a fortune.

Miners get gold from the sands of some creeks and rivers, and farmers could get it from the soil of their farms if they would unite and do better marketing.

Make a club for Up-to-Date,
And thus you'll open wide the gate
Through which your friends may enter in,
And for their crops get more "tin".

"Jack is a self-made man isn't he?"

"He was, but his wife has made him over since she had him."

"My husband says money has to be held mighty tight since the war began."

"Yes, my husband grips his pocket book every time I kiss him."

"We must do everything possible to keep the best brains of the nation where the best brains originate, on the farm," says Gov. Capper of Kansas.

A subscriber in Minnesota writes: "I've got so I read every advertisement in UTDF and they interest me whether I want to send for anything or not."

If every American wheat grower read UTDF do you believe there would be a bushel of wheat sold for less than a dollar twenty-five and perhaps a dollar fifty?

Civilization is getting a black eye in Europe. Such a war as is being fought there is worse than anything that occurred in the historic dark ages.

The world boasts of churches and schools,
And preach for and teach higher things;
But madness for wealth and for power,
Still marks out the pathway of kings.

All that is necessary to keep the grain gamblers from getting the upper hand, says a prominent farm paper, is for the farmers to store their grain and hold it, as the gamblers do after they buy it at their own cheap prices.

"Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." If woman had the improved conveniences that are now within her reach she too could finish her work in time to read and rest.

The war goes on, and men are killed like insect pests or ravenous beasts. What reward will the nations receive for the thousands they are thus causing to be slain?

In answer to a question from West Virginia: We are sure in favor of steady and equitable prices for all crops, and we show how they can get them by our proofs on the wheat crops. The plan is the same for all the crops.

Farmers can't be expected to act in harmony with one another unless each knows what the other is doing. That is why we wish to get the greatest possible number to read UTDF. Can't you get some subscribers in your neighborhood?

"Men do strange things with strange results now a days."

"What are you up to now?"

"Jim Jones turned his auto into a ditch, and yet there were no more ditches than before."

"You'd better take a back seat. Bill Green turned one of his cows into a lot, but he had no fewer cows nor any more lots than he had before."

"This world that we're a livin' in
Is mighty hard to beat
You get a thorn with every rose,
But ain't the roses sweet?"

Pat—Yes, Meester Jernegan, I think these shoes'll fit me, but I can't git 'em on till I've worn 'em a few days.

There are lots of things we can't know without reading. That is why we are anxious for more and more people to read UTDF. As we cannot see and speak to everybody, will not you dear reader, help us?

Young people ought all to be readers. The happiest memory of our life is the home reading circle. No family to which UTDF comes can afford to let it stop.

And this brings us to another thought. Are any of the neighborhood friends of our young people not readers? If so, the best thing you can do is to induce them to read. Get them to take UTDF. Then you can have the same reading matter in your homes, can talk it over with each other, and join in the progressive work that is now doing so much for the world.

Mary Minington writes us that our poultry department has been a great benefit to her, as has our Woman's Work department also.

Drag the Roads

"When the smiles of spring appear,
Drag the roads;
When the summer time is here,
Drag the roads;
When the corn is in the ear,
In the winter cold and drear—
Every season of the year,
Drag the roads.

"When you've nothing else to do,
Drag the roads;
If but for an hour or two,
Drag the roads;
It will keep them good as new;
With a purpose firm and true,
Fall in line; it's up to you—
Drag the roads."

—The Kansas Industrialist.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Short Talks With Busy People

Thoughts on Marketing For a long time, says a St. Louis paper, the country has known that the system of marketing farm products involves waste. Too much goes to the men between the farmers and those who use the products; the consumer pays too much and the farmers get too little. This is a fact that is now almost universally admitted. In many cities the farmers nearby are planning to market with the consumers direct. In St. Louis a market of this character has been established at a cost of $200,000 that was furnished by 600 producers. This is an impressive example says a St. Louis paper, or how the farmers may solve his own problems, and also one of the big problems of the city family. But it must be borne in mind that this does not apply to the standard crops of grain, hay, cotton, etc., nor to live stock.

Keep Out of Debt Speaking of the over burdened indebtedness of some of the railroads, one of our exchanges remarks: "No man can do business successfully after he gets too deep in debt; * * he is likely to find debts due and unrenewable just when money is tight and lenders suspicious." That is true, and it applies to farmers as well as to railroads. Yet the land bond schemes with the alluring name of rural credits, are designed to induce farmers to go in debt—to borrow money when they would not otherwise do so. When farmers need money they have a right to have it, but they should avoid debt as much as possible, and they should never allow their farms and homes to get into the bond and security mill.

Large Acreage of Wheat Information comes from Washington that the world acreage of wheat is greatly increased. Winter wheat, it is said, has been sowed on an extensive scale in both hemispheres. Canada, the United States and British India show an increase of 3,500,000 acres. In Germany and the British Isles it is claimed the acreage is more than last year, but in Russia it is less. The warring European nations ordinarily sow about 55,000,000 acres, but it is admitted that they have not so large an acreage now, the principal reduction being in France, Austria-Hungary and Servia.

Sheep Perished in Storm The last days of April were accompanied by record breaking cold weather and high winds in the far western States. It is reported that fifty thousand or more sheep, worth not less than $400,000 were lost in Northeastern Oregon, and thousands of lambs were frozen to death in Idaho. Orchards in California and Oregon are said to have suffered greatly.

American Stuff Going Abroad Horses to the value of $8.088,974 and mules worth $1,255,759 were sent from this country to Europe during last March. The total exports for that month were $292,250,231, the largest single item being crude foodstuffs, which amounted to $52,129,999, more than six times as much as were shipped abroad during March of last year. Early in May, France bought 15,000 tons, about $2,000,000 worth of refined sugar from the Federal Sugar Refining company, and 10,000 tons from other companies.

America to be Prosperous Secretary Redfield said recently that the foreign trade balance in favor of the United States will exceed a billion dollars during the current fiscal year. That means that foreign countries will buy from us a billion dollars worth more than we will buy from them, and will, therefore, leave us a billion dollars ahead of all the rest of the world in the matter of trade. Unless our banks absorb too much of the money and send it abroad the United States cannot be otherwise than prosperous.

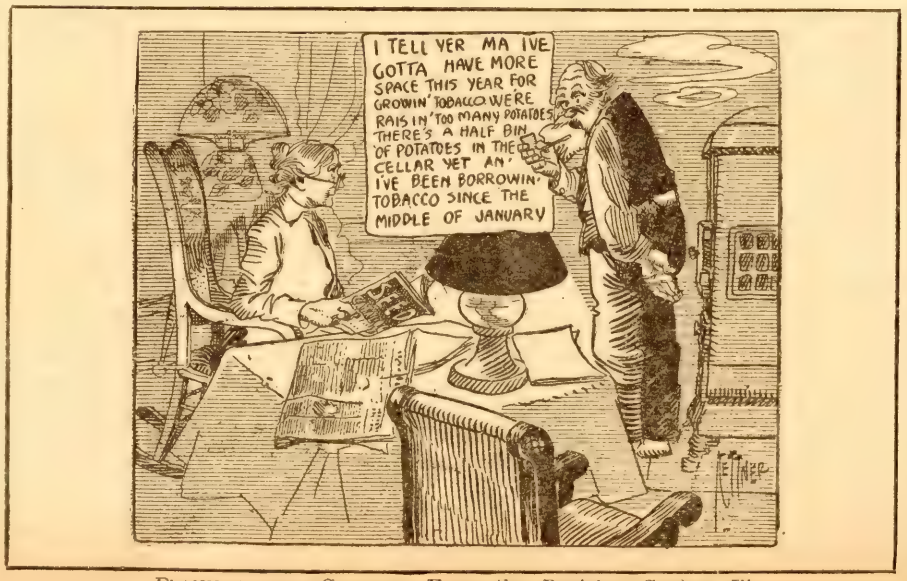
An Agricultural National Bank A national bank owned by farmers, managed by farmers, and held strictly to the farming interests, would be something new in this country if not in the world. It would be entirely free from the land bond schemes favored by the rural credit advocates, and it would hold the money back from the Wall Street centers. It would be in strict compliance with the late national banking law, a member of the Federal reserve system, and its purpose to finance farming instead of commercial transactions proves it is what farming needs; and with its aid farmers can hold their crops until the world needs them at fair prices without surrendering them to the cruel greed of speculation. Thus both rich and poor will be benefited, and our money will be kept at home for home uses instead of being loaned at high rates to foreign nations.

The Outlook For Wheat Whether the wheat crop of the United States be great or small this year, the demand must inevitably be great. The Price Current-Grain Reporter says with emphasis: "There will be the greatest demand for wheat the world has seen and the 'bread line' will be clamorous.". From this, we take it for granted that the papers which advocates the holding of the surplus by the farmers themselves, and thus keep it out of hands of speculators, are the friends not only of the farmers but of the people; and everybody should be glad to help such papers. In the accomplishment of their purpose.

Partisian Methods Party papers are confusing. Democratic papers are full of praise for the Wilson administration and the Congress that supported it. Republican papers are just as full of condemnation of everything President Wilson has done or favored, and they attribute every unfavorable business condition to things done by Wilson and the Democratic Congress. This is modern partisian politics. The difference in parties is not so much a question of right or wrong, of good and bad government, as it is of getting in office and staying there. Professional politicians care more for office and its opportunities for graft than they do for the public welfare, and these biased and unfounded statements, entirely one-sided without regard to truth, are made to deceive the masses and win their votes. The professional politicians are in the parties for the boodle success brings within their reach. At least their methods compel the reading and thinking public to so judge them. It is unfortunate. Good government and the public welfare should be the dominating principle of all parties, and if it were each would see and confess the good in the other and condemn only the bad.

The Whole Country Our field is the world, but, of course, our special effort is directed to the welfare of our own country—to the betterment of the farmers and through them the betterment of all other classes. And our Cadet letters show that we reach every portion of our great Nation. We not only wish to increase the productiveness of our farms, but we wish to insure that every crop will bring a profit to its producer and that it will go to its consumer at a fair and reasonable price. This proposition ought to appeal to everybody. We have demonstrated that it is practical and that it can be worked out. Help us in the matter of the wheat crop of the present year, and then bring the other crops into the same fold. Oh, that every farmer and every consumer would both read and act! Knock out greedy and needless speculation.

Excessive Cost of Marketing Mr. Powell, of California, has been investigating the present system of marketing oranges in order to find out who gets the money paid by the consumers. He reports that of every retail dollar's worth the producer gets 26.7 cents for the oranges on the tree, the cost of picking, packing and hauling to market is 11.3 cents freight and refrigeration is 20.5 cents, the jobber's selling cost and profit is 8.2 cents, and the retailer's selling cost and profit is 33.3 cents. Therefore, the retailer gets a third of every dollar paid for oranges, and the producer gets little more than a fourth. In other words, the retail dealer gets, after all costs are paid, seven and six-tenths cents more than the grower gets. To make it still plainer, under the present system of marketing, it is worth seven and six-tenths cents more to receive and sell a dollar's worth of oranges than it is to furnish the land and trees and grow them. Of a three thousand dollar orange crop the retail dealers get $1,000 and the growers get $800, the remaining $1,200 being absorbed between the grower and the retailer. It is much the same with other crops, except that the speculating buyers and price makers get the big profits on the grains and other staple crops. Don't you think it is time for a change?



PLANNING THE GARDEN. From the *Register*, Canton, Ill.

If I Were A Farmer

BY MR. TOWN D. WELLER

VIII

"It doesn't seem to me," protested Mr. Town D. Weller, "that I could be content, if I were a farmer, to plod along in the same old rut year in and year out. I'm told there was a time when farming as well as education went by the 'Rule of R.' In education it was three R's—Reading, Riting and Rithmetic—while in farming it was only one—Rotation. Aunt Susan used to say the reason farm folks turned over so often in their sleep was because they'd become so used to rotating that they had to follow it twenty-four hours out of the day.

"Nowadays," continued Mr. Weller, there's so much in the papers about scientific farming that even the city man is getting a smattering of agriculture. He's learning that soil has to be fed and that along with the right kind of brains to assist him the farmer can turn stones into bread, providing he's not in such a hurry that he expects to see the miracle take place before his eyes. He's discovered that there is as much difference between the butter yield of cows as there is between a declaration of war and a peace congress. And he's found out—because the papers have told him so—that farming is an expert business in which the man with brains and sense to use them can get results where the mere plodder would end up in the county home.

"Now, if I were a farmer, I'd try to be an expert in my own field. I'd get hold of the latest information to be had concerning the best methods of operation. I'd sit up nights, if need be—except in plowing and harvest—to study bulletins and government reports. I'd go to all the farmer's institutes—not just to see the folks but to soak up information. I'd get away once a year if possible and spend a week at the agricultural college. In short, I'd make farming what it rightly is—the business of an expert.

There's one thing more I'd do. Knowing the editors are like lookouts up at the mast head of a man-of-war—always watching for the newest and latest developments—I'd take a first-class agricultural journal—something on the order of UTDF. And I'd read every issue clear through from cover to cover, advertisements and all. Then I wouldn't throw 'em away, but I'd keep them close and handy by. It's the most provokingest thing in the world to want to refer to something helpful that you've read and not be able to find the paper it was in.'

EDITORIAL

Missouri and Rural Credits

THE legislature of Missouri has adopted a rural credit law and the governor has signed it, but it does not go into effect until December 1, 1916. Meanwhile the people of Missouri are to vote on a constitutional amendment which may affect the law, and that is why its going into effect was postponed until the date given.

We cannot see the need of a special banking system for farmers, other than an agricultural national bank like we have previously proposed, which does not complicate the banking system. It is to be in strict compliance with the national reserve system. But this Missouri law is free from many of the dangerous features in most of the rural credit propositions that would be not only dangerous but ruinous to the financial independence of the farming business of the country.

The Missouri law provides for the establishment of a State Land Bank. The State itself furnishes the first capital of a million dollars. This money may be loaned to farmers, land owing farmers, in sums of from $250 to $10,000 for from five to 25 years, and at an annual interest of four and three tenths per cent. The borrower must give to the State bank as security for the loan a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage on land estimated at twice the amount of the loan. The loan can be had only for the following purposes: 1. To increase the production of the land mortgaged. 2. To make useful improvements thereon. 3. To pay off leins or incumbrances or to make part payment of purchase price where the borrower is paying part of the purchase money. 4. Twenty-five per cent of the amount lent may be used for the purchase of stock and machinery.

When additional capital is needed, the bank may issue debenture bonds based on the mortgage deeds of trust, and these bonds may be sold, the proceeds to be used as loaning capital the same as the original million dollars furnished by the State. It will be noted that the deeds of trust are given to and in the name of the State bank, and not to the money power, and that the bonds are issued by the bank and not by the borrowers or farmers. The bonds, therefore, are not leins upon the State bank. True, the bank, a legally created State institution, controlled by high State officials, has a lein on the lands, but all the bank can do is to foreclose on the individual lands if there are failures in payments, the failures being individual also. This avoids the land bond speculation on the security exchanges and it does not affect the independent ownership of the lands and homes only to the extent of the debt owed the State bank. All this is very much in favor of the Missouri plan as compared with the schemes proposed in Congress and so generally favored by the money power —those who absorb and control the money of the country, and who wish the money to go back into the business world as an additional suction pump to give them still greater power over the business interests of the people. THEIR plan is to bring agriculture, the lands and homes of the people, into THEIR control as they already have the commercial and corporate industrial interests.

But there are complications even in the Missouri plan, and we really and sincerely wish farmers could meet their business necessities without having to borrow money in any of these ways. If they could always dispose of their products at profitable prices on which they could depend from year to year— reasonable prices made by themselves —and have their stuff so distributed as to supply all demands, they would not need to borrow much money. But the money lenders want borrowers, and, as we have said, it is their desire to add the farmers to their list. Hence they discouraged and oppose the independent marketing of farm products, and do all they can to encourage farmers to borrow. We care not what the plan is, the borrower is in debt, and the person in debt is not so independent as the one who it not.

Again. The Missouri plan brings no relief to the renter. The farmer who does not own land cannot borrow. But the better marketing system relieves the renter the same as it does the farmer who owns the land. Neither does it provide for advances on crops stored.

Success of Our Plan in Texas

MR. J. G. Knight, of Texas, reports to the Fruit-Grower and Farmer the success of a marketing association in that State. In 1912 a great deal of alfalfa was raised around Fort Stockton, and the baled hay was in some cases sold below the cost of production. The farmers realized that something must be done, and a voluntary association was formed. A selling committee was appointed to devise a way to remedy the evil, and to obtain a fair price for their product. The committee fixed the price of baled alfalfa at $12 per ton at the ranches; if delivered in town an extra dollar was charged.

The dealers who had been buying alfalfa at a low price and selling at a very high one, made all sorts of threats but the committee and the association stayed by the price fixed, and all received $12 a ton for their alfalfa. Later in the season the committee raised the price to $14 a ton, and also fixed a price on kafir corn and milo maize.

In 1913 the association elected a manager, and began to ship hay in carload lots. There were local buyers on the ground, and some farmers sold to them, but those who shipped through the association received from 75 cents to $1 more on the ton than those who sold to the buyers.

During the season of 1914 the buyers realized that it was no use to compete with the association, and it handled all the alfalfa that was produced. It received 50 cents a ton for shipping and selling the alfalfa, the grower delivering it to the car or warehouse. The Fort Stockton growers received fom $1 to $2 more money per ton than did the growers where there was no association.

The manager is paid a salary for his work. He does the grading, shipping, etc., and has charge of the warehouse, which belongs to the association. The charge for storing in the warehouse is 25 cents per month, $1 for the season for members, and 35 cents per month and $1.40 for the season for those who are not members.

During the coming season, the association will handle the grape crop of the valley in addition to the alfalfa. Ask any member to-day what he thinks of the marketing plan of the association, and Mr. Knight declares his answer will be that the organization of the growers is the only thing that has enabled the ranchmen in the valley and country around Fort Stockton to profitably market their products, and without it they might as well have quit farming.

Our readers know that this is the precise plan we have advocated for years, and that it has been tried out in many other places with like success. It applies to all crops and to all local marketing conditions. What immense benefit it would be to the farmers of the United States, and what a saving to the users of farm products, especially such as are bought and stored and later sold to the consumers if universally applied.

Grain Inspection in the Market

FARMERS know what production means, and they know that producing a surplus and selling it is their only means of receiving pay for their work, or of making an independent living for themselves and their families; but they have not much idea of what processes their stuff must go through after it leaves the farm. These processes are strictly modern. They may be for the better and they may not. Almost any means of enforcing honesty in dealing, and of guaranteeing to each buyer that he gets what he buys and pays for, is commendable, and this is claimed to be the purpose of the inspection and grading of the marketed crops, but so much public service is so efficient if not dishonest that public suspicion naturally follows it. A brief account of the inspection of wheat in Chicago will give our readers an idea of what it means—of its complications and cost.

The grain inspection department in Chicago, in addition the chief officer, employes 25 deputy inspectors, 50 grain samplers, 24 grain helpers who act as assistants to the grain samplers, and a large clerical force. We are not informed as to the salaries these people receive, but our knowledge of the high trend of public salaries enables us to know that if the pay received by the most unimportant of them were offered to a farmer it would startle him.

But there is work for these people to do whether it is worth anything or not. About 250 cars of wheat are received in the Chicago market every day. Sometimes as many as 500 cars are received daily, and the contents of each must be inspected and graded. The average car contains more than 1,100 bushels, and the new cars now being used for eastern shipments hold about 1,250 bushels. Hence from 300,000 to 600,000 bushels of wheat are inspected in Chicago every day. A sampler takes a quart of wheat from each car, provided he finds a uniform grade in the car, otherwise he takes as many quarts as he deems necessary. The sample is taken from the car with what is called a "trier", which is a long tube with holes a few inches apart along its entire length. These holes may be opened or closed at the pleasure of the sampler, and by thrusting it into the wheat in all parts of the car he can get samples from all parts of the load. These samples, so marked that the car from which they came cannot be misunderstood, are taken to the office of inspection where they are inspected and graded by "experts." It is an inflexible rule that the entire car load must be given the grade of the lowest quality found in the car.

The process followed throughout is very complicated, as to its uniformity and reliability we cannot say. It has been authoritatively reported, however, that the Chicago buyers sell hundreds of thousands of bushels more of high grade wheat than they receive. That seems to indicate that the wheat is graded much higher when it is sold than when it is bought.

Union Marketing in Australia

THE South Australia Farmers' Union was founded about 25 years ago, and it now has some 6,000 members, and it has warehouses for wheat and other products; besides, it does a large banking business. The society markets for its members wheat, oats, barley, hay, wool, hides and livestock. It is conducted strictly on co-operative lines, and all profits are distributed among the members, the membership being open to all farmers without exception. The management of the society is vested in seven directors elected by the members, and the business is divided into departments with a manager in charge of each.

Another similar society was organized in Australia about 18 years ago. A number of the early day farmers who sold wood as fuel became dissatisfied with the prices they obtained in the towns. They, therefore, united and appointed a selling agent in the city. This arrangement proved very satisfactory, and other farm products were brought into the same system of marketing. There are now more than 2,500 members and pratically all farm products are marketed through its agents.

There are other like societies in various parts of the country, and naturally, so Mr. Yelland, one of the secretaries, tells us, the farmers are beginning to feel the need of a central federation of co-operative societies. The co-operative spirit is growing, he says, and the farmers as a body are becoming interested in the movements, and he feels that it will not be long until the existing societies combine for the development of their business and the protection of their common interests.

What a telling example that is for American farmers. Federation is the need here as well as there.

Lumber Prices Made by Combined Dealers

THE United States government has been for sometime investigating the lumber trade. The price of lumber in all parts of the country has been abnormally high, and there has not only been much complaint concerning it, but building and improvement have been retarded. A report will soon be made, we are told from Washington, that lumber dealers have a nation-wide combination in plain violation of the law, and that the combination not only fixes prices but restricts trade territory so that dealers cannot conflict or compete with each other. Mills, department stores and mail order houses that dare to offer lumber at lower prices are discriminated against until they are driven out of business so that it is almost impossible for users to buy lumber without paying the exorbitant combination prices.

Lumber mills, the investigators say, are prohibited by the combine from selling their products direct to the public unless they pay the retailer combination 10 per cent of the purchase price. Mills that refuse to recognize the combination and its price schedules are subject to attacks and ruinous boycotts.

The report will show, it is said, that the price of lumber to the ultimate user has steadily climbed because of the retailers' combine, and that the mills have been powerless to regulate the market on the basis of supply and demand . Competition is checked by assigning trade territory to dealers; no retailer is allowed to encroach upon the territory of another.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

June Work on the Farm

CULTIVATING the crops will be the leading work of the month and the success of the crops will depend quite largely on how thoroughly the work is done. With corn it should be commenced soon after the planting is finished. Using a weeder at first a field can be gone over quickly and the soil lightly stirred, giving a check to any starting weed without injuring the corn. This should be followed up every week finishing with the best working cultivator until the corn gets too large to cultivate. Where necessary use the hand hoe as the fields must be kept clear of weeds and the soil mellow. The potatoes should receive good cultivation, keeping the weeds down and the soil mellow. Clean cultivation aids much in the growth of the crop and also ease in digging at harvest.

Getting Ready for Haying

Everything should be ready to hand and in perfect working order when the day arrives for mowing. The purchase of new machines should not be left until the last week, because in buying new haymaking implements a farmer wants the best and the latest out, in which case it is no use waiting until others have had the pick of the market. It is necessary to provide scythes for mowing round the outsides, round trees in orchards, on banks and wet land and other places where the mower cannot be taken; also forks, rakes, knives and sections for mowers, whetstones and files.

Begin Early

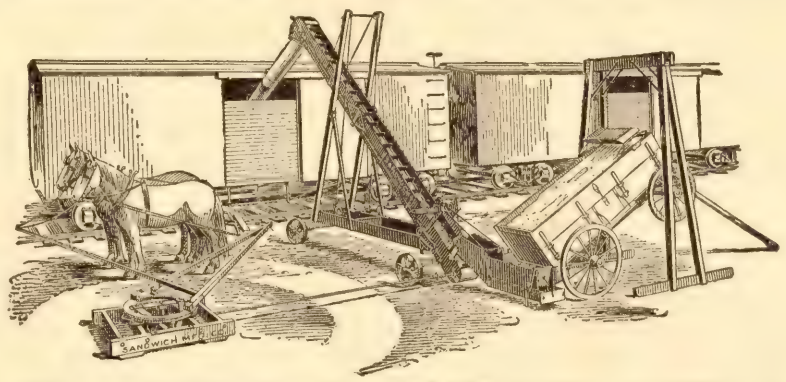
A thing to avoid is unpreparedness to take advantage of the first spell of fine weather when the crop is anything like ready. The best time to cut is when those grasses which form the bulk of the crop are in flower and it is folly to delay longer in hope that the others may flower, because the earliest and probably the best of the grasses would then be gone to seed and the stems become fibrous. In no case miss a spell of fine weather, because the weather is generally capricious. In an ordinary season it is always advisable to commence cutting in good time because, although a little more bulk may be obtained by delaying, the grasses deteriorate in nutriment as they mature and there are better prospects of obtaining a good aftermath when the crops are cut early.

The Machines

There is need for thought and care in setting the machine, and a watchful eye while working, as it is not only necessary to keep the horses in their proper position, but also to keep a lookout for authills, rocks, stumps, ditches, besides keeping a lookout for any nuts and bolts or other parts of the machine that may become loose. The machine should be well oiled before being sent out, and should be kept so all the time it is working. The knives, too, should be kept sharp. The haymaking machinery of the present day makes possible the securing of an important crop in a short time. In olden times it was a very expensive and prolonged affair. The eight-foot mowing machine of today can be worked easily with two horses. Perhaps one of the greatest labor savers in haymaking is the swath turner; then comes the horse rake of such great length, sometimes taking nine foot breadth. Another hay-collecting implement is the hay loader and for unloading there is the horse hay fork which saves a great deal of labor and time.

Push the Work Steadily

As the details of mowing and haymaking vary in different localities and on different farms, the farmer must use his own judgment and experience in the matter of details, but this much may be said: In the case of farms where the force of workers is small, keep enough hay cut to allow of hauling proceeding unchecked while the weather is fine, but do not allow the machine to get too far ahead of the carrying, in case of a break in the weather. On very large farms there are plenty of horses and plenty of men, and mowing can go on from start to finish, and can be followed continuously by the wagons and the rest of the force making the hay, hauling it, and stacking it away. A good plan is to cut and gather as fast as possible when the weather is settled, but do not get too much down when indications are for rain. In good weather the mowing machine may be followed by the tedder as soon as the dew is off and generally the next day may be raked up with the horse rake and put in the barn.



THIS IS A VALUABLE OUTFIT FOR A LARGE FARM OR GROUP OF FARMERS. IT CAN BE USED ON THE FARM FOR BINNING GRAIN, CRIBBING CORN, ETC., AND FOR LOADING CARS. IT IS EASILY TRANSPORTED FROM PLACE TO PLACE AND QUICKLY SET UP.

Root Crops

Where there is a silo on the farm there is but little necessity to grow root crops to any extent, but where there is not, they will answer a very good purpose in various ways. Turnips, beets, carrots, etc., are mostly grown and it is not too late this month to put in these crops. With good soil and care they will grow very satisfactorily and produce a big crop.

Cleaning the Well and Spring

There is no time like the present to clean out the spring or well. It pays to look after the water supply. If the well goes dry try driving a two-inch well point through the bottom of it. There ought to be plenty of water if you go after it. If you have a spring that throws up fine sand and want to settle it, try cleaning out the sand well below the surface and then fill in around the strainer with clean coarse gravel and it will work wonders.

The Garden

It will require a good deal of work to keep the weeds from growing in the garden and to make the vegetables grow vigorously and produce a large crop of some of the best things to eat that can be had. Beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, beets and a few other things can still be planted for a succession. Keep the cultivator and hoe going in the garden at every spare moment. A hand-wheel hoe is indespensible when its advantages are once known.

Saving Fertilizers

The sawdust and chip dirt that is rotting about the woodshed makes a good mulch around the front trees that are on sod ground. If it has not been put there already, some odd moments may be profitably spent in doing it now. Make use of all the wood ashes by applying them to the garden crops. They are by far too valuable to throw into a heap in the back yard. Have all the manure scrapped about the barn and yard, to be applied to some crop, and thus stop one of the leaks found on many farms.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"Not going to town tonight! Let's stick around the music"

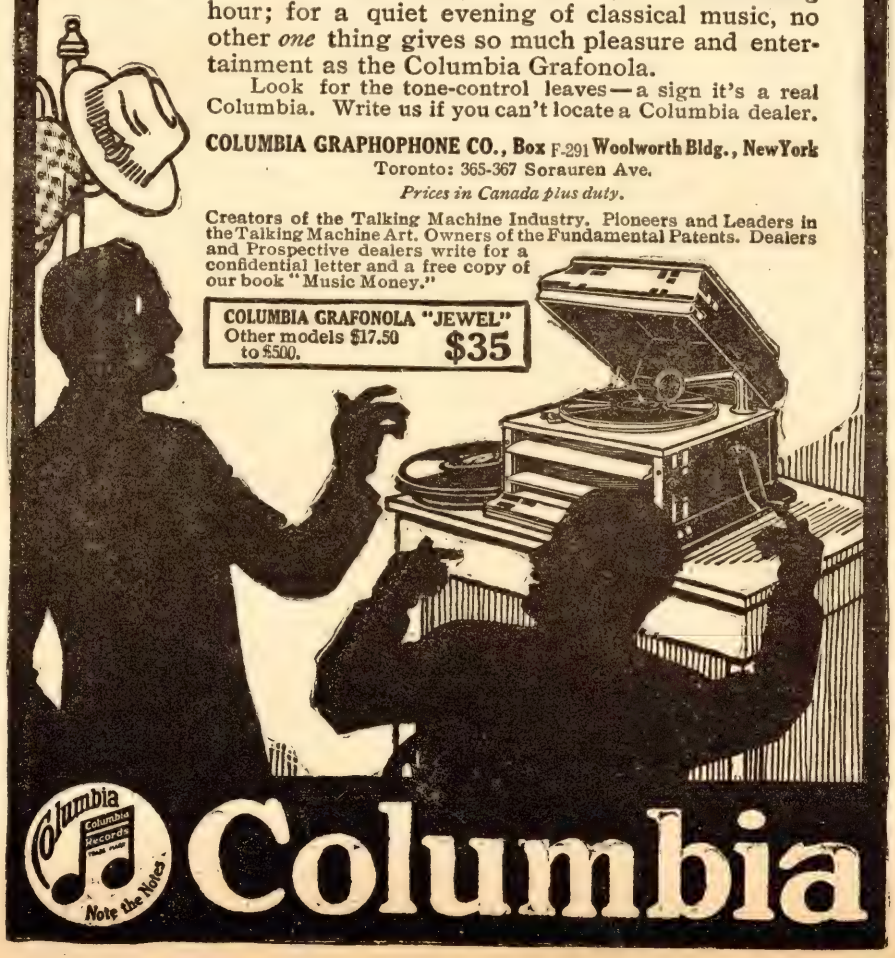
For the entertainment of your friends, for the dancing hour; for a quiet evening of classical music, no other *one* thing gives so much pleasure and entertainment as the Columbia Grafonola.

Look for the tone-control leaves—a sign it's a real Columbia. Write us if you can't locate a Columbia dealer.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., Box F-291 Woolworth Bldg., New York
Toronto: 365-367 Sorauren Ave.
Prices in Canada plus duty.

Creators of the Talking Machine Industry. Pioneers and Leaders in the Talking Machine Art. Owners of the Fundamental Patents. Dealers and Prospective dealers write for a confidential letter and a free copy of our book "Music Money."

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA "JEWEL" Other models $17.50 to $500. $35



Sheaves and Rakings

We have heard of the producer's dollar and the consumer's dollar, and now we hear of the "Railway Dollar". From the 1914 issue of Railway Statistics, we learn how the dollars received by the railroad are spent. Out of the dollar, 45.15 cents went direct to railroad employees, 13.4 cents went to pay interest and dividends and surplus got 4.92 cents. The balance for maintenance.

We have before us a catalouge of the Parry Vehicles made at Indianapolis, Ind. In presenting the catalogue, the claim is made that this company manufactures the largest line of horse-drawn vehicles on the market and for 33 years has directed its entire attention to manufacturing this class of vehicles. The catalouge shows various factory operations that occur in manufacturing a buggy or other vehicle, all of which are very interesting to the people who buy and use such things. Any of our readers who contemplate buying a buggy in the near future, should send to them and get a catalogue of the Parry line.

Outside of rust, probably chinch bugs are the greatest enemy to grain crops. Therefore, methods of preventing and exterminating them is in order at this time of the year. A simple way is to plough one or more parallel ditches across the line that the chinch bugs are travelling or surrounding the fields that are to be protected. In these ditches a log should be drug back and forth producing dust. The dust will impede the progress of the bugs while the log will kill those that it comes in contact with. A ploughed strip well stirred is also a good barrier. Another barrier can be made by ploughing a shallow furrow and run a narrow line of tar, road oil, stock dip or similar repellant along the path. Renew it frequently enough to keep it fresh. This acts as a repellant as the bugs will not cross the line.

We believe the universal tractor on the farm is as certain to come as did the automobile, for pleasure driving, replace the buggy and the motor truck largely replace horse drawn vehicles for delivery in cities and largely in the country. Pres. J. H. Worth, of the North Dakota Agricultural College states that by adding one additional dollar's worth of labor to each acre, there is little question but that the average profit would be doubled. His recommendation was to get the additional labor through a tractor without spending the additional dollar. The Kansas State Agricultural College claim it has proved in four years' test that by ploughing deeper and ploughing at the right time the size of the crop could be increased as much again as by following ordinary methods. The recommendation was to use a good tractor to secure the deeper plowing. We have before us the report from an owner of a tractor who says: "I put in 165 acres of wheat which made 10 bushels per acre over any wheat where the ground was prepared by horses.

The American Thresherman & Power Farmer has got some figures on the cost of threshing. It found that it cost $2,801 to secure a modern up-to-date threshing outfit. On this basis, their conclusions are that the threshing outfit that threshes 30,000 bushels of grain in a season at 3 cents a bushel, makes a net profit of $40. If the outfit can thresh 40,000 bushels of grain at 3 cents, the net profit will be $340. The purpose of the illustration was to show threshermen that they ought to get together for their mutual protection and to charge a price that will insure a satisfactory profit from the business.

Featured on the first page of the Wyoming Farm Bulletins published by the Agricultural College of Wyoming is this: "To be a thoroughly equipped scientific farmer probably requires a higher education, certainly more complete scientific education than any of the learned professions, with the possible exception of medicine."—*Thomas Nixon Carter.* This leads us to say that less science will be needed if more business would be applied at the marketing end.

The 20th Annual Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, May 25th and 26th. At these anuual meetings prominent manufacturers from all parts of the United States assemble and discuss business matters and the effects of the year's political and economic developments, internal and international, on their business.

We have received from the J. I. Case Traction Machine Co., Racine, Wis., a story of "Old Abe", being an account of an eagle how it was captured and tamed and later enlisted in the civil war with Company "C" of the Eighth Regiment of Wisconsin. We read the story of Old Abe many years ago, but ths new presentation of it again brings the famous bird vividly to our mind. We beleve if any of our subscribers would like to read the story, that they can get it free by addressing the company as above.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 4 per cent during April. In the past seven years the price level increased, on an average, during April 2.9 per cent. On May 1st the crop prices were about 10.4 per cent higher than a year before, 2.9 per cent higher than two years before, and 11.5 per cent higher than the average of the past seven years.

The French Government has taken charge of all stocks of wheat in the country at a uniform price of $2.80 per 100 lbs., equal to $1.68 a bushel.

There is being manufactured at Owensboro, Ky., a small flour mill, suitable for individual farmers or for groups of farmers. We have known of this mill for some time, and the company has carried its advertisement in the colums of UTDF. Recently it was our pleasure to make a closer investigation of the merits of this mill and to be made conversant with some of its performances. We learn that many individuals and groups are installing these mills and oftentimes they also grind for their neighbors or supply the community with flour. As an indication that a demand existed for the mill, the company reports that their business has doubled and tripled in short periods since the invention of the mill and its first being put on the market which was only a few years ago. The small mill seems to have solved the community flour problem, as well as the one of ground feed, as the mill is adapted for doing both. Any interested person can obtain full particulars by applying to the Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky.

The sowing of sweet clover, which a few years ago was considered a very harmful weed, is greatly on the increase. There are two varieties. One has white blossoms and the other has yellow blossoms. The white blossom clover should be sown in preference to the yellow. It is not recommended to take the place of red clover and alfalfa clover when such can be grown, except as a soil improvement crop. For success with the clover, the soil should be limed and attention must be given to whether the soil possesses the proper bacteria and of it does not, it must be supplied.

Keep the cultivator going. The dust mulch is the best substitute for irrigation. So if the rainfall is scant, the mulch should not be neglected.

On the modern farm today, where up-to-date power machinery is used, the dry cell plays a very important part in the operation of such machinery. Dry cells are used for ignition purposes on the stationary gasoline engine, the tractor, the automobile, for use in electric lighting, flashlight, telephones, call bells, etc. Wherever any of these are in use in the country, the dry cell is indispensable. As there are different qualities of cells, our readers should give the matter some little thought so that they will be able to select the best.

Perhaps not one firm has contributed more in recent years to the solution of the power problems on the farms than has Mr. Witte of the Witte Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo. These works were established in 1870. Since then some of the best experts of the country have been constantly busy in the factory conducting experiments and demonstrating inventions to produce the best engines that it is possble to make, at the least cost, and to give the purchaser the benefit when he buys a Witte engine. Quoting from one of their catalogues before us, is this: "The value of an engine is what it is worth to the man who buys it, not as a keep-sake or a toy, but for the work it will do—the labor it will save, the money it will earn." Around this idea the company has built its business, until tens of thousands of engines are sold every year, hundreds of which have gone to subscribers of UTDF. Any person who has not purchased an engine or received the catalogue of this company should send for a beautiful new catalogue which they have just issued, and which we find to be quite a cyclopedia on buying, caring for and operating kerosene, gasoline or manufactured-gas engines.

The house publication of the E. I. Depont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., called "Vertical Farming" for May, contains some interesting articles. We mention: "Billions in Swamp Gold", "Land Clearing at Low Cost," "Drouth-Proof Farms", and other articles. The publication is of exceptional interest and can well be read by nearly every farmer. We believe a copy can be obtained for the asking.

While the wheat and oats crops are growing is the time to send for the catalogue of manufacturers of storage bins, portable elevators, etc. Also do not neglect talking to your local freight agent about the terms for obtaining cars, loading and shipping. He can also perhaps give information about storage concerns in the central markets, but if he cannot, such information can be gotten from the office of UTDF.

"Approached from the point of view of science the labor of the farmers is continued joy. It is a manipulation of the laboratory which the real chemist does not relegate to a helper. It is the sketching of a canvas by an artist's brush which cannot be left to an amateur." From Doctor Wiley's *"The Lure of the Land."* According to this, farm work is an unadulterated joy.

Out in New Mexico the farmers developed a large business in growing cotton and alfalfa hay. The price, however, has been so low for cotton and no market for hay that could be reached, so the farmers are now turning to cattle. Inasmuch as the same marketing conditions affect every branch of agriculture, we really wonder whether the new venture will prove more profitable than the old.

It will at least be interesting to potato growers who are trying to get 25 cents a bushel net for their potatoes, to read the "bargain" offers made by dealers in large cities at from 71 to 89 cents a bushel. As long as it costs twice as much as the grower gets for producing a commodity, to place it in the hands of the consumers, just so long will both ends of the proposition be robbed for the benefit of the middle.

$5,450 Per Day Spent To Fortify Goodyear Tires

The other day we cited our experts to certain well-known tires. And we asked, What could Goodyear save by building tires like these?

$1,635,000 a Year

The answer was, "Based on current production, our saving would be $1,635,000 per year." That means $5,450 per day.

But that saving would probably cost our users a million dollars monthly. And the cost to Goodyear soon would be the rulership of Tiredom.

One Must Choose

Here's the choice that confronts us day after day: Shall we skimp Goodyear tires in ways that can't be seen, and increase our profit $1,635,000 a year? Or shall we pay that price to give our users a better tire than others?

Our answer is this:

Goodyear Fortified tires, for many years, have embodied five costly, exclusive features. These are five great protections found in no other tire.

We spend on experts $100,000 yearly to find new betterments to add.

In the past year alone we have added improvements which cost us exceeding $500,000 a year.

Those are the facts; believe them. We never exaggerate, never misrepresent.

Price Reductions

Now note another side.

Despite this ceaseless improvement, Goodyear prices are constantly coming down. Our last big reduction—on February 1st—made three in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Yet not a feature is missing, not an item is skimped. And this year we are spending a half-million dollars on newly-adopted betterments.

That's one result of our mammoth output, our new equipment and our modern methods.

When we spend such sums to build tires better than rivals, don't you think it worth while to get Goodyears?

Most men do. Goodyear tires are selling now much faster than we can build them. Any dealer will supply you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types

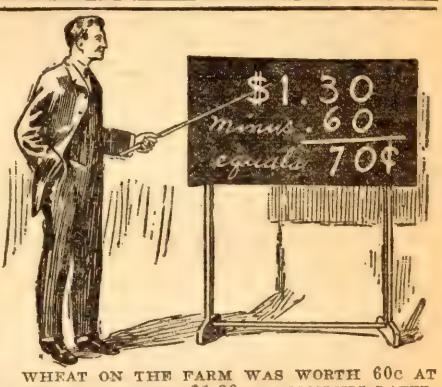
GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against
- **Rim-Cuts**—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- **Blowouts**—by our "On-Air" cure.
- **Loose Treads**—by many rubber rivets.
- **Insecurity**—by 126 braided piano wires.
- **Punctures and Skidding**—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



WHEAT ON THE FARM WAS WORTH 60c AT HARVEST TIME AND $1.30 SIX MONTHS LATER. THE PERSON WHO HELD IT MADE 70c A BUSHEL AGAINST ONLY 60c FOR RAISING IT. SUCH THINGS OCCUR IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS, ON SOME CROP EVERY YEAR. STORAGE GRANARIES AND ELEVATORS ARE AS NECESSARY PARTS OF FARM EQUIPMENT AS ARE THE TOOLS TO PRODUCE THE CROP—IT IS AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE FACILITIES FOR CONTROL OF THE CROPS AS TO PROVIDE THE MACHINES OF PRODUCTION, AND EVERY FARMER IS GOING TO SEE IT SOON.

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

The Work For June

Waste of Forage

THERE is produced each year in this country sufficient forage to feed liberally all necessary live stock and leave a good balance. The shortage, then when it occurs, is due to waste. The means of preventing waste and preserving this forage will be the solution of the stock problems of the country. The principle waste is in the corn plant. Thereefore, it is most noticeable in the corn belt states where a large per cent of the stalk and leaves of corn are still allowed to waste.

The Silo

As economical stock production is largely determined by the proper use of forage, the silo furnishes a means whereby all farm forage can be preserved in the best possible condition for feed. The silo is becoming well known, but its use is yet far from being general enough. It can be safely said, on any farm where 10 head or more of cattle are kept, the silo is a necessary equipment. During recent years we have noted a steady increase in the price of hay. In fact, all forage is higher and it is necessary for the stock farmer to produce a forage at less money than hay if he wishes to realize a good profit from his stock. To this end, the silo comes as a great boon. Experiments have been made that show that the silo has saved 10 cents on the cost of production of one pound of butter and $2.50 on the cost of producing 150 pounds of beef. With such a showing the silo becomes a gold mine to the dairyman and stock raiser.

Crops to Use for Silage

While corn is the standard crop there are several other crops which make excellent silage. Among these we mention alfalfa, clover, oats and peas, rye, sorghum, kaffir corn, millet and milo. The first cutting of alfalfa hay during a wet season is often lost. This can be put in the silo and saved. It may be fed out during the summer months, when pastures are short and then the silo can be refilled in the fall for winter feeding.

Farm Butter Making

At this time of the year there are many conditions which are likely to cause the production of an inferior grade of butter on the farm. The cause of this poor butter may be traced to either a single poor condition, or perhaps several of them. By following these rules first-class butter should always be produced:

The Cream

Use cream separators. The cream should be kept sweet until enough for a churning. It should then be soured, or ripened. To keep the cream sweet, while gathering enough for a churning, keep the can containing it with cold water or ice. To ripen place it where it will come to a temperature of 75 to 85 degrees, until it is sour enough; then cool down to a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees, which is right for churning. Let is stand at this temperature for an hour or so before churning, if possible. This will cause the butter to come in better condition. Cream that is being ripened should be thoroughly stirred several times before it is ready for churning. It is often advisable to save some of the buttermilk of one churning to be used as a starter for the next batch of cream. Add a small amount of this old buttermilk to the sweet cream which has been gathered for the new churning, thoroughly stir it, and it will ripen much more readily. This is not so necessary during the hot months as in the winter months.

Churning

Strain all cream into the churn. This will remove all clots and particles of curd, and there will be no danger of white specks in the butter. Do not fill the churn over one-third to one-half full. Give the cream room for agitation, which promotes quick churning. Turn the churn just fast enough to give the cream the greatest amount of agitation. In case a barrel is used, turn it so the cream has time to fall from one end to the other with a distinct thud.

Coloring

In order to make a uniformly colored butter for the entire year, some color must necessarily be used. Very little will be required during the early summer months, but when the pastures begin to get dry more color will be required. No harm is done by moderately coloring butter with a good commercial color. Colored butter can be sold on the market for a much better price than uncolored. Also white butter is not nearly so appetizing as that which contains color. The color should be added to the cream before starting to churn.

When to Stop Churning

The cream should be churned until the grains become about one-half the size of a grain of wheat. Then draw off the buttermilk through a strainer and wash the butter. If the churning is continued until the butter is in one large chunk, it cannot be washed or salted satisfactorily.

Washing the Butter

After drawing off the buttermilk, pour a pailful of cold water in the churn over the butter and give the churn four or five quick revolutions. Then draw off the first wash and repeat the operation the second time. If the butter is hard enough after the second washing, draw it off and take out the butter. The washing of the butter removes the buttermilk and makes the butter keep for a longer time and also puts it in better condition for salting.

Salting and Working

The butter should be taken from the churn in the granular condition and the salt added before it has been worked together. Usually, about one ounce of salt is added to each pound of butter. The salt should be worked through the butter with a ladle or paddle, not with the hands. Once working, at the time of salting, is usually sufficient, providing the butter is hard enough when removed from the churn. If the butter is somewhat

You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. **Book 4 K free.** ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WHY THE LOUISVILLE SILO IS BETTER FOR YOU



It has the only *real* continuous door opening,
Hoops made of tested steel,
Hoops can be adjusted from ladder front door frame.
Doors made of California Redwood, "The Wood Eternal."
The location of our factory gives us lowest freight from mills to factory, and from factory to you. *Get a better Silo and Save money* by writing us to-day for catalog and prices.
LOUISVILLE SILO AND TANK CO.
(Incorporated)
P. O. Station F LOUISVILLE KY.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Milk in Comfort in Fly Time or Any Time



A child can milk the meanest cow, and anyone can break in a new cow with this Hobble, without fear or harm to cow. Prevents kicking or switching of tail. Put on in 2 seconds. Use it one week. If not satisfied return and money will be refunded. Sent anywhere in U. S. for $1.50. Agents wanted.
THE CONNELL SHACKLE CO.
225 Grant St., Hoquiam, Wash.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Get Back to the Land

Now is the time to get onto a farm; but to avoid mistakes and insure success take a course in Scientific Farming. You won't have to leave home. You can get just what you want—Soil Tillage, Small Farming, Horticulture, Irrigation, Dry Farming, or Dairying at a nominal cost—books furnished.

Send for our free catalog—do it now.

Campbell School of Soil Culture
Billings, Montana



SEEING the Difference BETWEEN THE DE LAVAL AND OTHER Cream Separators

IT DOESN'T TAKE AN EXPERT knowledge of mechanics or a long working test to tell the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators.

ON THE CONTRARY, WITH A 1915 De Laval machine placed beside any other separator the difference is apparent at first sight to the man who never saw a separator before.

IF HE WILL THEN TAKE FIVE minutes to compare the separating bowl construction; the size, material and finish of the working parts, particularly those subject to wear and requiring to be occasionally taken apart and put together; the manner of oiling, and everything which enters into the design and construction of a separator as a simple durable machine, he will still further *see the difference.*

IF HE WILL GO A STEP FARTHER and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for half an hour, particularly running milk or water through the bowl, he will see still more difference.

AND IF HE WILL TAKE THE two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad to have him do, and run them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

THE MAN WHO TAKES EVEN the first step indicated in seeing for himself the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators doesn't put his money into any other machine one time in a thousand.

THE COMPARATIVELY FEW buyers of other separators are those who merely read printed matter claims or listen to the argument of some dealer working for a commission, and who do not think it worth while to *see the difference* for themselves.

THE WISE BUYER OF A CREAM separator today does see this difference when buying his *first* separator, while the unwise or careless one usually finds it worth while to do so when he comes to buy a *second* cream separator a year or two later.

EVERY DE LAVAL AGENT CONsiders it a privilege to show the difference between the De Laval and other separators, and to afford every prospective buyer the opportunity to try out and prove the difference to his own satisfaction, if on first examination he feels the slightest doubt about it.

THAT'S THE REASON WHY four buyers out of five are buying De Laval Cream Separators in 1915, and why the use of De Laval machines will, before long, be nearly as universal on the farm as already is the creamery and milk plant use of power or factory separators.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York, 29 E. Madison St. Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Let users answer your questions on ensilage cutters

How much power needed—does it cut silage evenly—how big is its capacity—how high will it elevate—how long will it last—is it easy to run? These and all your other questions are answered in our great book by actual users of **BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutters**



Write for this booklet. We'll also send full information of just how the Blizzard is built and tested; tells how the Blizzard works, how easily it is set up and taken down, and all about it. This book will help you buy *right.* Write for it today.
The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co.
Box 43, Canton, O.
BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutters

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



OUR "SHEPHERD'S FRIEND AND GUIDE" SENT FREE!
Gives Modern Methods of Handling Sheep, how to Select, Breed, Feed and Market them. Money wouldn't buy this Book, if you could not get another. Sent **Absolutely Free. Write for our Wool price list.** Shows how to get 2c to 3c a pound more for your **Wool** than in any other way.
WEIL BROS. & CO., Box W-16, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

soft when taken out, it can be salted and set away for a few hours until it gets hard enough to finish. Butter is usually worked enough when the water has been removed so that the butter will bend without breaking. Too much working will spoil the grain of the butter and make it "salvy", while leaving too much water in it will spoil its keeping qualities.

Packing

Pack or print the butter as soon as it has been worked sufficiently and put in a cool place until it is taken to market. Remember that the appearance of the package, as well as the way the butter is packed, has a great deal to do with the selling price. Butter that has been carefully made and handled according to the above rules can be readily contracted by the year, at a price ranging from 30 to 40 cents per pound.

Water Horses Often in Summer

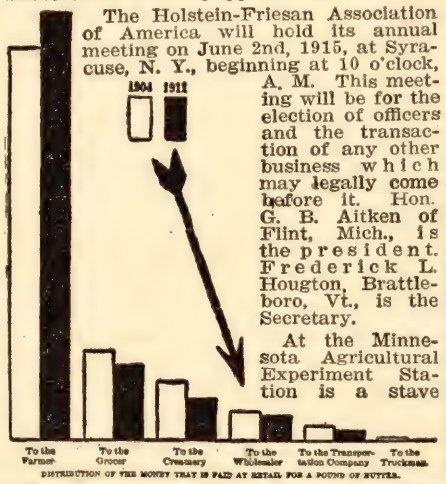
In no other way do farm horses suffer so much as from being inadequately watered. Not only is it humane to provide water for the horse, but it pays. The sweating process is a cooling one. This is nature's way of counteracting the heat, and when water is given in sufficient quantities to sustain the sweat the horse can do more work with safety. It is usually but little trouble to give a team a drink two or three times each half day and any man who will try the experiment will never abandon it.

Weaning the Lambs

Every flockmaster realizes that the weaning of the lambs from the mother ewes is generally an ordeal that is attended with a good deal of manifestation of displeasure in the way of bleating on the part of both the ewes and the lambs. From the time the lambs are dropped in the spring until the time they are taken away from the flock, they are dependent on the mother ewes, first for the milk, which sustains them, and second, for company or companionship. When the lambs are taken from the ewes and compelled to suffer from hunger and lonesomeness, it is no wonder that they bewail their condition and shrink in flesh, and that a considerable time may be required to recover and start along maintaining themselves and improving in condition. A little while before weaning time it is a good plan to teach the lambs to eat some food that will take the place of the mother's milk better than the grass of the pasture. Get the flock into an enclosure, where they will be comfortable after they have filled on the grass in the morning, and feed them a light feeding of oats and wheat bran, equal parts, and then at night feed them again and turn them on the pasture. The lambs will learn to eat the grain with the ewes. After they have all learned to eat the grain the time can be set for separating the ewes from the lambs. On the morning of the day set, get the flock in earlier than usual, feed and hold until nearly time to turn out, when the ewes can be sorted out, the lambs fed, and the ewes driven to a distant field out of hearing of the lambs. The lambs can be turned into the pasture, where they will give their attention to feeding on the grass and if taken in each day, fed a liberal portion of grain, given access to all the water needed and plenty of grass to eat, they will make a constant growth at weaning time.

Whinnies and Squeals

A. L. Haecker, of Nebraska, who has had silo experience from the very first in this country, a matter of about 30 years, sums up his experience as follows: "The silo is an economic equipment, and should be used on any farm where live stock is fed. With it beef, milk and butter can be produced at a lower cost. It makes possible the saving of all the corn plant, and many other plants that grow on the farm. With sufficient silo capacity, fifty per cent more livestock can be carried on a given sized farm. A stock farm equipped with a silo makes it impossible for farms not so equipped to compete. It has stimulated the dairying industry and greatly encouraged the production of beef, and will continue to do so. It also supplies economical feed for horses and colts when not a work. In short, the man who does not have a silo is handicapped and cannot compete with the farmer whose farm is so equipped."



DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONEY THAT IS PAID AT RETAIL FOR A POUND OF BUTTER.

WHAT THEY GOT IN 1914 IS SHOWN BY THE OUTLINE BLOCKS, WHAT THEY GOT IN 1911, BY THE SOLID BLOCKS.

The Holstein-Friesan Association of America will hold its annual meeting on June 2nd, 1915, at Syracuse, N. Y., beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M. This meeting will be for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before it. Hon. G. B. Aitken of Flint, Mich., is the president. Frederick L. Hougton, Brattleboro, Vt., is the Secretary.

At the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station is a stave silo which was built twenty years ago. It is still standing and in good repair, and has been used every year since it was built.

According to reports from the United States Department of Agriculture, the first cow-testing association in the United States was organized in Fremont, Mich., in 1905. In 1908, it says, only six such associations had been formed in the country. The next year the number rose to 25, while now there are 163 co-operative cow testing associations. Compared with this, the same report says that in Europe there are between 2,500 and 3,000 such associations. The object of these associations is to systematically and accurately test the value of each cow belonging to the members of the Association. This is done by employing an official tester—a person to do this work, which the individual farmers would not have the time to do. The plans for organizing an association and conducting it can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

The Standard Poland-China Record Association, Ray Davis, Secy., Maryville, Mo., sends the following remarkable report: "Nine leading auctioneers selling Poland-China bred sows during the winter of 1915, sold over 8,500 head and the average price sold for was $60 per head." Such a price shows that the Poland-China breed is much in favor with breeders.

The Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., requests us to say to our Southern reades that if they desire information about a succession of crops to plant to give succulent feed for their cows throughout the year, should write to the College for the information.

Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., speaking for its own state, says that at least one-eighth of the dairy herds in the state may return an annual net loss to their owners. This subject is covered in a bulletin just issued by the Agricultural Station of the University.

Here is the way E. F. Drake of the Chamber of Commerce of Waco, Tex., is promoting pig production by boys in that state:

He has arranged with the First State Bank of Mart, to loan $5 each to 20 boys who are under 16 years of age. This money is to be used to purchased a good pig. The father of the boy is to give one acre of land to be planted in feed stuff. An account is to be kept of the expense. The pig is to be kept 12 months and then sold, the $5 to be returned to the bank and the balance of the money to be invested in more pigs or calves.

We acknowledge receipt of a valuable pamphlet on silos and silo construction from the Canton Culvert & Silo Company, Canton, Ohio. The company will send a copy to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who apply.

Reports from manufacturers of silos seem to indicate that several times as many silos will be constructed this year as in any preceding year. A good silo, properly filled, extends the pasture season so that it practically runs the year around.

MAGAZINES 1/3 PRICE

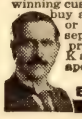
All leading 10c magazines sent post paid: 7c for last month's issue, previous numbers 6c, or by the year 85c. All 15c, 25c, 35c magazines last month, 10c; previous months, 8c; or by the year at these rates. Complete bargain list sent free. **Economy Magazine Exchange, 1205P Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SEPARATOR PRICES SLASHED

$39.50 on the new, clean-skimming Galloway Sanitary, Bath-in-oil cream separator. It is made so good in our own factories that we will send it anywhere in the United States to any inexperienced user for a ninety-day test against any make or kind that sells for even twice as much and let you be the judge. Its clean-skimming; its perfect mechinical design; its smooth oval sanitary surfaces, and years of built-in satisfactory service are winning customers by the thousands. Don't buy a cream separator of any make or kind at any price until you first get my new 1915 separator book and new low cut and slashed summer prices. Separators shipped from Chicago, Waterloo, Kansas City, Council Bluffs or Minneapolis.


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WM. GALLOWAY CO.
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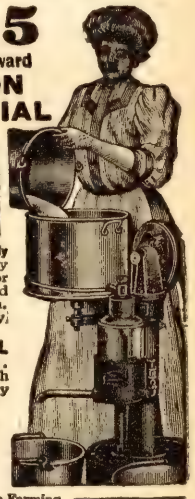
$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send **fully guaranteed,** a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a **sanitary marvel,** easily cleaned.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. **Address:**

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3149 Bainbridge, N. Y.



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From a standing start to a 30-mile rate in 10 seconds, without a jerk or jar. From express train speed down to a mere drifting---slower than a walk---on high. All as smooth and noiseless as flowing oil.

Detroiter

EIGHT CYLINDER
$1295

Here is a car that develops 60 horse power, yet records from every section show that it is delivering an average of 15 to 20 miles a gallon.

A car of unusual roominess. Yet it weighs less than 2,500 pounds. A car that is excess-tired with its regular equipment 33x4 inch tires, non-skids rear.

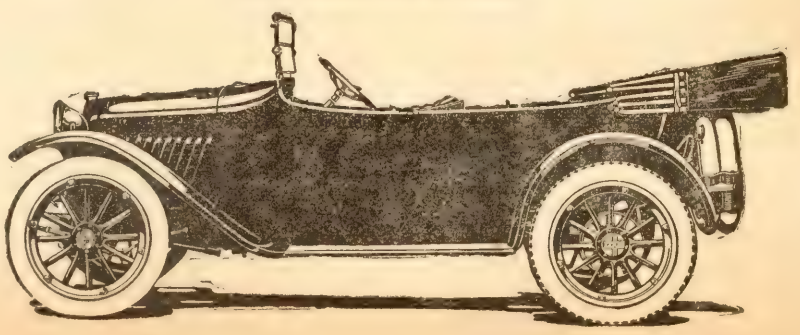
It has the greatest relative horse power built into an American car—one horse power to every 41 pounds. Pistons are aluminum alloy. Carbon cannot form on them.

See this car—or better, take a ride in it. Write us for folder showing details and car in actual color.

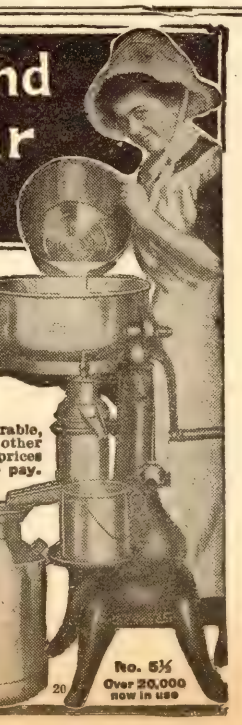
Detroiter Four $985

32 H. P. long stroke ball bearing high speed motor. Streamline body. Completely equipped.

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621 Holbrook Avenue



Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay



For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more **before you pay.** You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of **only $2 down and a year to pay.**

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save **half.** Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

No. 5½ Over 20,000 now in use

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

June Work With Poultry

JUNE is an extremely busy month on the farm. Planting must be completed, haying begun, cultivating kept going. Can the farmer get time to attend to his poultry this month? Yes, if he will make use of the children, gain the help of the good wife and keep the good-will of the hired help, he can handle his flock and give the chicks the proper attention.

June Chicks

While June is not the best month of the twelve to turn out chicks for profitable laying, it has some advantage. Eggs are fertile, the weather just right and chicks will grow like pigs. Chicks hatched in June should be raised in fireless brooders or given to hens. A heated brooder, which was just the thing in May would likely be too warm in June.

Lice

Lice are the worst foes June hatched chicks have to face. Sitting hens should be dusted at least three times during the period of incubation, and it is a good plan just before the eggs are due to hatch to make up a new clean nest and transfer the hen and eggs to it. While you are carrying a campaign against lice don't forget to watch out for the red mites at the same time.

The Poultry Houses

The poultry houses need frequent attention during the summer months. The nest boxes should be taken outside from time to time and cleaned out. The dropping boards should be cleaned off at least once a week, and the perches sprayed every two weeks with a liquid louse killer. Remove all litter from the floor of the house and let the hens go down to earth.

Buying Stock

June is a good month in which to buy stock if you wish to improve your flock or make a new start. Breeders will sell cheaper now than at any other season of the year. They need the room for the growing chicks, and also find it a great bother to care for the surplus males. Accordingly they are disposed of to give the buyers the long end. Now is the time, if you are keeping non-paying mongrels, to get a start in thoroughbreds at a small cost.

Cabbages, Mangels and Pumpkins

June is a good month to set out cabbage plants and plant mangel beets for a crop for feeding laying and stock birds next winter. A few old-fashioned pumpkins will come in handy. Well cooked yellow pumpkin added to the mash will help put rich color in the yolks and when fed to market poultry give a bright, desirable yellow color to the skin and fat, except in the naturally white breeds.

Cleaning Up

It is a good time now to clean up, disinfect, and move to new gound such poultry buildings, coops and runs as can be moved. Top-dress the old land with slaked lime, plow it deep, work the soil well and grow a crop in it. It isn't too late for sweet corn for fall use, especially of the extra early varieties. Corn makes a rank growth in hot weather, and when well cultivated is especially desirable for sweetening the ground tainted with poultry droppings. It makes a good summer shade too, for the young birds.

The New Poultry House

A good time to start that new poultry house is this month. If you have an all-enclosed house try an open-front house this time. Satisfactory fresh-air houses can be built either colony or continuous type, but we prefer the colony plan. If built for a long house use the 16 to 20-foot deep colony building as a pattern for a single section and build as many as are needed. The semi-monitor top pattern makes the best long fresh-air house.

Saving Poultry Droppings

In saving the poultry droppings that are not needed for immediate use on the garden prepare a compact heap under cover. A good-sized bin, with two compartments and a sloping lid to shed rain, makes the best place to save the manure. Use pulverized gypsum (ground land plaster) under the roosts to absorb the moisture and ammonia of the droppings. In preparing the compost heap put in, first, about three inches of good loam and then add a layer of manure; on top of this put more loam. Use about three parts loam to one of manure. After the whole has been heated for a few days, pitch it over. When well mixed and fined put it in the second compartment of the compost bin or box, until ready to use it.

Care of the Chicks

Growing chicks will do the best in the orchard where they can have a good grass run, plenty of exercise and insects and a desirable combination of sunshine and shade. Provide shelters for them to run to for protection in heavy showers and for a cool, shady retreat when the sun is hot. Be sure to keep the drinking vessels in a cool, shady spot; keep them clean and well filled with clean, fresh water. Cooked fish makes a good summer animal food. Beef scraps are less liable to cause indigestion and diarrhoea in hot weather if well scalded and mixed with ground grains. Barley meal, low grade flour and white middlings added to the dry mash are useful in preventing summer diarrhoea among the growing chicks. Keep granulated charcoal before the birds for the same purpose.

Turkeys, Ducks and Guineas

Keep small turkey poults out of the long wet grass in the morning and see that they are under cover during heavy showers. Newly hatched ducklings can be brooded without heat this month, and if well fed and properly cared for will grow very rapidly. Hatch guinea fowl's eggs this month. Use common hens to hatch and raise them. When so reared they will be very tame and will stick to the mother hen, after they are well grown. They require about the same feed and care as the chickens but will cost very little to raise as they will pick most of their living from the fields.

Why You Should Caponize

POULTRY keeping is a profitable industry to many and can be made profitable by others if they go about it right. The big profits, that so many hear of, and would like to get are gained by attention to details. Perhaps no market has more likes and dislikes than the poulty market. What it likes it pays fancy prices for and what it dislikes must go very cheap, if at all.

Few Male Birds Have a Call

Naturally as many male chicks are born as females. The mission of female is to lay eggs, but only a few of the males have a real call. The question then is, how can the males be disposed of to the best advantage? Cockerels rarely bring over 15 cents a pound wholesale. If not plump they bring less. How can they be turned to as good profit, or better than the female? By caponizing.

What a Capon Is

A capon is an unsexed male, usually of the chicken family, although young drakes are also often caponized with equally good results. Capon culture is now one of the best-paying branches of the poultry industry and the demand for capons is rapidly increasing without danger of being over supplied. The markets are often overstocked with "cull" poultry, but rarely with tender, juicy capons. We believe they will take several times as many as now go on without material decrease in the prices paid. People want good poultry and are willing to pay for it.

Broilers are profitable, but why kill a chick at a pound weight, even if you can get 25 cents for it, when you can soon make it weigh 6 to 8 pounds and get 20 cents a pound for it?

Time to Caponize

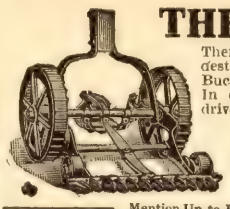
June is a good month to caponize early hatched birds although there is no set season. If they are kept over until the following January and February they will be large fowls of delicious flavor, weighing around 8 pounds each that will sell 10 cents a pound higher than uncaponized cockerels.

How to Caponize

The operation of caponizing is very simple and can easily be learned from works that can be obtained on this subject or from people selling the coponizing tools. Get good instruments. Any failure must be attributed to poor instruments rather than to something else. With a good set of tools and with a little practice the operation does not seem to hurt the bird at all. In caponizing the bird rarely makes any outcry as it would, if hurt. As soon as the bird is turned loose from the operating table he will go about looking for something to eat and drink just as though nothing had happened. A good way is to practice on dead birds —ones that were just killed to eat.

Don't throw a lot of leggy, good-for-nothing cockerels on the market to reduce the price on choice stock. Caponize them and turn this unprofitable side of your poultry business into the most profitable.

Capons help to hold up the price on all poultry and once tried they encourage greater consumption.



THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

BEAT Out the GRAIN

Just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. It is the only correct principle. In no other way can perfect separation be done. That method is used in the ***Red River Special*** and in no other thresher.

It SAVES the Farmer's Thresh Bill

The Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Beating Shakers, the Graduated Adjustable Chaffer are a combination insuring perfect separation and cleaning found only in the ***Red River Special,*** the most profitable machine for the thresherman and farmer.

It gets the best jobs, threshes more grain, runs more steadily and makes the thresherman more money than any other.

BUY OR HIRE A RED RIVER SPECIAL

And Save the Farmer's Thresh Bill

Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
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Eli HAY BALERS

More bales per hour. Fast, big feed—won't choke. Dense, uniform bales that pack better and bring higher prices. Many exclusive construction advantages. Must be seen to be appreciated. L. J. Campbell, Caldwell, Kans., writes: "The most perfect baler I ever saw." You'll agree. 40 styles and sizes. WRITE FOR LATEST CATALOG and tell us what you bale. We'll recommend best machine for you.



COLLINS PLOW COMPANY, 1092 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Capon or Rooster

Which Shall it be 20c Rooster or $2.00 Capon?

Let me explain how to do it. I have this information all illustrated and printed in a nice little circular that I will be glad to send you free of cost. As President of the Kansas State Poultry Federation it is a part of my duty to furnish you this information. Send me your name and address plainly written and I will send it to you by return mail.

GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. 72, Cedar Vale, Kan.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



I Bring 30¢ per Lb.

I Bring Only 15¢ per Lb.

DOUBLE PRICES

On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise; they require less feed and less care.

Caponizing is easy and soon learned.

PILLING CAPON SET

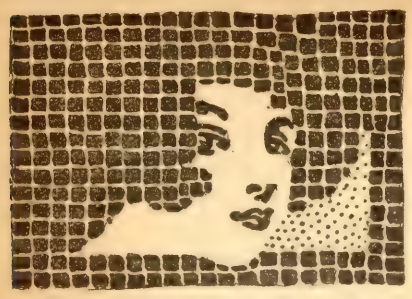
Will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your poultry profits.

Sent prepaid, with "Easy-To-Use" directions, on receipt of $2.50.

Any one can do it. You can make money caponizing for others. Write to-day for our booklet on Caponizing. It's Free.

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ROYAL

"The Machine with a Personality"

NO matter what your touch—this new Royal Master-Model 10 will fit it.

"Just turn the knob" and *regulate* the touch of this new Royal to fit *YOURSELF!* Make it light and smooth as velvet—or firm and snappy as you like.

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators

Every keen-witted stenographer—every office manager—every expert operator on the firing line of "Big Business" will grasp the enormous *work-saving* value of the new Royal's *Adjustable Touch* that takes the "grind" out of typewriting!

But the new Model 10 has many other big, vital new features. *Investigate them!*

Get the Facts!

Send for the "Royal man" and ask for a DEMONSTRATION. Or write us direct for our new brochure, *"BETTER SERVICE,"* and a beautiful Color-Photograph of the *New Royal Master-Model 10.*

Price $100



ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO. Inc.
Royal Typewriter Bldg.
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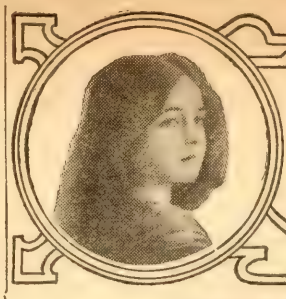
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

One application soothes and heals a rough pimply skin, and, when repeated, quickly effects a cure. Eczema, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers and all skin diseases yield to its curative properties.
50c. a box. At all Druggists.
Send for free sample and book, "Health and Beauty."
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Unsatisfied

An old farmhouse with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on either side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door, with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes this one thought all the day—
"Oh, if I could but fly away
From this dull spot, the world to see,
How happy, O how happy,
How happy I would be."

Amid the city's constant din
A man who 'round the world has been;
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long—
"Oh, could I only tread once more
The field-path to the farmhouse door,
The old green meadows could I see,
How happy, O how happy,
How happy I would be."

—Exchange.

Sweet Memories

"We do not realize how very dear and necessary to us are the loved ones of our household until they leave our homes for the Father's house. It is a significant fact that after they have gone only the beautiful traits of their characters are remembered. Indeed, it is only after companionship with us is over that we truly see and know what their lives really were. So many little things in their everyday lives we took no note of, which, when the hands have been folded and the voice silenced, come to our remembrance as proofs of their unselfish, neverfailing love for us.

"The weak points in their characters, the faults, which we magnified and judged unjustly, are forgotten, and we feel that we would give all we possess could we undo the wrong that we did them oftentimes by passing unjust judgment on them. This sweet way of remembering only the beautiful things in the lives of those who have left us is akin to the wonderful mercy that our Father in heaven has for us. In the atonement he has made for us his children's sins are blotted out and remembered no more against them.

"Be kindly affectionate in the home and be charitable toward each other; bring into notice the beautiful things in each other's lives, instead of defects. Be patient with each other's peculiarities and weaknesses, and help to overcome them in gentle, loving ways. Be especially thoughtful of the needs and wishes of the dear father and mother. If they should be called to the better country before you are, you cannot estimate what a satisfaction it will be to you to know, as you stand by their silent forms, that you made their lives happy, and that their hearts had no heavy burdens to carry because of your unkindness and wilfulness."

—*Selected*

The Value of Cheerfulness

The cheerful man and woman, says Carlyle, carry with them perpetually, in their presence and personality, an influence that acts upon others as summer warmths on the fields and forests. It wakes up and calls out the best that is in them. It makes them stronger, braver and happier.

Such men and women make a little spot of this world a lighter, brighter, warmer place for other people to live in. To meet them in the morning is to get inspiration that makes all the day's struggles and tasks easier. After talking with them for a few minutes, you feel an exhilaration of spirits, a quickening of energy, a renewal of zest and interest in living, and are ready for any duty or service.

The Way to Live

In one of George MacDonald's delightful works an old man, dying, calls his son to his bedside and says: "Some day, my boy, you will come home to your mother and me in Heaven. It will matter little to us then whether or not you succeed in recovering the family wealth and prestige, but we do want you to come to us with clean hands, unstained by sin." This must be the prayer of every true parent for his child.

"He had kept the whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept," writes Lord Byron of a young French officer. We, too, should seek to keep our souls white; we should daily seek to live with clean hands and a pure heart, thus honoring our maker, God.

Where Comfort Lies

Thousands of believers in Christ in every age, in our own age, have a joy that nothing can break or disturb. They experience earthly losses, but they know that their real possessions are laid up in Heaven, where no moth can corrupt nor robber steal; and they rejoice in this security of their inheritance.

They have sorrows which well might break their hearts; but they sing in their chamber of grief, because they have the comforts of divine love and grace that makes them strong to endure. They suffer affliction in manifold forms, but no pain smothers their gladness.

A Change of Residence

A suggestive incident is told of a devotional meeting in Yorkshire wrere different ones were telling of their experiences.

A good man had been drawing out long, complaining strains about his trials and difficulties in the way to heaven. A man of different spirit followed, who said: "I see that our brother who has just sat down lives in Grumbling street. I lived there myself for some time, and never enjoyed good health. The air was bad, the house bad, the water bad; the birds never came and sang in the street, and I was gloomy and sad enough. But I 'flitted.' I got into Thanksgiving street and ever since then I have had good health, and so has my family. The air is pure, the water pure, the house good; the sun shines on it all day; the birds are always singing, and I am as happy as I can be. Now, I recommend our brother to 'flit'. There are plenty of houses to let on Thanksgiving street, and I am sure that he will find himself a new man if he will only come, and I will be right glad to have him as a neighbor."

Measuring an Ounce

An ounce of granulated sugar equals two level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of flour, four level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of butter, two level teaspoonfuls. An ounce of cornstarch, three level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of grated chocolate, three level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of pepper, four level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of salt, two level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of mustard, four level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of cloves, four level tablespoonfuls. An ounce off cinnamon, four and a half level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of mace, four level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of chopped suet, a fourth of a cupful An ounce of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls.

Tested and Tasted Recipes

ENGLISH PLUM CAKES—Cream one cup of sugar with a half cup of butter, add two well beaten eggs, a half of a cup of milk, and four cups of flour in which are two teaspoonfuls of baking powder has been sifted. Wash one-half a cup of currents and dry them thoroughly, warm and dredge with flour, add to the batter and mix well. Bake in small muffin tins or patty pans.

POUND CAKE—There never has been a cake to equal the old-fashioned pound cake of our mothers and grandmothers. Here is the old receipe reduced to measure. Follow these directions and you have a delicious cake, easy to make. Cream two-thirds cup of butter with two cups of flour. Beat one cup of whole eggs with a pinch of salt until very light with an egg beater. Then beat one and one-half cups of sugar with one teaspoon of baking powder into the eggs. Add the egg mixture to the creamed flour and butter a little at a time until it is all mixed. Flavor to taste, and beat vigorously with long, light strokes. Bake in a shallow tin.

NUT COCOA CAKE—Cream one cup of sugar with two-thirds cup of butter and add three well-beaten egg yolks. Add alternately two and one-half cups of flour, sifted with two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, and one cup of milk. Beat three stiffly beaten whites of eggs into the batter, with one-fourth cup of cocoa and one cup of mixed walnut and pecan meats

Flexible Soled Hy-D Rubber Leather
Absolutely Waterproof



Here is the sensation of work shoes—the marvelous Hy-D-Rubber-Leather Sole Shoes. The triumphant achievement of scientific shoe-making. Guaranteed to be **absolutely impervious to water and dampness.** Positively defies Manure, Acids, Soil, Milk, Blood and every other substance that ravages the ordinary work shoe. The only work shoe that's so comfortable and easy on your feet as to remind you of the luxury of house slippers Every farmer, every workingman will regard this wonderful improvement in work shoes as a blessing.

Outwear Six Pairs!

These wonderful shoes will outwear six pairs of ordinary shoes. They will last longer than any other work shoe you have ever tried. Hy-D-Rubber-Leather Sole Shoes have the endorsement of workingmen who put a shoe to the severest tests possible.

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ADDRESS.....

which have been slightly floured. Bake in a shallow pan and cover with the following: Mix two tablespoons of butter with half a cup of cocoa, add one cup of confectioner's sugar and a quarter of a cup of thin cream or very rich milk. Boil five minutes add a pinch of salt and beat until creamy. Flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla.

WHITE LAYER CAKE WITH MAPLE CREAM FILLING—Cream together half a cup of butter with two cups fine sugar. Add half a cup of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla, a cup and a half of flour sifted with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Lastly fold in the beaten whites of four eggs. Bake in layers. The filling may be made in either of two ways. It may be simply whipped cream stiffened slightly with gelatine and sweetened well with powdered maple sugar, or made thus: Take two cups of maple syrup or two and a half cups of shaved maple sugar and a quarter cup of water, and boil until it forms a soft wax when a spoonful is dropped in cold water. Take from the fire and stir into the syrup the beaten whites of two eggs, and stir vigorously until cold. This may be put between the layers of cake and also used as an icing on top. Fine chopped hickory nuts, pecans or almonds may be mixed with the filling and spread between the layers.

Household Helps

GRASS stains, as well as those from fruit, can usually be removed by alcohol.

TURN the wooden chopping bowl upside down when not in use and it will never split.

ORDINARY wall papers may be cleaned with dough or rubbed with soft clean flannel dipped in fine oatmeal.

PANS greased with butter will make the bottom crust of pies soft and flaky and prevent them from being soggy.

USING a warm iron when cutting out a garment will do away with pins on tissue paper patterns. Lay the paper on the material and press lightly with the warm iron. The pattern clings to the cloth.

WHEN baking soda biscuits or tea cakes, if the soda is dissolved in a little boiling milk, it will prevent any chance of disagreeable lumps so often found in hot cakes.

IF WHEN boiling milk it should happen to burn, pour it at once into a jug, and stand it into a basin of cold water, until it is cool, when it will be found to be quite free from the burnt smell and taste.

FLIES dislike the smell of oil of lavender, and a few drops on a bit of cloth placed in a saucer of boiling water will drive them away. Try a tin can of the mixture, or a rag with a few drops on it, hung near the top of a screen door on which the flies like to collect and see how quickly they leave.

WHEN one wishes to use the whites of the eggs and does not wish to use yolks just at the same time, break eggs and when separating put yolks into a bowl of water, being careful not to break the yolk. In this way they may be kept several days by merely changing the water.

WHITE silk ribbon, if left in lingerie, will become yellow after being washed a few times. Pale blue ribbon will become white, and never grow yellow, even after repeated launderings. For those who want it, there is a narrow, linen tape which looks like ribbon and washes perfectly, but is not quite as durable as silk.

SPOTS or iron rust which are so likely to be found on white dresses and aprons may be removed in the following way: Place a small lump of cream of tartar on the spot of iron rust, and tie up the dress goods so as to hold the cream of tartar on the spot. Do the same to all the spots or iron rust and put the clothes into the boiler. After boiling, the clothes will be perfectly white and free from spots.

Independence of Agriculture

No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought, as agriculture. Population must increase rapidly, more rapidly than in former times, and ere long the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving subsistence from the smallest area of soil. No community whose every member possesses this art can ever be the victim of oppression in any of its forms. Such community will alike be independent of crowned kings, money kings, and land kings.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



What is Now the Fashion

Summer Styles Simpler

Linen has become one of the favorite materials for use this summer and this means that the more simple styles will be most in demand. Little trimming is used on the linen suit except collars and cuffs and sometimes bandings in a contrasting color.

Any touch which suggests the military is desirable and hence loops and straps are prominent. Little pockets also help this impression and as they can be put on the outside, without any special skill it is well to use them while the fashion lasts, for it is these little touches which give the final charm to a costume.



7191—GIRLS' DRESS. This unique model has the front panel and the skirt in one piece while the sides of the blouse are separate. These are tucked in both front and back, and the skirt is kilt-plaited all around. The pattern 7191 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7192—LADIES' WAIST. This plainest of waists closes in front and has a convertible collar at the neck, which may be worn open or closed. The sleeves may be made full length or they may be shortened to the elbow. The pattern 7192 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7231—GIRLS' COAT. Light weight serge or gabardine can be used to make this coat. The coat is cut on box lines, but with additional flare at the lower edge. The neck is trimmed with a shawl collar. The pattern 7231 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7190—LADIES' DRESS AND CAP. This simple frock has the raglan sleeve and a pretty collar at the open neck. The sleeves may be long or short. The three-gore skirt may have raised or normal waistline and the pockets may be used or omitted. The pattern 7190 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7227—LADIES' SKIRT. This novel two-gore skirt is made with front and back yoke each one with front and back panels. At each side there is a shaped gore or godet which begins at the hip or base of the yoke and which flares as it extends to the hem of the skirt. The pattern 7227 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7215—LADIES' DRESS. Silk, wool or wash fabrics can be used to make this dress. The dress has a plain blouse with convertible collar and centre front closing. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is made with four gores, fitted to the figure at the top and has either raised or regulation waistline. The pattern 7215 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Old Stump Fence

Written for UP-TO-DATE FARMING by
Lincoln Rappleye

Well the winter now is over,
And it's been a hard one, too;
And before you can forget it,
There's one thing I'd have you do.

Do it now while spring opens,
While your muscle's good and stout,
Take your axe and saw and crowbar,
And dig that old stump fence out.

Think how neighbor Jones and daughter,
On their way to town that day,
Got stuck in that awful snow drift—
And both horses ran away.

Think of all the work it cost you,
When the drifts were high and wide;
No wonder your hands were blistered,
Or that pains came in your side.

So I say, dig that old fence out,
Go for it with might and main;
It will save you work and worry,
Many friends for you 'twill gain.

Do not wait until next summer,
Go for that old stump fence now;
And the look of duty well done,
Will shine on your manly brow.

No matter about your "beauty,"
Old stump fence, you've got to go.
You're what caused those great big drifts,
You're what caused those banks of snow.

Next winter you will not be here,
So good-bye, you old stump fence.
We have just one word in parting,
And that word is "get thee hence."

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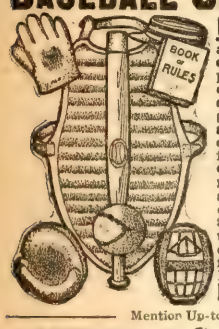
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The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY *and sent a collection of one pound of beautiful Gladiolus bulbs, from 20 to 30 bulbs; or one pound of choice Canna roots, will make from 20 to 30 plants. Two subscribers will entitle the sender to both premiums. In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET *so we can distinguish these orders from others. Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

JUST now the thing that appeals most strongly to the farmers is the wheat crop. Last year's crop was a large one, and the farmers received for a great portion of it not more than 70 cents a bushel, though afterwards it sold for twice that or even more. How is it to be with the crop of 1915? This paper wishes the farmers to have the benefit of what they produce, and we are now making a special effort to secure for them fair and reasonable prices for the maturing wheat crop. Will our young friends help us? You scarcely realize what an influence you can exercise. Every new subscriber is almost a certain gain for the true principle of equity—of right, justice and fairness. Please do all you can to help us with new subscribers. See our reward above.

DEAR CADETS—Ever since UTDF began to come in my father I have been reading the Cadet letters with much interest, and each time my longing becomes greater to become a Cadet of Equity. I am a country girl, 15 my next birthday, which comes in the month of roses, June. I love country life, and would much rather live in the country than in the city. I walk about three miles to church and Sunday school every Sunday I possibly can and my only brother always accompanies me. I am the oldest of a family of seven, all being girls but one. I dearly love flowers of every kind, and always have as many in our yard as I can. I wish all the Cadet boys and girls would write to me, and I will try to answer every one I receive.—Lillian Irene DeBaugh, Havre re Grace, Md.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl 15 years old, and would like to join the Cadets of Equity. I have 4 sisters and two brothers. My oldest brother died 4 years ago. I was baptized two years ago, and I go to church most every Sunday. We live on a farm of 200 acres, and keep 6 horses and a large stock of cattle. My father and brother take UTDF and I love to read the Cadets page. I walk half a mile to school everyday. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all.—Mabel Clegg, Croftsbury, Vermont.

DEAR CADETS—Here I am from the faraway State of California, away out here in the Golden West. I think this paper is just grand, and its name fits it exactly. I am a farmer's daughter, but we now live in a thriving little village in the northern part of the wonderful valley of the San Joaquin, 20 miles from Stockton, the county seat, and which is one of the prettiest and most thriving cities in the State of California, and that is saying a good deal. I don't think anything could be prettier than the country out here during the spring and summer when the hills and fields are a solid carpet of California popies and all kinds of other wild flowers. All sorts of fruits, grains and vegetables are grown here, and the largest Tokay grape vineyards of the world are in this valley. There are many interesting things I would like to tell you of but space will not permit, so if any of you care to exchange cards or letters I will be glad to answer all I receive; and I will also exchange flower cuttings or seeds for any relics or hand-work of any kind.—Dell Thorne, Lockford, Calif.

DEAR CADETS—A Texas boy is knocking at the door who would like to become a Cadet. I have lived in this good old Lone Star State all my life and like it fine. How many of you ever saw a real sand storm? If you were here you could see them. I am a subscriber for UTDF, and think it a grand paper; I wouldn't be without it for several times its cost. I have lived in both town and country, and I had much rather live in the country, for I don't think town life is good for the average boy or girl, as there are so many temptations. I would enjoy exchanging letters, cards and photos with the Cadet boys and girls.—Clayton C. Wren, Munday, Knox Co., Texas.

DEAR CADETS—I will write so you can have a chance to hear from the State of Massachusetts. I guess there are not many papers like UTDF. I live on a farm and we raise corn, potatoes, grain, vegetables and some fruit. I can play on the piano, and I have a friend that plays on the violin so, you see, we can have some music. We do not have church up here very often. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and I will answer all.—Wallace Emerson, 86 Horton St., Dighton, Mass.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a boy from the West Virginia hills. I live in Morgantown, a city of 15,000 people. I am 19 years of age and live with my grandparents, as my father and mother have been dead 15 years. I have two sisters living, but no brother. We have been taking UTDF two years, and I enjoy reading it very much, especially the letters from the Cadets. I am working in a tin plate mill in which my sister is forelady in the assorting department. I get off on a vacation each year and go on a fishing and hunting trip. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will exchange photos.—Burl McCarty, Morgantown, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—Here I come after being a quiet reader of UTDF for 5 years. I suppose you would call me and old timer, as I became a Cadet of Equity 5 years ago. I live on the great fertile plains of New Mexico, 3 miles from the Texas line, 9 miles from the line of Oklahoma, and 40 miles from the corner of Kansas and Colorado. I have traveled quite a bit during the last few years, and have seen all kinds of countries and people. But I must say I am glad to be back in New Mexico. What has become of my old time friends that used to write to UTDF? I would be pleased to hear from them all once more. All letters and cards will be answered.—James T. Grimes, Texline, Texas.

DEAR CADETS—Is a Missouri girl welcome to your interesting page? I am the only girl at home, and would get rather lonely sometimes if it were not for my four jolly brothers. I will be 19 years old Aug. 5. How many will write to me then? I will answer all.—Nettie Wilhoit, Brunswick, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Idaho girl, 15 years of age. I came to Idaho ten years ago with my parents from Bethel, Minnesota. We have a homestead of 160 acres at Big Willow, 25 miles from a store of any kind. Our home is surrounded by hills 200 feet and more in height. My cousin, a year older than I am, and myself are the oldest girls on Big Willow. I like country life far better than city life. My papa carries the mail from Big Willow to French and back.—Viola Dougherty, Big Willow, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kentucky girl, and would like to become a Cadet. My father has been taking UTDF for some time, and we think it is a fine paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet page more than anything else. I am 15 years of age and live with my parents on a farm. Our principal crops are corn, tobacco and wheat, and all kinds of vegetables. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I would be glad to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Minnie Coe, Ting, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—Here I come from the State of Washington, but I am only 3 miles from the Idaho line. I am a farmer boy 17 years old, and my father and I farm 320 acres of wheat land. We have taken UTDF for several years, and like it fine. I would be very glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Ray Cromwell, Moscow, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I have read many of your letters and they have always interested me. I hope to receive letters and cards from you. I am 14 years old, and I go to school in Herman, New York. I live on a farm of 120 acres, and we have 30 cows, 2 horses, besides calves and poultry. Our farm is improved well, and we have all modern implements, which makes farm labor much easier and more profitable. We have learned many new methods from UTDF and we hope always to be able to have it.—Dorothy Hance, Herman, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I enjoy reading all your letters. My father is a subscriber, and we think UTDF an interesting paper. My father owns a farm of 424 acres, 175 acres being in cultivation. Our principal crops are cotton and corn, though potatoes and some truck can be raised. We have tame berries and raise a fine crop every year, but other fruits are not so numerous. We have a very good school with two teachers. Correspondence solicited.—Zana Gilbert, Marequz, Texas.

DEAR CADETS—I will tell you to begin with that I am pretty much of a Tomboy. But I will promise to be good if you will print my letter on the Cadet page. My father is a subscriber, and I certainly do enjoy reading this particular page. I live on a farm of about 200 acres, and I do love the farm. I found this out by attending high school in town. I am going to let you guess my age, if you know history you can guess it, by my name. I wish to receive many cards and letters—Dewey Lewis, Winchester, Ohio.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them.

Nellie Brown, Alma, Ark.	13
Sophie Moore, Cassville, Mo.	13
Opal Moore, Cassville, Mo.	15
Emilia Stenz, Glenwood, Wheeling, W. Va.	13
Mary Sanders, Etna Green, Ind.	12
Elsie Hosteter, Burlington Junct., Mo.	14
Inez E. Hacker, Martinsville, Ind.	9
Flossie Hill, Willington, Ill	13
Lucile De Lash, Stapleton, Neb.	18
Orange Kephart, Clymer, Penn.	19
Lawrence Schuster, Humboldt, Iowa	19
Jessie Gardner, Hardin, Ky.	16
Robert Ashworth, Scott Depot, W. Va.	23
Margaret Durgee, Camden, N. Y.	17
Ressia Allen, Lykins, Ky.	13
Beulah Whitt, Lykins, Ky.	14
Irene Blurton, Bells, Tenn.	21
Lewis Speer, Kingsville, Ohio	17
Ida Jensen, Council Bluffs, Iowa	18

Grit That Won the Day

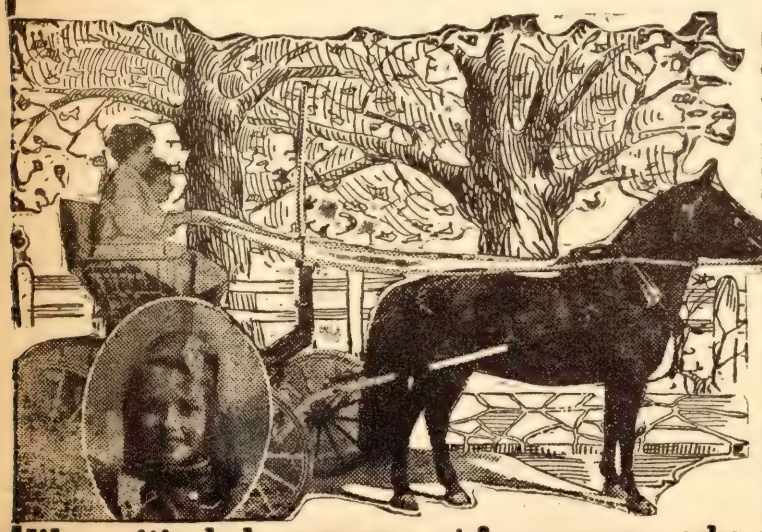
Thurlow Weed used to say that he looked back with pleasure to many of the hardships of his boyhood. "They put strength and muscle into me," he said. In his autobiography there is an account of the trouble he took to get a book to read one spring while he was in the sapbush making maple syrup.

"The want of shoes which, as the snow was deep, was no small privation, was the only drawback to my happiness. I used, however, to tie pieces of old rag carpet around my feet, and get along chopping wood and gathering sap. But when the spring advanced, and bare ground appeared in spots, I threw off the old carpet incumbrances and did my work bare-footed.

"There is much leisure time for boys who are making maple sugar, and this time I devoted reading when I could get books. I borrowed books whenever and wherever I could, for they were very scarce. Once I heard of a neighbor, three miles off, who had borrowed from a still more distant neighbor a book of great interest, and I set off, barefooted, in the snow to obtain the treasure. There were spots of bare ground, upon which I would stop to warm my feet. And there were also along the road occasional lengths of log fence from which the snow had melted, and upon which it was a luxury to walk.

"On my promise that the book should be neither torn nor soiled, it was lent to me. I was too happy on my return to think of snow or my naked feet. Candles were luxuries in those days, and I read my treasure, 'The History of the French Revolution', lying on my back, my body in the sugar house and my head outside, where a fat pine knot was blazing."

FINE SHETLAND PONIES



Carriage, Harness, Saddle & Bridle

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER FREE GIFTS

In the picture here you see Emma Williams and her pony. I gave her the entire outfit. She was the most delighted person in the world. In the picture here are several hidden faces. Can YOU find them? I will give a beautiful Shetland pony, carriage and harness free to the one person who has the greatest number of votes to his credit at the end of this contest. For each face you can find in this picture I will give you 1000 votes. Now this is YOUR chance. *In case of a tie in the votes, a pony will be given to each person so tied.*

SEND NO MONEY—JUST YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Mark the location of the faces with an X plainly, and we will immediately enter you as a contestant for this magnificent Shetland pony outfit, which includes pony, carriage, harness, saddle and bridle; all sent direct to your home, all charges prepaid. A more beautiful pony you never saw than this one. As soon as we hear from you we will send you his picture, also full particulars telling how you can easily secure him—besides the pony we have hundreds of other presents we give away.

We positively have a present for everyone who enters this contest! So be sure and send your name in today with the hidden faces all plainly marked and get the free pony votes. It is the easiest thing you ever saw. I have given away over thirty Shetland ponies to boys and girls all over the United States, besides thousands upon thousands of other beautiful presents. BE SURE TO WRITE TODAY, and see how to get the pony.

Address MATT YOUNG, Pony Man, 202 South Wittenberg Avenue, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything.

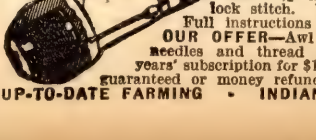
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and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month. 12 issues in 6 months. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

When a farmer is asked to help build a marketing machine he naturally asks, "What will it cost?"

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This matter of cost has been the chief stumbling block in the way of those people who would honestly lead farmers to better ways of marketing.

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Even though it would be shown that the cost to each farmer would not exceed a dollar or two to establish a National marketing system and only one per cent or less on the business put through the machine, to run it, the farmers themselves have blocked the way by quibbling over the cost.

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So the ideal farmers organization or Federation is still some ways off, and this is purely because the people who should come forward as with one accord, and each do his little part have procrastinated, while continuing to pay the staggering cost charged by the self-appointed people who have put themselves between the producers and the consumers, and who stand ready to gather in what the farmers have produced, but which they will not control after it has been made. Therefore, in view of the fact that the federation, which we believe will be the solution of the farmers' marketing problem is some ways off, this paper recommends that farmers, individually or collectively, provide the necessary utilities to store the surpluses of this year's crops.

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And here in some cases the same stumbling block is in the way.

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For instance, some farmers argue that it will cost them something to stack their wheat, or build a grarary or warehouse for potatoes, cotton and fruit, or to load the stuff on cars and ship it to a place where it can be stored.

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Why, of course, it will cost something, and we admit that if farmers will not provide the facilities for storing and controlling their crops, they need not go to this little expense. If they refuse to incur the trifling expense, they, of course, will continue to dump the crops as soon as they are made. But we have shown in former number that the people who gather up the crops and store them are to the expense of having elevators and warehouses, or they rent them and pay the cost. But the point is this: They go to that expense because they find it profitable. Having thus stored the crops that the farmers dumped, they are in a position to wrap all of the cost of storage and their profits too, up with the original prices paid the producer, and people who buy from them pay the total cost.

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This is what everybody does but the farmer. Because the farmer has not progressed to the point that he can do this, he is often even unable to get the original cost out of his produce when he passes it on to the next person.

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The difference between the farmer's business and other people's business is vividly shown by the following editorial that appeared in the "James Barn Magazine," published by the James Manufacturing Co., Janesville, Wis. The title of the editorial is, "Who Pays for the Advertising?" Advertising in this case was considered as part of the expense of marketing. The editorial follows:

"The man who buys the goods pays for the advertising, all right." That has been said a million times, and nearly as many times the manufacturer of the advertised product has tried to prove that it isn't true.

But is it true. The man who buys the article pays for everything—the material, the labor, the transportation, the overhead expense and profit of the manufacturer and of every man who handles the article. It is useless to attempt to deny so plain a fact.

But the contention behind that assertion is not what is stated, but rather what is implied. It is this: "The man who buys the article pays for the advertising *in addition* to what he ought to pay, or would have to pay if the article was *not* advertised.'

It is just as absurb to attempt to sustain such a statement as it is to attempt to deny the literal construction of the first.

Let's not generalize, but come right home. There are two main factors in placing an article in the hands of the consumer or user. First the manufacturing; second the marketing. Will any informed person claim that modern factory tools and equipment add to the cost of the finished article?

Does it cost us more per stall to turn out James' stalls in our modern factory today than it did in the little blacksmith shop on the farm eight years ago?

To ask the question is to answer it and to smile at the absurdity of raising it at all.

Advertising is to the sales department of the modern manufacturer what apparatus is to the manufacturing department. It multiplies the selling power of the salesman as the machine multiplies the producing power of the workman.

Advertising does cost money. So does machinery. But in both cases the output is so increased that the cost per unit is correspondingly reduced.

It would be utterly impossible for us to sell the present James' equipment at the prices we ask without the most modern tools in the factory and the most modern adjunct to selling—advertising.

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We have printed this editorial in full for the lessons farmers can get out of it. It is plain that the manufacturer recognizes "two main factors in placing an article in the hands of the user. First, the manufacturing; second, the marketing." The farmers, however, act as though they recognize only one factor as deserving of their attention, that is, the manufacturing of the producing of the stuff. While the third class of people that we have, the handlers and storers of farm crops, also recognize only one factor and that is, the marketing down to the consumer. These people make nothing and produce nothing but take something that another class of people produced.

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Therefore, we see that it takes two sets of peopls to round out the farming business, if we credit it with two factors as in manufacturing, the making and the marketing. The manufacturer, on the other hand, comprises both of these factors in his activities, and let us say right here, that, should the farmers recognize the other factor and attend to their own storing and marketing they would not be eliminating all of the people who now stand between them and the consumer, any more than does the manufacturer, who recognizes both factors. The manufacturer needs his lieutenants in his system of distribution and marketing, but he decides the prices and makes the terms, and when necessary controls the surplus goods.

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This is exactly what we argue the farmers should do. From the fact that the farmer recognizes only one of the factors and since he does not control his stuff when it is produced, he cannot name the price nor the terms on which his produce shall be passed to the consumers. Also, because of this lack of control of the surplus, he loses all his power to dictate to the handlers, some of whom he needs. But in the case of farm produce, the handlers who manufactures nothing, exercise the power of naming the prices at both ends, as well as regulating the terms of sale.

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We have made it plain before, the weakness in the farmers' program. But it is only by showing it in other ways and repeating our warnings, that we may hope to awake enough of them to the necessity for action. The point we make now is that it would be the utmost folly to refuse to incur the expense that is necessary to equip every farm with the utilities to control surplus crops when produced. The farmer must be as completely in control of his produce as the manufacturer is, of his, and there cannot be any argument against this when all of the expense can be added to the cost of the goods and returned in the selling price.

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All of this was very fully explained in our May 1st number. Since then we have prepared a pamphlet which goes even more fully into the subject. The title of this pamphlet is "The Hold-up of Labor's Portion" with a sub-title, "How Labor on the Farm may Receive Its Reward." This pamphlet ought to be possessed by every American farmer. If we could afford to do so, we would place it in the hands of every farmer entirely free, but we cannot afford the expense. Therefore, this office will send a copy of the pamphlet on receipt of five cents, 25 copies for 75 cents, or 50 copies or more at the rate of 2 cents a copy, all postpaid.

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As this is the most important matter before every farmer who produces crops to sell in the country, each reader of this paper ought to invest 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.00 in pamphlets and distribute them through his community. Get a supply of them and hand them out to your neighbors as you meet them. This can be made to do more toward controlling the 1915 crops and getting the right prices for them than anything else that you can do. If this is not a duty that each farmer owes to himself and to his neighbor, then we can hardly think of any obligation that he is under.

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The new wheat crop is going to present a very delicate problem. There is not a remote possibility that the great European war will end for several months yet, therefore, the price of wheat will probably be over a dollar, when the first new wheat is ready to market. If the war continues another year, which we believe it will ,then later the price unquestionably will be $1.50 or more. On the other hand, if peace comes inside of a year ,the price for the last wheat marketed may be lower than for the first.

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We have taken all of these things into consideration, and we suppose many farmers have too. We expect the tendency will be to sell new wheat freely if the price is $1.00 or more, for fear that the war will be over soon and the price will be lower. Just as sure as this occurs, an immense visible will built up and then the matter of price will be entirely in the hands of speculators for another year. The sane way to market the new wheat will be to sell part early and hold part for later sale. Thus the early price can be held well up to $1.50, while the war lasts, but should peace come in less than a year, the lower prices will then be shared by all, which is fair. We believe that the price of wheat on a peace basis, after the war, will be as high or higher than the price of the new crop if the usual amout of dumping is indulged in. If this should prove to be true, then to market early will not have any advantage, while controlled marketing at that time will surely get 25 cents or more a bushel extra.

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The matter of the price of wheat will be made a special subject of discussion and inquiry in our June 15th number, the next number. We will then call upon our subscribers to express themselves as to what they consider will be a fair price for the 1915 crop, and the same way we will seek the help of our subscribers in deciding minimum prices on oats, cotton, corn, and other crops as produced.

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Considering the work that UTDF is doing, is it necessary for us to argue the importance of this paper going into every farmer's home? Use the blank that is below to send a club of campaign subscribers.

This is the way the readers of UTDF write.

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of your paper for some time and approve of every word you print. I don't see how any producer can be without your paper, while if each producer would read it I can't see how crops would be longer rushed on the market to glut them. I send with this a list of my neighbors and want you to send each each one a copy of UTDF and insist on them reading it. If these people will only read one copy carefully it will be a great help to this part of the country. Call on me when in need and I will help you.—R. E. Potter, Del Rio, Tex.

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Dead Editor:

I am quite taken up with our paper, UTDF, especially the May 1st number. I want all of my neighbors to read this number for the good influence it will have on marketing our crops so I send you their names. Also they may all subscribe, I hope they will.—Geo. Q. Stephenson, Lewiston, Utah.

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Dear Editor:

The idea advanced in UTDF of May 1st—An Agricultural National Bank and that farmers have something to say about the price at which they will sell their crops—are all in order and correct. The world will consume as much wheat at a price that protects the grower as it will if the price is 50 cents, and the same for all other crops. There is much in the proper control of farm crop. ter produced as there is in the production. I own a 900-acre farm in Illinois to which I give close attention. If such a bank as you mention is organized I will take a thousand dollars of stock in it.—W. H Small, Evansville, Ind.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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Name	R. R. P. O.	State	Time	Amt.
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More names will be at 10c each, send all you can for the good of the community. Each subscriber should help in this campaign regardless of what crops he raises to sell.

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets which have been received at the office of UP-TO-DATE FARMING *have sufficient value to justify farmers and gardeners, who are interested in any of the subjects to send for them and read them. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing. Send direct. It will be useless to apply to Up-to-Date Farming.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—The Department issues a Weekly News Letter, which we understand can be secured by any farmer applying for it. The last one before us has an article on Farmers Credit, another on Farm Milk prices, Tractor and Horse, Worthless Cures, Farm Weather Forecasts, etc. Farmers Bulletin No. 660, Weeds—How to Control them; Farmers Bulletin No. 657, "Protection against the Cinch Bug"; Bulletin No. 235, A System of Accounting for Co-operative Fruit Associations; No. 237, Strawberry Supply and Distribution in 1914; No. 185, Bird Migration; Farmers Bulletins: No. 651, The Agricultural Outlook; Also 645, The Agricultural Outlook, containing statistics of the 1914 crop; No. 666, Foot and Mouth Diseases; No. 661, A method of Analyzing the Farm Business; No. 652, Sheep-Killing Dogs.

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Lafayette, Ind.—Circular No. 49, Farm Manures.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Orono, Me.—Bulletins: No. 235, Studies on Oat Breeding, and Selection within Pure Lines. No. 236, Field Experiments in 1914.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Agricultural College, Miss. Bulletins: No. 168, Bateriological Effects of Green Manures; No. 169, Cotton Experiments; No. 170, Corn. Circulars: Express Cotton, being an account of a new variety.

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Lexington, Ky—Bulletins: No. 185, Concentrated Commercial Feeding Stuffs; No. 186, Experiments with the Sharples Mechanical Milker; No. 190, The Value of Distillers' Dried Grains in Swine Feeding Operations, and The Value of Wheat as a Feed for Swine.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Raliegh, N. C.—Bulletin: No. 206, Report of the Piedmont Soils.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF NORTH DAKOTA, Agricultural College, N. D.—Bulletin: No. 111, Tomatoes for North Dakota.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL STATION, Geneva, N. Y.—Bulletin: No. 394, Purity of Farm Seeds in 1914; No. 396, Pruning Wounds Need No Protection.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Wooster, Ohio—Bulletin: No. 266, Labor Cost of Producing Corn in Ohio; No. 276, Sixth Annual Report of Forestry Operations; No. 262, Experiments with Poultry; No. 267, The Value of Soy Bean and Alfalfa Hay in Milk Production; No. 270, Experiments in Winter Lamb Production. Circulars: No. 147, The Cost of Tile Drainage; No. 148, Spraying Farm Orchards By the Club Plan; No. 150, Tree Fillings and Wound Dressings for Orchard and Shade Trees; No. 151, Methods of Soil Sterilization for Plant Beds and Greenhouses; No. 149, Spraying Program for Orchards with Combinations Recommended.

UTAH AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Logan, Utah—Bulletins: No. 136, The Commercial Production of Sugar Beet Seed in Utah; No. 137, The Quality of Home Grown vs. Imported Wheat; No. 138, How to Control the Grasshoppers.

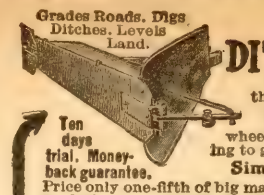
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Pullman, Wash.—Bulletins: No. 121, Washington Wheat; No. 53, Cause of Variation in Percent of Fat of Market Cream from Farm Separators; No. 84, Care of Brood Sow; No. 85, A Movable Hog House; No. 54, Preserving Eggs; No. 74, Lice and Mites; No. 86, Turkeys; No. 83, Hints on Goose Culture.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Morgantown, W. Va.—Bulletin: No. 148, A Poultry Survey of Jackson County. Circulars: No. 13, The Use of Hot Beds and Cold Frames on the Farm; No. 14, Sweet Clover. Bulletin No. 147, An Orchard Survey of Jefferson County.

Erata

We send an apology to those of our paid in advance subscribers who received a marked copy of May first number asking them to subscribe. Of course this was a mistake. The address label that appears on the paper or the wrapper always shows the date to which a subscriber is paid.

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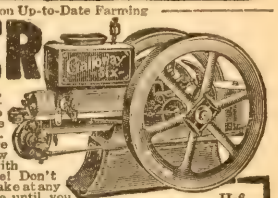


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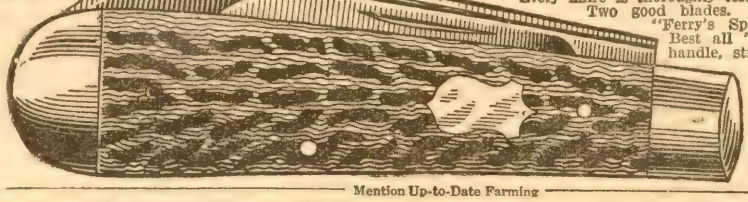
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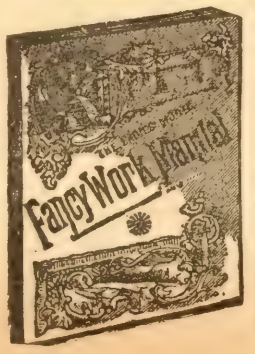
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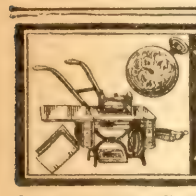


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FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

Tobacco Kentucky's best natural leaf, 4 lbs. for $1.00; medium, 5 lbs. for $1.00, postpaid. John Buchanan & Sons, Morganfield, Ky.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber. 452. 20 W. Jackson Boulevard. Chicago.

Crumb's Stanchions are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Send for booklet. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box U, Forestville, Ct.

Willow Chairs for comfort in your home. Light and easy to handle. Luxury and pleasure for the coming summer. Our special High-Back, low cosy seat, made of best willow, natural finish, $9.50. Torrey & Co., P. O. Box 238, Philadelphia, Pa.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Oak Fence Posts for sale, several cars, one thousand to the car, shipped from Ozan, Ark. Write C. H. Kuhn, Keokuk, Ia.

Coal for All

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado, Springs, Colo.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

BRADSTREET'S summary of the general business of the country on May 22, is as follows:

Irregularity. Cold weather checks retail trade. International politics has quieting effect on distant trade operations and speculations. Basic conditions sound. Crop conditions unusually good. Insect damage probably exaggerated. More speed in industry. War orders swell running time of factories. Stock market dull. Bank clearings exceed one and two years ago. Railway traffic increasing.

The person who has been a regular reader of this page cannot have failed to note the gradual improvement in general business and if a close reader he discovered that agricultural products have been the main factor in bringing about the improvement. Good prices for farm products put the farmers in the market as buyers of manufactured articles. Farmers buying set the factories to work and give city people employment. True, war supplies have also cut a large figure, but the backbonee of the business improvement has been the large demand and good prices for most farm crops.

The weather has averaged unseasonably cold since our last report. Needed rains have fallen in most of the dry places while more sunshine in the Southwest where excessive rains retarded agricultural operations has helped to round out a very satisfactory weather condition over nearly the whole country. The cold weather has held the spring crops back, but there is enough time to make up for this, while it was beneficial to wheat and grass. There have been reports of damage to the wheat crop by the Hessian fly. Usually such early reports are exaggerated for the effect they have on the speculative market. Considering the cool spring and the good growth the wheat has, we might think it would be able to withstand any serious damage. Our advices seem, however, to point to enough damage from this insect to very considerably reduce the record-breaking yield estimated by the department of agriculture.

An increased acreage has been put in spring wheat both in this country and Canada under favorable wether and soil conditions. The wheat visible shows a decrease of over three million bushels since our last report. It is now much less than it was the year before and two years before, at the same time. The price of cash wheat averages a couple cents lower while July and September futures are a couple cents higher than two weeks before. Corn and oats visible decreased and prices declined moderately. All grains have been subject to many changes in prices, but the fluctuations have not been as violent as earlier. The nations seem to have settled down to the belief that the war will be a long grind and prices are now being based more on supply and war-times demand and the swing of the weather pendulum.

Cotton prices are lower because the crop prospects are good and because the belief pervails that the acreage was not greatly reduced. The department of Agriculture will issue its first estimate of acreage July 4.

Read the reports below for the balance of the market story.

Advice

WHEAT—Market the old wheat. CORN—Market gradually. OATS—Market gradually. POTATOES—Market gradually. BEANS and HAY—Market gradually. COTTON—Hold it.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's report, on May 15, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	May 15, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	26,089,000	— 3,059,000	—14,255,000	— 9,648,000	—20,189,000
CORN	19,744,000	—*3,257,000	— 7,513,000	X12,153,000	X 12,613,000
OATS	19,682,000	—*12,205,000	—5,268,000	X 7,647,000	X 9,892,000
Barley	2,528,000	No Report	— 515,000	— 569,000	— 1,006,000

*The total of two weeks before includec U. S. and Canada totals; of May 15, U. S. alone.

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 16,226,000 bushels. This was 1,275,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 14,414,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 4,931,000 bushels on the same date. This is 7,235,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, May 22nd, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	May 22, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	...$1.54	$1.53½@1.56	97⅞c@98⅛c
St. Louis	1.48	1.51 @1.52½	95 @96½
Kan. City	1.46	1.48 @1.49	91½ @92½
Cincinnati	1.53 @1.53½	1.55 @1.56	98 @99
New York			
New York		1.06½ @	

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.62½. No. 1 Northern, $1.55½@1.62. Two weeks before, $1.57 and $1.53½@1.56½ respectively. A year before, 97⅛c and 93⅞c@95⅞c respectively.

CORN, NO. 2

	May 22, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	.....74¾c@75¾c	76 c@76¼c	71¾c 72 c
St. Louis	....77½	76½ @77	75
Kansas City	...71½	75	75 @75½
Cincinnati	...77 @77½	79 @79½	76 @77
New York			82

OATS NO. 2

	May 22, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	.....52½c@53 c	53¼c@53¾c	40¾c@41½c
St. Louis	.....54 @		41½ @41¾
Kansas City	..51 @53	52 @52½	40½
Cincinnati	....54¼ @54½	56 @56½	44 @44½

Chicago grain futures closed on May 22, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.54¼; July, $1.27¼; Sept., $1.21¼. Twe weeks before, $1.53½, $1.26⅝ and $1.19⅞ respectively.

CORN—May, 73¾c; July, 75⅝c; Sept., 76½c. Two weeks before, 74⅝c, 76¾c, and 77⅝c respectively.

OATS—May, 52⅝c; July, 55⅜c; Sept., 45¼c. Two weeks before, 53⅝c, 52½c and 45¾c respectively.

Cotton

New York, May 22, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9.81c. Two weeks before, 9.70c. A year before, 13.70c.

Cotton Futures

The highest and the close of the cotton future market on May 22 and two weeks before as follows:

	May 22 High	May 22 Close	May 8 High	May 8 Close
January	$10.30	$10.15	$10.10	$10.09
March	10.55	10.38	10.32	10.32
July	9.65	9.51	9.52	9.46
October	10.02	9.88	9.88	9.85
December	10.24	10.10	10.09	10.07

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, May 22, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year
Monday	25	52	40
Tuesday	24	23	37
Total, 2 days	49	75	77

Market was firm and higher. Bulk Potatoes did not meet with much demand, but there was a brisk outside call for nice sacked goods, which sold at 3@5c a bushel higher when strictly fine. Receipts were small and the market had a stronger tone than for some time.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—7 car at 39c, 2 cars at 43c, 1 car at 45c, 1 car at 46c; sacked—1 car fancy Dustys at 50c. Michigan, bulk—1 car at 40c, 2 cars at 42c, 2 cars at 44c; sacked—1 car at 47c, 1 car fancy Russets at 52c.

	May 25	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white and rurals, bulk	...39c@46c	40c@45c	66c@73c
Sacked	.....40 @50		
Minnesota, white and Russets	.....40 @50	40 @45	
Michigan, white, bulk	.40 @46	40 @44	66 @70
Sacked, outside fancy Russets	.....45 @52		
Poor stock less.			

NEW POTATOES—Were quiet to-day. It always is apt to be so on Saturday. Of Floridas there were only moderate offerings. A few Louisianas in small hampers have been received.

	May 22	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Florida, Rose, No. 1	...$5.25@$5.50	$5.40@$5.50	$5.50
No. 2	..... 4.25@ 4.50	4.40@ 4.50	4.50
Hampers, Florida, No. 1	1.50@ 1.75	1.25@ 1.65	1.50@ 1.65
No. 2	.....50@ 75	.80@ 1.00	
Louisiona, Red	.. 1.25@ 1.50		.90@ 1.35

BEANS—Nothing new or of the lest interest could be learned about the market. Regular dealers who hold the stock there is here reported trade quiet. What business there was doing was confined to Pea Beans. While offerings were not large, there were reported ample stocks. Other lines remain very scarce.

	May 22	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans, per bu. Handpicked, choice	$3.20	$3.10@3.25	$2.20@2.25
Common to Fair	.... 2.95@3.10	2.90@3.00	2.00@2.15
If poor, lower. Red Kidneys	..... 3.25@3.65	3.25@3.65	2.65@3.15
Brown Swedish, long depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00@2.10
Round	..... 3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.25@2.40

HAY—Receipts, 1,009 tons; Timothy Hay steady. Demand good and offerings fair. Prarie Hay in fair request and offerings liberal. Market quiet.

	May 22	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	$18.00@19.00	$18.00@19.00	$18.00@19.00
No. 1 Timothy	17.00@17.50	16.50@17.50	15.00@16.00
No. 2 Timothy	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	13.00@14.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	10.00@15.50	11.00@16.00	16.00@17.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00

STRAW—

	May 22	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	$10.00@10.50	$10.00@10.50	$ 8.50@ 9.50
Oat Straw	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00
Wheat Straw	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—Little or no car lot business doing. In way of small lots moderate sales are made. Supply good in second hands and some cars on sale.

Per ton, Illinois			
corn	$100@120	$100@120	$115@135
Western	80@110	80@110	90@310
Damaged less.			

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the periods mentioned were as follows:

Receipts April 1, 1915, to Mayy 22, 1915..1,200,058 cases
Receipts April 1, 1914, to May 23, 1914..1,196,504 cases
Receipts April 1, 1913, to May 24, 1913..1,282,463 cases
Receipts April 1, 1912, to May 25, 1912..1,275,740 cases

The home consumption trade is fair, but there are fewer outside orders and the market is very slow. The offerings are quite liberal and more eggs than of late pressing on sale. It is not easy to obtain storage room, most of it has been previously contracted for and in some cities storage has been refused. This is creating a rather weak feeling as there are more eggs placed on the market for immediate sale. The receipts are liberal and some are going into storage direct.

	May 22, 1915	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	....17 c@17½c	18 c@18¾c	18 c
Ordinary firsts	.16	16½ @17¾	17¼ @17¾
Miscellaneous cases returned	...16 @17	16½ @18	16½ @18¼
Checks, fresh, dry	.....13½ @14	10½ @11	16
Checks poor quality and packing	...510 @12½	08 @10	
Dirties, fresh, current receipts	....14½	14 @14½	16¼ @16½
Dirties, good northern, new cases, special lots, bring a slight premium.			

Storage-packed "Firsts" quotably about 18½@19c and storage packed Extras quotably about 19¼@19½c. The offerings were liberal and demand was light. Storage room is getting scarce and this makes buyers less inclined to purchase.

APPLES—Are ruling steady. They are, in fact, held firmly when of nice quality. The stock now is in few hands. In small lots they are going out fairly. Cool weather for some time has been favorable to the market. Prices rule steady and recently there has been little change to note.

Motor Notes

"The Stewart Vacuum gasoline feed system is without doubt the greatest improvement that has been adopted by the automobile industry within the last year." So states Elwood Haynes, pioneer auto builder of Kokomo, Ind. He further says, "The vacuum feeds the gasoline to the carburetor by gravity from the small vacuum tank that is so close to the carburetor that hills have little or no effect on the elevation of the tank above the carburetor. Since the pressure is constant under all conditions, it is simple enough to secure an even mixture of fuel. The gasoline level in the carburetor is kept at the normal height, and fresh gasoline is allowed to enter only as needed."

The Goodyear factory reports that it made 102,669 automobile tires in 1909, and that this number was increased in 1914 to the enormous number of 1,478,396. As an indication of the prosperous condition of the automobile business the Goodyear Co. points to the fact that during April this year they delivered nearly forty per cent more tires to automobile factories than during any previous month in the history of the company in making tires.

People who may be contemplating a visit to the San Francisco Exposition this summer by automobile, will be interested in knowing that "War Horse" Baker made the trip from San Francisco to New York in 11 days, and 7 hours. He drove a Stutz car. It is almost unbelievable but the driver reported that when he reached New York there was still in the front tires the same California air that was in them when he started. His average daily run was 331 miles.

We don't hear much about Bible writing or Bible building in these days, but it is a fact that a modern "Bible" has been written and it is kept in the great factory of the Chalmers Motor Company at Detroit, Mich. It is their instruction book on automobile building from A to Z, and is probably the only one in existence anywhere. In this book, or as it is known in the factory, the "Bible", every operation is detailed down to the minutest point. After the description of each operation, appears the word "inspect" and that word "inspect" appears thousands of times. Our informant says, "I never saw such inspection anywhere. We are accustomed to look on inspection as a once-in-a-while necessity, but in this plant were enough inspectors to man an ordinary factory. They were doing their inspecting with microscopes and delicate measuring instruments, to make sure that every piece was just like its mate.

The Saxon Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., reports that in a 150-mile-a-day for 30-day test of their car, it showed a daily average of 40 miles to a gallon of gasoline and 75 miles to a pint of oil.

Mr. Elwood Haynes, pioneer auto builder of Kokomo, Ind., says: "It is surprising to learn how little it costs to operate the electrical system of an automobile." As an illustration he gives this: "In taking a 100 mile trip with a car, giving about 18 miles to a gallon of gasoline, the cost for six gallons of 13 cent gasoline would be 78 cents. The cost for operating the electrical system alone would be a little less than 3 cents. In other words, about 3 per cent. of the motor power is used in generating the electricity for the electrical system."

The "Ford Times" published by the Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., for May is before us. This publication is always interesting because of trips that it describes and places that may be visited. Also, it is instructive to any owner of an automobile and of particular interest to people who contemplate the purchase of a car. We are not aware that it has set a subscription price, therefore, we assume that any interested person who sends for a copy will be supplied.

Now it is the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co., of Detroit, Mich., that feels cramped in its present quarters, so it has been decided to build an addition 500 ft. long by 60 ft. and 3 stories high. The capacity of the present factory is 80 cars a day. With the addition it will be 150 cars a day, and 15,000 cars a year. This company manufacturers the famous "Paige Sixty".



The farmers great trouble always comes in his marketing. Therefore, Up-to-Date Farming, always desirous of rendering the greatest service to its readers, maintains this department for the use of all its subscribers. FIRST is a list of reliable buyers of the various farm crops, or who will handle on commission, in many markets. Write to them and tell them what you have or will have—quantity, grade, how packed, etc.—and they will quote you the market and co-onerate with you. DON'T BOTHER THEM WITH TRIFLING CORRESPONDENCE, BUT WRITE ONLY WHEN YOU MEAN BUSINESS. Don't attempt to ship less than car lots unless it is eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, etc., usually sold in less than carloads. If one subscriber has not enough to make a shipment several can combine their crops.

SECOND—There are many farmers and farmers organizations that can sell and buy amongst themselves, if a medium is available to bring them together. We o&er to do this. To promote such direct-farmer-to-farmer-dealing we will publish a three line notice of what any farmer or farmers' association has to sell, or want to buy, one time, free. More than three lines will be charged for at six cents a word. Count 8 words to a line. The service of this department is limited to subscribers. In the case of a local ass'n the president or secretary's name must be on our list for the ass'n. This department is positively restricted to farm products. Circulation of paper exceeds 200,000 copies per issue.

COLORADO—Denver, **F. C. Ayers Mercantile Co.**, Grain, hay, beans.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven. **Strong, Barnes Hart & Co.** Dairy produtcs.

GEORGIA—Atlanta. **Bell Bros.** All fruits and vegetables.

ILLINOIS—East St. Louis. **Reynolds Seed & Commission Co.** Seeds, vegetables, hay, dairy products, poultry, hides, wool.

Chicago. **C. H. Weaver & Co.** 65 W. South Water St. Vegetables, dairy products, poultry, dressed cattle, hides, wool.

INDIANA—Indianaolis. **Hind & Fuchs.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, potatoes.

Harry Schad, N. Del St. Fruits & vegetables, car lots.

KENTUCKY—Louisville. **Jos. Denunzio & Co.** Vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans. **J. L. Beer & Co.** Vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy products, dried fruit. **Lehman, Stern & Co.**, Cotton.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston. **O. E. Spooner, 94 So.** Market St. Vegetables, fruit.

MICHIGAN—Detroit. **Alfred Rush & Son, 45 Woodward Ave.** All vegetables and fruit.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis. **Johnson-Olson Grain Co.** Grain, hay, straw.

St. Paul. **Western Commission Co.** Union Stock Yards. Livestock.

MISSOURI—Kansas City. **Wilber & Inness, 209 Temple Block**, car lot potatoes, fruit, vegetables.

Kansas City Seed Co. Grain and seeds.

St. Louis. **A. J. Nierman Co., 809 N. Fourth St.** Vegetables, fruit, broom corn.

George J. Schulte Co., 511 Merchants Ex. Bldg. Hay, straw and grain.

NEW YORK—Buffalo. **F. Brennisen & Son.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, dairy products, poultry.

New York. **E. R. Brackett Co.** Cor. West and Frankin Sts. Beans, vegetables, fruit.

Zenith Butter & Egg Co., 355 Greenwich St. Eggs, butter, poultry.

OHIO—Cincinnati. **L. F. Gloystein & Co., 108 E.** Front St. Potatoes, vegetables, dried fruit, poultry, hides, wool.

Columbus. **Evans & Turner Co.** Beans, vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

Dayton. **The Kiefaber Co.** Potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

Toledo. **The Geroe Co.**. Beans, potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburg. **Sales Service Co.** Kellerman Bldg. Fruits and vegetables, car lots.

Wilkesbarre. **Miner-Hillard Milling Co.**. Wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay and straw.

Lewisburg. Buffalo Flour Milling Co. Grain.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence. **H. B. Fiske & Co., 59** Dyer St. Fruits and vegetables.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga. **Mountain City Mill Co.** Buy wheat, corn and oats.

Nashville. **Liberty Mills.** Buy wheat.

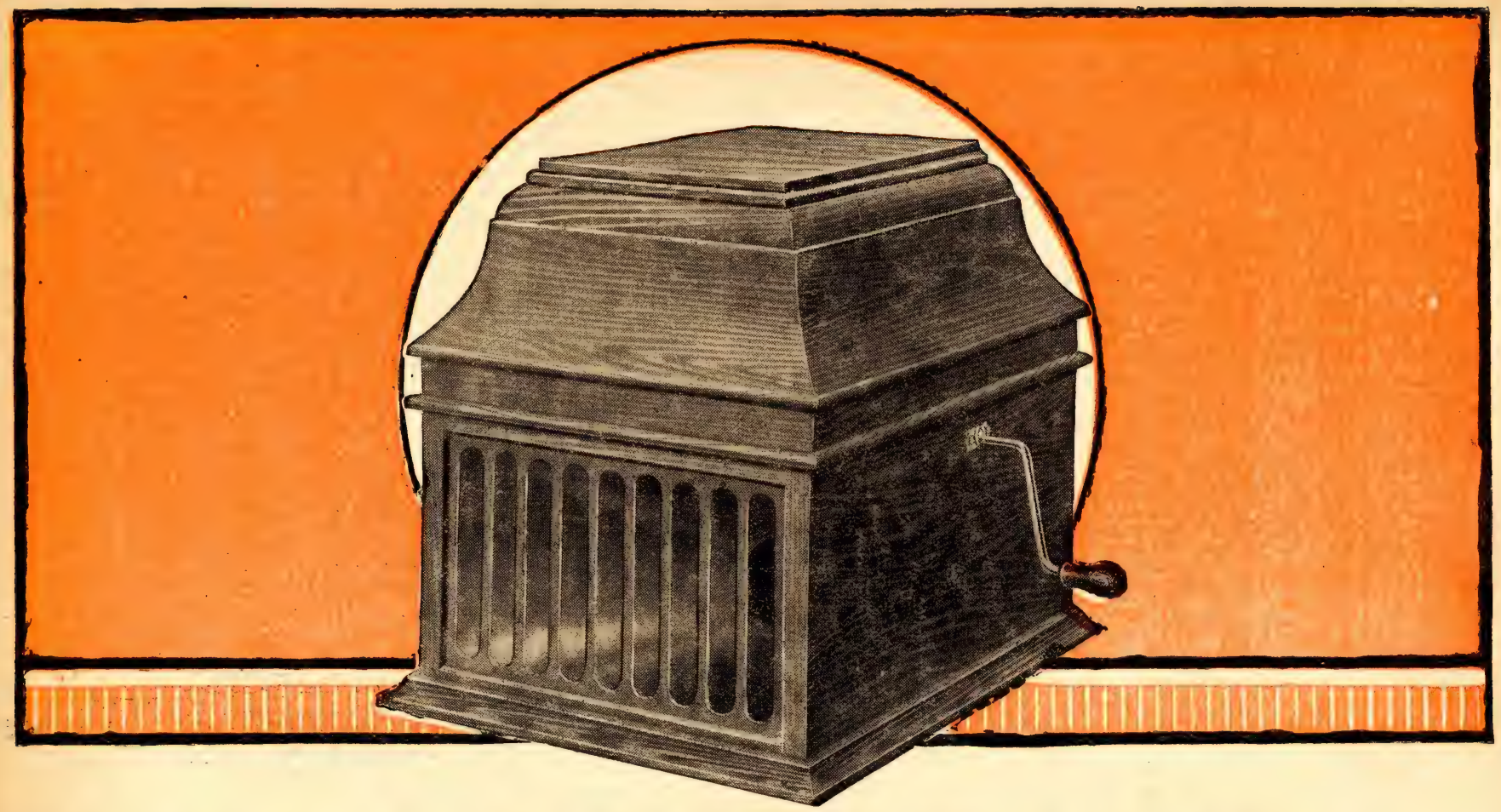
TEXAS—Austin. **Wm. G. Bell Brokerage Co.**. Grain, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, etc.

Houston. **J. S. Handly.** Grain, hay, vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs.

UTAH—Salt Lake City. **Merrill-Keyser Co.**. Grain, beans, potatoes, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit ,rice, eggs.

Ogden. **Blackman & Griffith Co.** Fruits, vegetables, grain, seeds, creamery products.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee. **A. Grosenbach Co., 299** Broadway. Vegetables, fruit, dried fruit, hay butter, eggs, poultry, dressed veal, hides, wool.



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Address .....

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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a **real home** I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.

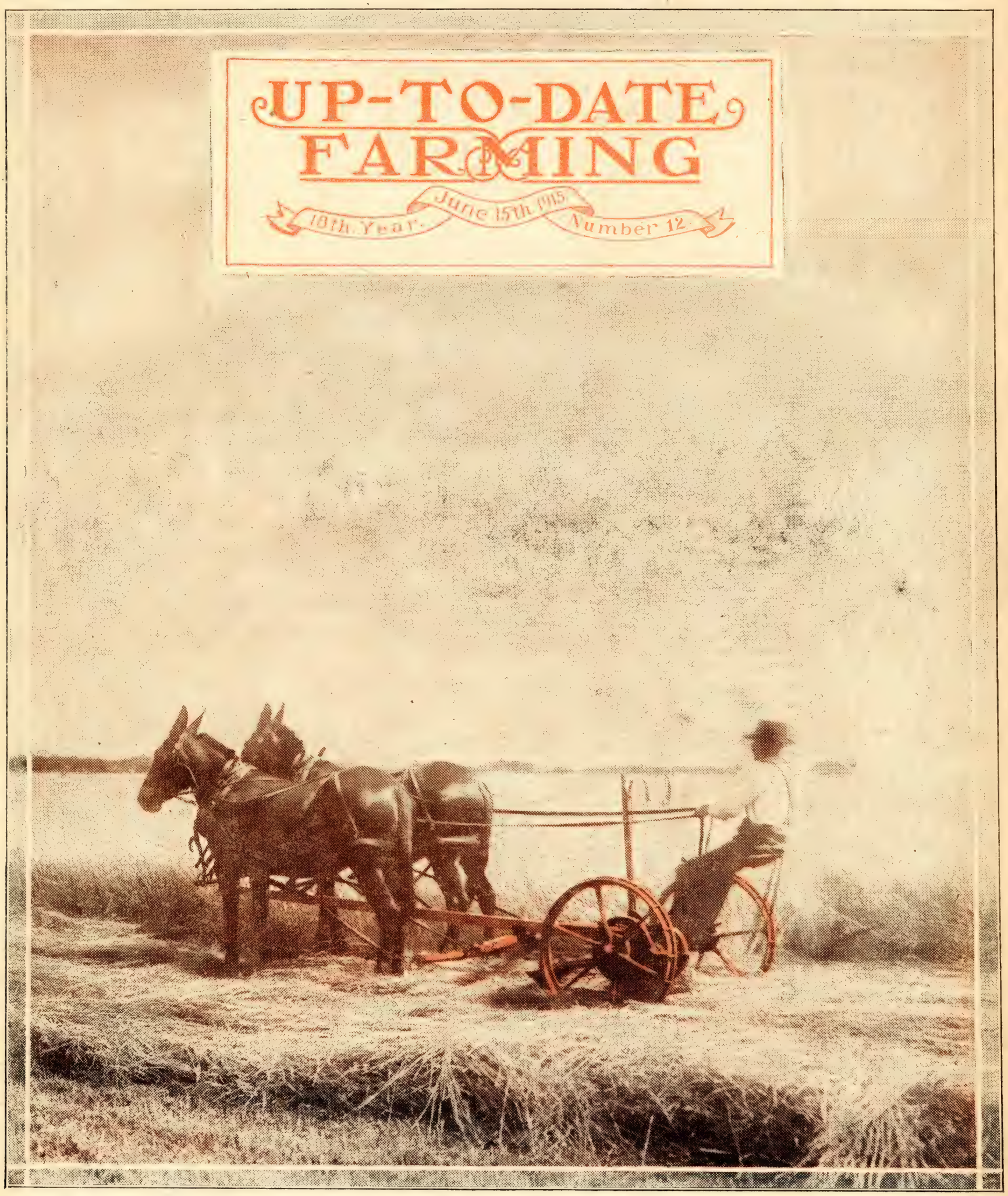


Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**

DEAR EDITOR—Up-to-Date Farming surely deserves praise. We used to get half a dozen papers but we gave them all up and depend on yours, alone. I can't thank the person enough who got me to subscribe. I admire the man who is not afraid to talk and print what he thinks. You don't know how glad I am that there is such a paper.—Fred Meyers, R. R. 5, Dayton, O.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year — June 15th 1915 — Number 12



The Mission of this Paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

Increase BALING PROFITS
with the old reliable ELI designed by pioneer hay press builders who have specialized on hay presses for 25 years.
Eli HAY BALERS
make clean-cut bales. Large feed opening—easiest feeding. Highest capacity—greatest profits for you. 40 sizes and styles. An ELI for every baling need. Weight with engine, 4250 lbs. Write for Latest Catalog.
COLLINS PLOW CO.
1092 Hampshire St. Quincy, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Butler Metal GRAIN BIN
CORRUGATED RAT-PROOF FIRE-PROOF
Safe, profitable place to store grain until favorable time to sell. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door, removable shoveling board, 2-foot sliding door for easy scooping. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.
BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
1300 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LOOK $99 Buys This Improved 1000 Bu Competitor Bin
Costs less than 9 cents per bu. delivered to your station. The COMPETITOR is the heaviest and best made moderate priced granary on the market. Write for folder. Don't be a dumper. Prices are usually lowest at harvest time. 10c per bu. rise pays for this granary. Don't let the speculators make all the easy money. Get a fire and rot proof metal granary and store your crop in perfect safety for full market value. The good old reliable Northfield still stands at the head for efficiency and substantiability. The most thoroughly ventilated and best made portable, sectional, metal granary. Thousands in use. All giving perfect satisfaction. Sheet metal used in the Northfield is nearly twice as thick as ordinary. Samples free. The 1,000 bu. Northfield costs less than 8c per bu. Absolutely rain, snow, bird, vermin, wind, mildew, rust and fire proof. Internal ventilator cannot sag, dent or be loosed. Easily and quickly set up. Write for new catalog. Free.
The Northfield Bin And Comb. Corn Crib
Northfield Iron Co., 158 Bliss Bldg. Northfield, Minn.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

NO CLIMBING OF TOWERS IN OURS
Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more. With its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up
DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL
OIL Annually
EVERY BEARING FLOODED WITH OIL
it is unbreakable. It runs in a breath of air. The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you this self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. Write Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago
Cut out and show your dealer.
A pull of 30 lbs. on this wire furls mill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Good Bye Mr Louse!
No more dipping or spraying. Keep your herd healthy and free from vermin and parasites with a
National Automatic HOG OILER
Works like magic. Strong, durable and simple. Can't get out of order. Price only $7.50. Thirty days' trial. Satisfaction or money back. If your dealer will not supply you do not accept a substitute but write to National Factories, Inc. Dept. K Richmond, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SAVE YOUR APPLES
With a Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press you can turn your culls into good selling cider. You can also do custom pressing for your neighbors. Our improved high pressure construction gets all the juice from the apples with minimum power. All sizes of Presses, from 15 to 400 barrels a day. A small investment will start you in a profitable business. Ask for free, 60-page Press Catalogue describing our 1915 Outfits.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., Box 161, York, Pa.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"VIM" ENGINE 1¼ H.P. $25 COMPLETE
Save money by using Vim 1¼ H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensative governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer.
THE VIM MOTOR CO.
949 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Are you not fully convinced now that wheat ought not to be dumped on the market this year?

Those who read the "Personal Messages" in UTDF learn important matters that those who don't read them have no means of knowing.

A nickel and a dime gets UTDF for three months, and if ten persons join in it ten cents will get it for each of them—a dollar for the ten. That practically covers the period of this season's marketing. Get a dime from each of ten of your neighbors and send for the paper for them. Help them to start.

The class that feeds the world
Could make prices if they would,
But one alone can't do it,
Though his purpose may be good.
If you'll get them all to read
You will get together then,
And when you sell your stuff
You'll be independent men.

This is the best time in the world to make a club for UTDF, either for three months or a year.

"Mr. Gross, when did you sell your wheat last year and what did you get for it?"

"I had no place to put my wheat and I sold it from the machine in July at 70 cents a bushel. What did you get for yours?"

"I kept mine till February and got $1.40 a bushel for it."

She—Would you leave your home for me, Jim?

Jim—Leave my home! Why, I'd leave a base ball game for you if you'd agree to marry me.

Of course we want to do the best we can for our advertisers and fully earn every cent they pay us; but we want to benefit our readers also, and that is why we are so careful to advertise good things.

The farmer may work, and sweat, and plant, and cultivate, and harrow, and sell; but if the buyer makes the price he never knows how much pay he is to get.

Do you want to know how things are selling? Read our market page in each issue.

Uncle Threadbare don't believe in reading and co-operating with other farmers, but Neighbor Thrifty is never satisfied unless he knows what other people are doing so that he can get the benefit of everything that is good.

"Professor, what are you doing out here in the country?"

"I'm teaching the country Jakes to play basket ball and graduate in the country schools."

"Gives us the courage that prevails,
The steady faith that never fails;
Help us to stand in every fight
Firm as a fortress for the right."
Then e'en the farmers will prevail,
And gain their point and never fail.

"Tom I heard you are making up a club for UTDF, and I came over to give you my subscription."

"Oh, I've already finished that club and sent it in. But I will take your subscription, for I am making another club."

"All right. I am glad of that, for I want the paper. I had a sample copy last week, and I found more good things in it than in any other paper I ever saw."

Prop—Do you think we shall ever have universal peace?

Drop—I think not, for people will never quit getting married.

You can find some mighty interesting advertisements in this paper.

The war in Europe is getting worse. There is nothing like it in history. The people over there must get food from some source, and America at present is the world's biggest granary.

The American money power is wronging our own people by lending vast sums to the warring nations That takes the money out of the country and makes it scarce here in spite of the great trade balancee in our favor. But at present Europe can pay more for the use of money than we can, and the money power is in business for what there is in it, whether it is best for this country or not.

Money or no money, stick to your homes, and keep them independent. Mortgage if you have to, but keep out of the land bond business.

"Bill, you didn't go into that club they made for UTDF week before last did you?"

"No. It was cheap enough, but I thought I didn't care to take another paper."

"Well, you missed it. I have mine, and it is full of good things you can't get anywhere else."

Judge—Your wife complains that you did not speak to her for a whole year.

Defendant—I couldn't, your honor, without interrupting her, and I always try to not do that.

He held his wheat and got $1.25 a bushel for it instead of taking 70 cents at threshing time. "I understand the Lord smiled on you!" remarked a neighbor a few days afterwards. "He didn't just smile," was the reply, "He laughed out loud."

Don't forget to read the advertisements. The advertisers are our friends and they help us to let our subscribers have the paper as cheap as we do. In fact they help us to make the paper as good as it is.

Some people think the summer is not the best time to get subscribers for a paper; but that is the very time when crops are maturing, and since it is the mission of UTDF to help the farmers to get beter prices for their crops that is the very time when the paper is most needed. If all the farmers read the paper speculation in farm products would end, and prices would quit going up and down—they would be steady and profitable.

What do you think of UTDF any way? We appeal to the serious side of life, to the useful side, and we throw in a few sparkles on the funny side. We want our paper to be like everybody ought to be—both useful and agreeable, for—

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal."

Don't worry about the war, friends. WE live in the UNITED STATES.

I'm Goin' To

I'm goin' to grow more on the farm,
I'm goin' to grind more in the mill;
I'm goin' to make more wheels go round,
I'm goin' to keep a-boostin' still.

I'm goin' to buy more goods at home,
I'm goin' to make more crops to sell;
I'm goin' to work my level best,
I'm goin' to make my workin' tell.

I'm goin' to be a patriot,
I'm goin' to be a "native son;"
I'm goin' to fight right here at home,
I'm goin' to cheer when we have won.
—R. W. M. in *"Ford Times"*.

I'm goin' to sell my products right,
I'm goin' to make the price myself,
And not pour all my work creates,
Into the pocket of greedy pelf.
—UP-TO-DATE FARMING

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

COME TO DETROIT, THE AUTOMOBILE CENTER AND LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
Big opportunities everywhere for Detroit trained automobile men. Interesting, pleasant and money making business. Ambitious men needed to start garage and repair shops everywhere. Chauffeurs, garage and repair men, testers, etc., have more than they can do. Plenty of room for you.
EARN $75 TO $300 PER MONTH
Students have experience of building new cars from start to finish—factory training in block testing, etc.—all the leading types of starting, lighting and ignition systems in operation. New 6-cyl. Lozier Touring Car used for road instruction. Just purchased—new 8-cyl. King Chassis. Used solely for students' instruction.
DETROIT IS THE PLACE TO LEARN.
44 Automobile Factories. Students can go through them, including Detroit Electric Service Department, without extra charge. Remember, ours is the Old Reliable School, in the heart of the Automobile industry. Start course any time. Write for full particulars, guarantee and copy of "Auto School News." It's free. Or better jump on the train and come to Detroit, as hundreds have done.
Learn the automobile business in Detroit and learn it right.
MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL
Dept. U7 11-17 Selden Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

DON'T USE A LEAKY THRESHER
A separator that leaks grain in the straw-pile is a money waster, is wrong in construction, and has no business on *your* job.
BUY OR HIRE
A Red River Special
The results of many years of continuous improvement, by one concern, along one line of endeavor, are concentrated in the manufacture of this efficient machine.
TRAINED MINDS BUILD IT
And their brains show in the quality of its work. It does what it is designed to do—thresh grain and clean it—without waste.
It SAVES the Farmer's Thresh Bill
By putting his grain in the sack—not the stack—faster, cleaner, better than it has ever been done before. It has no leaks—is grain-tight, except at the bagger. *There* it delivers the goods.
Send for new Red River Special Paper, FREE
NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Traction Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
(14) BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming


Here Is the Biggest Price Splitting Offer I Ever Made
My Big New 5% Profit Plan has enabled me to split prices lower than ever. Let me show you my new offer on
Split Hickory Vehicles
and my 30 day Free Road Test offer—with 2 years' Guarantee. Send a postal for the new
Big Free Book
with 142 pages and 200 illustrations. I'll send big Harness Book free also.
H. C. Phelps, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 92
Columbus, Ohio

$39.25

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

COW PEAS Write for prices. O. K. SEED STORE Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

June 15 If this date is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription expires with this month. An older date indicates your subscription already has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending renewals or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents always should state "new" or "renewal."

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1915 | No. 11

Simplifying Election Laws The present election law of Illinois is made up of nearly a hundred separate acts and no attempt has been made to codify them since 1869. There are three primary elections held each presidential year, and more or less, including township primaries; are held during other years. The cost of holding a primary and an election in Chicago is $512,000, and each presidential year the election expense in Illinois is not less than $4,000,000. There is a bill now before the Illinois legislature codifying and simplifying these laws. It consolidates the elections to the extent of eliminating five election days every two years, the result to be a saving of $1,500,000 to the State during presidential years and $1,000,000 during others years.

The American Navy Secretary Daniels says the American navy is efficient and prepared for war; that our supply of ammunition is vastly larger than ever before, and that the capacity of our plants has been practically doubled; that the last Congress authorized a naval reserve which is in process of organization; that we have 74 submarines authorized built or building, which are the equal of those of any other country; that we have lately ordered eight aeroplanes and a dirigible; that within the last two years the navy's mine equipment has been more than doubled; that we are adding yearly to our force of auxiliaries, and target practice proves the navy's efficiency. That ought to satisfy even the war fiends.

Scarcity of Corn in Mexico Reports come from Vera Cruz that there is next thing to a corn famine in Mexico; that by next November the shortage will be not less than 39,370,000 bushels, and that it will cost not less than $42,000,000 of American gold to purchase the needed supply. Many farmers have been forced to join the army, and a majority of the planters who are not fighting have not planted crops because they have no guarantee that they will be able to harvest or market their products. Many farmers have been robbed of their grain by bandits. Corn, it is said, constitutes the Mexican "staff of life."

Big Crops and Valuation In 1912 the farmers of the United States produced 677,758,000 bushels more corn than they produced in 1913, but they received $171,638,000 more for the crop of 1913 than they did for the bigger crop of 1912 In 1906 the wheat, crop was 101,174,000 bushels larger than the crop of 1907, but the smaller, 1907, crop brought the farmers $64,104,000 more than the larger, 1906, crop did. The 1910 corn crop was 354,772,000 bushels more than the 1911, but the big crop of 1910 brought $180,448,000 less than the small crop of 1911. The wheat crop of 1904 was 85,422,000 bushels more than the crop of 1903, but it sold for $67,465,000 less than the crop of 1903. The above figures are given out by the department of agriculture, and they cannot be disputed. Had those crops been marketed under control by the growers they would have commanded steady prices and the big crops would have brought more than the small ones, as they should.

Short Talks With Busy People

Don't Go in Debt All sorts of plans to induce the farmers to go in debt are still being discussed. Of course they are called plans for rural credit, but the prime object is to get the farmers in debt so there can be another pull on the profits of farm labor. When farmers need money they have a right to borrow it, but if they could always get fair and steady prices for their products they would have money to lend instead of needing to borrow.

The Sacredness of Home There is nothing on earth more sacred than the home, is there? If there is happiness in the family it is at the home. The life work has been directed to making it what it is, and the memories that cling around it will last as long as the life does. Is there any reason why this sacred place should be thrown into the whirlpool of speculation and greed by covering it with mortgages and bonds for the benefit of a relentless money power? There is none if farmers will use common sense in marketing their crops.

More Wheat Burned A fire in one of the big Minneapolis elevators recently destroyed its full capacity of wheat, said to be $340,000 worth.

More of the Monroe Doctrine At the Pan-American Financial Conference held last month in Washington City the application of the Monroe Doctrine to all American countries was considered with the most unbounded enthusiasm. The delegates were emphatic in their desire for such a union or alliance as would make every independent American country the friend and protector of every other American country, North or South, so that if any European country were to attack or mistreat any of the American countries all the other American countries would join in defending it. Considering conditions in Europe, in the world, we may say, the discussion of such a union is timely. Heretofore, the United States has stood as the defender of the American countries against old world aggressions, and it would be a great thing for all the countries to assume the same role, and stand ready to join in such defense. It would make America safe from old world attacks.

"Rot" in Our Schools If there is any public institution in this country in which we feel a deeper interest than in the others it is the public schools. We have often had occasion to call attention to the increasing inefficiency of the schools, especially of the country schools that the higher institutions of learning have invaded and are trying to make like themselves. They are actually robbing the country schools of their former independence, originality and efficiency. Senator Sherman, of Illinois, declared in the United States Senate last winter, that "there is more ineffable rot being taught in American universities than can be found in the whole of the ignorant slums of the entire world." That is putting it stronger than we have ever dared to do, but that "rot" is sadly flowing down into the country schools cannot be disputed.

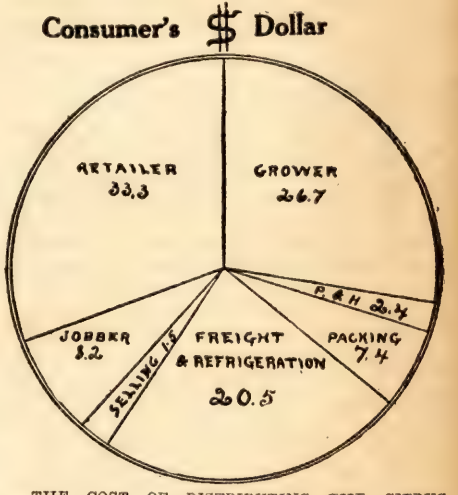
American Apples It is officially recorded that the apple crop of the United States last year, 1914, amounted to 259,000,000 bushels which was 114,000,000 bushels more than the crop of the year before. But it must be admitted that the marketing and distribution were bad. In some places fruit went to waste in the orchards for lack of an accessable demand, a market at prices that paid for the gathering. In other places there were unsupplied demands and prices there were inordinately high. This year promises another big crop. How will they be marketed? A fair price would be paid for every apple if the distribution was such as to supply all the demands. Isn't it a pity that we have not a better system of marketing and distribution? Better marketing depends upon co-operation of the growers, but ahead of actual co-operation a sound plan must be agreed upon.

The World and War Nations have a right to go to war, but, theoretically at least in modern civilization, there is such a thing as honor in warfare. Warring nations may exercise destructive powers in honorable ways in any part of their own or their enemy's territory, but those rights do not cover the world. The navigable seas do not belong to any nation, to no one any more than to all, and warring nations have no right to obstruct or interfere with the use of the seas by nations that are not at war. Unfortunately most of the nations now engaged in the great European war are doing that, a thing they have no more right to do than the old time pirates had to plunder on the seas.

The Greatest Class Least Independent Much is said of the "Independent Farmer," but it is a fact that the farmers, though the greatest class of our entire population, greatest in number and the importance of its work, are less independent than those of any other class. When they plant they must depend upon the quality of the seed, the productivity of the soil, the favorableness of the season, and the price that will be offered for what they have to sell. These are conditions no other class on earth has to meet. The natural uncertainties may be modified by skill and care in management, and the unnatural one, that of price and marketing, may be overcome by mutual understanding and combined action—co-operation. Then farmers may be as independent as those who now wish to "tickle" them say they are.



THE BELLOWING OF THE BULL AND THE GROWLING OF THE BEAR HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE FARMER WHO BUILT THE FENCE OF "CONTROLLED MARKETING" AROUND HIS STUFF.



THE COST OF DISTRIBUTING THE CITRUS FRUIT CROP IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FROM THE PRODUCER TO THE CONSUMER, AND WHAT THE PRODUCER GETS, AS REPORTED BY G. HAROLD POWELL, GEN. MGR. CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, LOS ANGELES, CAL., IS SHOWN IN THE ABOVE DIAGRAM. THE TOTAL THAT THE GROWER GETS IS 36.5c BUT OUT OF THIS HE PAYS 2.4c FOR P. AND H. (PICKING AND HAULING) AND 7.4c FOR PACKING, THUS LEAVING 26.7c, OR ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE RETAIL PRICE. THE REPORT IS COPIED FROM THE WESTERN FRUIT JOBBER.

EDITORIAL

The County Advisor

THERE is a movement on foot to have a high salaried farm advisor in each county of the 48 States of this nation. In fact, laws have been enacted to that effect. The business of the advisor is to advise with and instruct the farmers how to farm. There are plenty of things that farmers don't know, and there are many things it would be better for themselves and the country if they did know them. It is true also that many of the farmers, most of them, it is safe to say, are progressive and eager to learn; but the idea of appointing one individual to teach and direct a whole county of farmers, even though he is the best qualified person on earth, seems too absurd for intelligent and practical people to consider, saying nothing of the salary that must be paid. Fortunately it is yet optional with the counties whether or not they will employ instructors, and many have refused to do so, though some have done it with more or less satisfaction.

It is too true that many persons chosen for public places are not qualified for the duties they are expected to perform, and that must be even more often the case in the employment of county advisers. An Iowa farmer writing on this subject, correctly observes that farming is a business that is learned by experience from day to day, meeting conditions as they arise. These things, he says, cannot be learned in a few months and then be doped out to successful and progressive farmers of a life's experience.

"Our experience in this part of Iowa," says the writer quoted, " is that the boy who graduates even from an agricultural school does not farm. He turns into a professor to make more professors, and so on for all time." Some of our boys, he says, who have taken one or more terms have gone to farming. One is making good, he tells us, but the rest are plastering their credits to their farms scientifically, while their neighbors, practical farmers, are accumulating a nice bank account.

It is the opinion of this Iowa farmer that the city man, a young gent with book education, soft clothes, polished manners and ability to talk is not the proper sort of man to send out to educate farmers who have spent a life-time on the farm. I have noticed, he continues, that the man who is most anxious to have the farmer educated is the man who knows the least about farming.

There is much truth in all that. The city is intruding upon the country. City people think the farmer is not wise because he is only a farmer, a "hayseed" and they feel that they must send one of their class to teach him wisdom. The farm wife don't know how to keep house, say the city folks, and some household economy plan must be arranged to teach her. The country mother don't know how to raise children, (though, strange to say, the greatest men and women of earth were raised in the country), and a board of public physicians must be employed to inspect the homes and schools and direct the raising of the children. This is actually proposed in spite of the fact that country people are healthier and live longer than city people.

City professors have invaded the country schools with their technicalities, prescribed courses and graduations until the efficiency of the country schools have been practically destroyed. A few years ago the boys and girls came from the country schools with a practical education that qualified them for the duties of life; now they must finish the "course" and get away to college somewhere, and finally go out into the world having learned but little of the problems that will be to solve in later years.

We regret to write these things, but there is an unfortunate tendency in this direction. Country people need to be educated, and so do city people; but neither class is capable of making the other life itself. nor would it be best if it could.

Texas Bankers and the Farmers

THE bankers of the country seem inclined to assume a general guardianship of the farmers. The bankers of Texas have gone a step farther in this direction than have those of other States. The national department of agriculture, as an encouragement to farmers, we suppose, has issued a circular telling how the bankers do it in that State. The Texas bankers have issued what they call a "Crop rate sheet for safe farming and bank credit." This rate sheet takes a 40-acre farm as a unit, and specifies the live stock that should be kept on it and the crops that should be produced. One half is to be devoted to cotton, and the remainder must be in garden and special crops, such as corn, peas and beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum or cane, pumpkins and squashes, hay, and pasture, specifying how much shall be planted to each of these crops. Each borrower must fill out one of these rate sheets, and the nearer his farming meets the requirements of the bankers the better is his credit, and the easier is it for him to get money at the banks.

We do not know why bankers or any other class should thus dictate to American farmers. The farmers create the wealth, but it is true the bankers control it, and if farmers happen to need money they must farm as the bankers require them to do or they can't get the money.

Whence do the bankers get money? Largely from the United States government. To organize a national bank usually a corporation is formed with a specified amount of capital stock. This capital is invested in United States bonds. These bonds are deposited at the national treasury, and the government pays the specified interest upon them. It then charters the national bank, and issues to the new bank national bank notes to the full amount of the bonds deposited. Thus the government returns to the bank every dollar the incorporators paid for the bonds, but the incorporation still owns the bonds and collects interest on them. Of course, these notes are not money—currency— until the bank officials sign them. After that the government guarantees their redemption to make them current money, and the banks may then loan them at current interest to other corporations, business men, or—farmers who farm like the banks require them to do.

In addition to this free gift (that is what it in effect amounts to) from the government, the banks receive local deposits on which they pay little or no interest, and that adds to their loaning capital. State banks have not the privilege of issuing their own notes as money.

We are not at all unfriendly to the banks. They are great business conveniences, and in the main bankers are honest and fair minded people; but they are given privileges which enables them to dictate to business and industrial enterprises, and they seem determined that agriculture shall yield to them also. The much talked of national rural credit schemes are not to make the farmers government beneficiaries as the national banks are, but they are to make farming an additional subject of the money power with investment liens on the homes of the people. We sincerely hope our nation may be saved from that calamity. Farmers have as good a right to borrow as any other class, and they have a far greater reason to be independent. If the creators of wealth would themselves control that wealth, they would not need to borrow.

Making Prices

FARMERS all over the country are now busy in their corn crop. In some places there is good promise, in others only fair, and in others the outlook is discouraging. But everywhere the price is in doubt. Not a farmer in the fields today can know what he will receive for the corn he may have to sell. The whole trouble is in the way the prices are made. As another illustration of how this is done we quote from a market report of last January: "Most of the traders in the corn pit were bearish, believing that as long as the farmers continue to sell freely it will be difficult to lift prices." Those buyers did not want the corn. They had no use for it except to sell it again, and unless there was a chance to make their selling price much higher than their buying price they did not want the corn.

The bulls, those who antagonized the bears, contended that the rush of corn to the market would not long continue. They even contended that the farmers in Illinois (this was in the Chicago market) had sold all the corn they were likely to sell for the next two months, hence there need be no alarm in buying. It would be but a short time until the buyers could boom the prices.

This is only an illustration. It shows how the prices are made, both the prices that are paid the farmers and the prices that are charged those who buy the corn for use. And note that, after all, it depends much upon the farmers. When the farmers sell too freely, prices are knocked down in the buying pits; and when the farmers quit selling so freely then the prices are boosted.

As the farmers work in the fields they ought to consider what it is that makes them money. Have they an assurance of a certain sum for each day they labor, or does their reward depend upon how many ears mature on the stalks, and how large those ears are and how perfect the grain? The latter is what the farmers are most anxious about, but even that does not determine their profits. The profits depend upon what they get for it when they sell, and that, as we have seen, is determined in the market pits, and whether or not the farmers sell too freely influences the pits. If the farmers would control their marketing they could also control the prices, and they can do it.

Cotton, Corn and Wheat

THESE are by no means the only crops grown in this country, nor is this the only country that produces them; but they are essential to human welfare if not to human existence, and the United States is the world's principal dependence for them, especially during the present terrible conditions of war in Europe. We are glad that these crops are promising well in this country this year. The wheat fields, big and little, almost everywhere, will soon be alive with the music of the reaper, and not long thereafter the plantations of the South will clothe themselves in white as the cotton balls open to notify the planters that picking time is near. Then in the great agricultural States of the North, as well as in many Southern fields, the ripening ears will point downward from the stalks as proof to the farmers that their season's work has been successful.

But what of these crops? The world must have them. People must be clothed and fed, and to insure meat upon the tables stock must have meat-making feed. All the people are not on these farms, nor is all the stock in these fields of corn. Hence the crops must be gathered, and they must be sold—must go from the fields where they grew to people who need them. In this is the farm problem. Production is individual. Each farmer "hoes his own row", asking few questions as to what his neighbor is doing or how he is doing it. But unfortunately shipping and marketing are monopolized. Eager profits crowd into these products after they leave the farms, and surpluses are held in centers instead of going from the farms to those who need them. We would not extortion in price to the growers, but we would have fair and steady reward for the labor that produced them, and we would have the products go at like reasonable prices to all who need them. That would be very different from hoarding in centers and shipping out only to speculating points at prices made by insatiable greed.

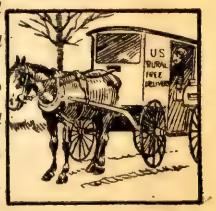
The present sad war conditions obstruct foreign shipment and distribution, and in such shipments no doubt much will be lost, and that will draw more heavily on the producing acres. But all the same there will be crying needs, and we do not think it is right for those who "toil not, neither do they spin," to absorb the profits, ever forcing extortionate profits from those who need and must have the goods.

There must be a different system of marketing and distribution. Farmers, the remedy is with you. What do you propose to do? Will you market this year differently than in the past?

The Parcel Post

By Lincoln Rappleye

You ought to sell all your produce,
Where you can get the most.
Then, why not try and
ship this year,
By the new Parcel
Post?



You'd be surprised to
know how low,
The postage bill
would be;
Just ask the mail man
when he comes,
Then you will quick-
ly see.

Just think of sending fifty pounds,
Miles, one hundred fifty;
The cost in cents, but fifty-four,
Isn't that just nifty?

Think of the Cities and the Towns,
Which you have now in mind;
And think of all the customers,
In those towns you would find.

All veg'tables, and all your fruit,
Would go by mail each day;
And your own mail man, very soon,
Would bring you back your pay.

And then by doing this, you see,
You'd have cash right along;
You'd be so happy ev'ry day,
You'd raise your voice in song.

You'd have your stuff delivered free,
From your own door to town;
And smiles you'd wear upon your brow,
Instead of that old frown.

Just think of weary miles you'd save,
In trav'ling the highway
When roads were bad or mud was deep—
Say! don't you think 'twould pay?

So, give the Parcel Post a chance.
'Twas made for you and me,
And ev'ry one in this broad land;
This land of liberty.

Hurrah! for our own native land,
The land we love the most.
Hurrah! that we out on the farms,
Now have the Parcel Post.

I Want 200 Sales Agents At $1,200 to $3,600 a Year

No Experience Required—You Can Start Right Now

TO INTRODUCE my **new Compress and Vacuum Washing Machine** to every home in the country I want 200 additional representatives to begin work at once in their home counties. I consider this machine the most brilliant inventive achievement of the age for the housewife—a labor saver—a time saver—a money saver—a constant helper and daily household necessity. It is selling faster than anything I have ever heard of—**going like wildfire.**

No experience is required in introducing this wonderful machine, because the washer itself is the best salesman in the world—**it sells itself right on the spot.** You do not need to stand and give a "spiel" or a lot of argument. Any housewife can see instantly what it will mean to her—can see why it works so wonderfully—can see why she must have it, and have it at once.

You risk nothing—you have nothing to lose—everything to gain. This opportunity is placed **free in your hands today.** You can secure free territory — drop everything else — take this marvelous little machine and go out and



Mr. T. L. Speakman
Gainesville, Ala.

Mr. Speakman is one of my agents who started this work without having had any experience at all in trying to sell anything. His wonderful success simply shows how easy this machine sells to every home. I have said it sells itself. Listen: Here's the proof from Speakman's own record. One day he just went from house to house and left a machine for each housewife to try—left the machine to tell its own story. He put out 36 machines. Then he went right around and collected the cash in every single instance. Every machine absolutely sold itself. Speakman's profit, $36.00. Now this same opportunity is open to you. He did not need experience. He did not have to do any talking at all. You can do as well as Speakman did. You can make this money yourself. Jusy get busy—NOW.

Make $21 Next Saturday

That's what Ralph Cappa, of Florida, did the first Saturday he worked. Another one of my money-making boys, L. M. Palmer, also of Alabama, had to take back but one out of the first 108 machines he put on trial—**profit $107.00.** Can you beat that kind of a seller? Do you want this money for yourself? **Do you want to make $3600.00 this year?** Well, here's your chance—the chance you have been waiting for—the chance to make big money—the chance to be independent, to be in business for yourself, to get your start—here's the main chance. **GET BUSY—START RIGHT NOW.**

Business Supplies Capital

Nothing stands in your way. You can do what others are doing every day. You can make this money. I am offering you this position free I can help you as I helped G. W. Hickman, of Ga., to make $10 the first afternoon. Frank Green made $45 first three days. Mrs. L. C. Marrick made $90 first three weeks, **in spare time only.** J. H. Goddard made **$18 in the first three hours.** No talking necessary. Just show the machine—any one can do that—you get the order right on the spot.



ONLY
$1.50
Selling Price

And every machine sold **on money-back guarantee.** A child can use it. Abolishes labor of wash day. Frees women from worry and fatigue. **Housewives discard $15 and $20 machines for it.** No competition. **Patented.** Infringers will be prosecuted. Avoid imitations. Get the **Wendell Vacuum and Compress Washer only.**

Abolishes Drudgery

Comes as a liberator for women on wash day. No loss of time to get ready—IT IS ALWAYS READY. No expense of operation. Nothing to clean up and put away after the wash is done. No repairs necessary. Never gets out of order. Can be used anywhere—in the bath room; in the kitchen; on the porch; out upon the lawn—ANYWHERE AND ANY TIME. Prominent Ohio editor, Hon. N. E. Holderman, says: "As it is an invention of practical and absolute merit, I wish you all the success in the world. IT EXCELLS ANYTHING OF THE KIND I HAVE EVER SEEN OR HEARD OF."

Works Like Magic

Mrs. Edward Poulson says: "Until I tried this machine, I NEVER DREAMED THAT A WASHING COULD BE GOTTEN OUT SO QUICKLY. I consider it one of those modern conveniences which the HOUSEWIFE CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT." That's the expression of every customer. Every sale makes a friend—and another sale. The business grows by leaps and bounds for you. Nothing to stand in the way. Success is yours. Make this the first year of your success in big business affairs. I want hustlers—men and women who want to make big money fast. The opportunity is all about you.

INVESTIGATE

Send for complete information **free** today. Learn all about this remarkable new invention that is exciting housewives and making agents rich. Learn for yourself. Earn for yourself. Learn how R. W. Kirschner, of Nebraska, **made $6 the first hour and a half.** Eugene Clement of New York, made **$7 his first hour and a half.** Wm. C. Fox of Oklahoma, made $14 first evening in two hours—wired big order for rush shipment. **He is only 14 years old,** goes to school and works in spare time evenings and Saturdays.

Every Home a Customer

The work of this invention is almost unbelievable—yet true. Listen to the words of Mrs. Thomas Jenkins: "I have been washing clothes for twenty-five years. I have owned all sorts of washers. I now have in my house a costly washer which I have put aside and NEVER USE SINCE BUYING THE WENDELL WASHER. The first day I used the Wendell I washed SIX TUBS OF CLOTHES IN JUST THIRTY-THREE MINUTES. One tub consisted of greasy aprons, and other colored clothes, among which was a wool dress skirt. These I examined at the end of five minutes, and to my surprise found them to be perfectly clean. Two tubs were of blankets, and I worked on each tub only three minutes." *THERE IS NOT A POWER FAMILY MACHINE THAT WILL DO THIS AMOUNT OF WORK IN THREE TIMES THIRTY-THREE MINUTES.*

MAIL YOUR APPLICATION NOW—PROFITS START FIRST DAY

No waiting or guessing. The price of only $1.50 makes a sale at every house—**cash business at 200% profit to you.** Just follow instructions. Failure impossible. **Success assured.** I want agents, general agents, salesmen, managers. Send your application today. This money is waiting for workers. Put some of it in your own bank. I want 200 additional men and women at once. It is for **you** to decide. Do you or do you not want this position—this money?

No Charge for Territory--Send No Money

Just send your name and address and give the name of your county. **Prepare for success.** Prepare for rush work and big profits. Prepare for big business accomplishment — **big achievement.** Get your county under contract. **To wait means to lose.** Write me a letter or a postal today. If you are honest and willing to work, I will give you the position.

Tested and Approved by the GoodHousekeeping Institute Conducted by the GoodHousekeeping Magazine

DON'T DELAY Attend to this at once. You can't pick May apples in December—this opportunity is ready now. **Are you?.** Then get busy. Sit right down now and write that letter or postal. **Do your part.** Do not let some one else get ahead of you. **Territory is going fast.** A day too late is sometimes as bad as a year too late. **This proposition means success to you—ACT.**
Address your application to

H. F. Wendell, Pres., Wendell Vacuum Washer Co., 791 Oak St., Leipsic, Ohio

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Work For June

Lime-Sulphur Bad for Potatoes

FARMERS who plan to use or are using lime-sulphur, instead of Bordeaux mixture, for potatoes should abandon this idea for getting along with only one fungicide. Several of the experimental stations have established the fact that lime-sulphur used on potatoes dwarfs the plants and cuts down the yield. In the experiments a crop sprayed with Bordeaux mixture yielded fifty bushels per acre more than the unsprayed, and those on which the lime-sulphur was used yielded fifty bushels to the acre less than the unsprayed. This gives a difference of one hundred bushels to the acre in favor of Bordeaux mixture, as against lime-sulphur. Use lime-sulphur for trees, Bordeaux for potatoes, seems the proper rule.

Hiring Farm Help

The farm labor problem seems to be growing worse instead of better. Wages are better, hours shorter, yet the conditions as a whole do not attract enough men to take care of the crops and stock. Three things are responsible for this state of affairs—First, the failure of many farmers to provide an all-the-year-around job, second, better wages in town and city. Third, the excitement and entertainment easily found in the city. Some farmers have become so discouraged that they are curtailing farm operations to what the family can do. This is the easiest but possibly not the wisest course. Wages paid in other industries must be met and sufficient attractions offered to induce labor to seek the farms. The farm must be so conducted that steady employment can be given to men with families. This may mean considerable change but it must be brought about. All these things cannot be accomplished in a season, but it is only along these lines that any great improvement can be looked for.

Late Sweet Corn

One can enjoy fresh, tender, roasting corn throughout the whole season by planting a few hills of sweet corn every ten days. By growing the extra early varieties, it may be planted as late as July 10 and produce a fair crop, if it is properly cultivated, fertilized and the right weather conditions prevail.

Cement Walks on the Farm

There is no good excuse for muddy walks on the farm, as, at little expense for material and the regular help in slack times cement walks can be made. For all purposes they are the best. The purchase of the cement entails little expense and as a rule the sand may be secured at home or at a reasonable distance from home. Muddy walks are a source of bother the entire year and loose board walks are too primitive for any up-to-date farmer to maintain on his farm. While laying a walk why not have a good one that will present a good appearance as well as being most serviceable?

Making Use of Idle Land

There is enough idle land in every state to more than pay the taxes of each farmer in the state, if it were properly cultivated and taken care of. Not only would this land look better and pay better, if taken care of, but it would be prevented from being an actual loss to the farmer and his neighbors. A vacant field is the breeding place of all kinds of noxious weeds, which, if left to themselves will seed the country, far around. Allowing the farm to go unfenced, keeping no stock, not allowing a tenant to keep any surplus stock, and burning the straw on the farm, are yet practiced on hundreds of farms in the United States.

Making Oat Hay

One real value of the oat crop is largely overlooked by many farmers, and that is oat hay. It makes one of the most valuable foods for winter feeding and is a great milk producer. In making oat hay cut the oats green when they are in the milk, about two weeks before they ripen. Cut them down with a mower, let lay in the windrow for a day or two or until well wilted, then rake and cock up and let cure for several days, when draw in the barn.

Kill the Weeds in the Corn Field

There is no work on the farm that pays better than killing the weeds in the corn fields. After the corn is too tall to cultivate it pays big to go through the fields with bright, sharp hoes and chop out the weeds that have been left by the cultivator and prevent them from seeding.

Seeding With Corn

It is a very good plan to sow some seed in the corn. The seed should be sown just before cultivating the last time. We sow crimson clover, common red, or Dwarf Essex rape, or alsike clover. Common red gives good results. Crimson clover does not endure the winters, and we loose three crops out of five. These crops can be used for green manuring with very satisfactory results.



NO PERSON NEEDS TO PLEAD THAT HE CANNOT CONTROL HIS WHEAT INSTEAD OF DUMPING AS SOON AS MADE. PERHAPS THE CHEAPEST WAY IS TO STACK IT AND THRESH AT SOME FUTURE TIME WHEN THE PRICE IS RIGHT. THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS TYPES OF STACKS. THE ONE TO THE RIGHT IS A ROUND STACK, COMPLETED, THE NEXT IS IN PROCESS OF BUILDING AND THE ONE TO THE LEFT IS A LONG STACK. THE SECRET OF STACKING GRAIN IS TO KEEP THE MIDDLE OR CENTRE HIGH SO THAT WHEN IT SETTLES IT WILL ALWAYS SHED WATER TO THE OUTSIDE. STACK COVERS CAN BE BOUGHT TO GIVE FURTHER PROTECTION.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

MORE and BETTER WHEAT
from the acre at less cost to grow.
—Two hundred to four hundred pounds of
Armour's Fertilizers
drilled in at seeding time will promote rapid root-growth, insure early maturity, heavy grain and more of it; reduced bushel cost; a good clover catch and a more profitable grain crop—
IT'S THE YEAR the world needs the grain.
Write for "More Money From Wheat."
ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS Dept. 123
Chicago, Ill. Baltimore, Md. Nashville, Tenn. Greensboro, N. C.

Mention Up to Date Farming

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.
You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and
Other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.
Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.
Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or
G. W. Aird
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent.

Sheaves and Rakings

A unique and interesting magazine has come to our desk, title, "The Dutch Boy Painter", published by the National Lead Co., Chicago, Ill. The magazine is devoted to the matter of painting and as every farmer has at times a need to paint, he cannot get too much reliable information. Inasmuch as a copy of this magazine can be obtained free, and as it is attractive from a point of its illustrations and interesting in its reading matter, we believe many of our subscribers ought to send for it.

Kansas is to have a free State Fair. This means that people can go to the fair and be admitted without any admission charge. The fair will be held at Topeka. The city of Topeka and Shawnee County have voted a special tax levy. From it an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the fair and to pay premiums on exhibits will be raised. The fair will be held on September 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Samuel E. Lux is the President, 208 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

In a publication that is before us, title, "Facts About Sugar", it is claimed that crops following a crop of sugar beets are invariably much larger than following any other crop on the same ground. Some figures given are as follows: The yield of wheat on ground before sugar beets were planted and raised, was 28.88 bushels; on the same ground after sugar beets had occupied the ground one year the yield was 43.07 bushels. Corn, before, 41.6 bushels; after, 53.1 bushels. Oats, before, 40.9 bushels; after, 60.6 bushels. Barley, before, 38.97 bushels; after, 59.14 bushels. Potatoes, before, 151.97 bushels; after, 222.2 bushels. Hay, before, 5.7 tons, after, 7.7 tons. Beans, before, 15.66 bushels; after, 20.26 bushels.

With the same energy that characterizes the several campaigns for general good that were backed by the International Harvester Company, that company is now promoting on "Anti-Fly Campaign." To assist in this the company has prepared fly charts, and lantern slides which they will loan at a small rental to any individual or organization for use in conducting a fight against what they characterize as "filthy, dangerous and wholly unnecessary pests." A statement has been made that "A fly is more disgraceful and much more dangerous than a bedbug." Full particulars can be gotten by addressing the company at the Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The editor was making some investigations about clearing land of stumps, rocks, etc. We were impressed with the fact that some places the rocks are so large and the stumps are so mammoth, that even after they may be removed from their beds by the powerful stump pullers, they are too large to remove from the field. Then dynamite is used to break the rocks and split the stumps into smaller pieces for convenience in handling. This means a combination outfit, namely, one of the powerful stump pullers that are advertised in our columns and also a supply of the powerful explosive, which has likewise been advertised in our columns.

In a former issue we commented on the effort being made up in Wisconsin to establish a reputation for agricultural products produced in that state, by labeling them "Made in Wisconsin" or "Grown in Wisconsin." H. L. Russell, Dean of the College of Agriculture, of the University of Wisconsin, in a statement emphasizes the im-

portance to have every thing going out from the State, or consumed in the State, under these brands, of superior quality. Otherwise, should they be of inferior quality, instead of the advertising being to the advantage of the State, it would be decidedly a damage to the reputation of the State.

A cablegram from American Consul-General at Moscow, Russia, under date of May 26th, says that the official estimate of the cotton crop of Russia of 1914-1915 is 1,125,000 bales. This is a gain of ten per cent. over the preceding year. The cablegram further says that without further shipments from American the Cotton Committee estimates that there is a sufficient supply for the mills until September 1st.

The baling and protecting of American cotton is notoriously bad. Frequent protests have been made by importers in foreign countries against this condition, but until the present time without much effect. This is one of the things that the cotton growers should see to, that every bale is carefully protected against loss and damage and to insure its delivery to distant consumers in an attractive condition without loss.

A Banker-Farmer Conference will be held in the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on July 7th and 8th. It is said that this will be a conference of the committees on agriculture and education of 39 State Associations of Bankers. Speaking of what is expected to be accomplished, we quote this from the announcement: "This conference will be a wonderful marshaling of the strongest forces at work to-day for better agriculture and country life. It is to be unique in the comprehensive consideration it will give to the great problems to the solution of which the bankers of the United States are committed to lend their aid. * * * It will bring to the State Associations the freshest information on how best they can attack the great problems of better agriculture and country life." B. F. Harris, 406 First National Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill., is the Chairman of the Commission.

Did you hear somebody say, "Chiggers"? Well, the Department of Agriculture, in its Weekly News Letter, says that sulphur is the best preventative for chiggers. We quote: "It has been found that a person walking through vegetation is attacked mostly from the knees down, so by sifting flour of sulphur in the underclothing from the knees downward and into the shoes and stockings, these mites are eliminated to a great extent. After a person has become exposed to an attack of chiggers, an application to the affected parts of a moderately strong solution of ammonia is possibly the best counter-irritant."

From a paper published in Spokane, Wash., we are informed that the farmers of that section in the last nine months have sold live stock and crops so extensively and at such good prices that they have paid off, or largely lessened their debts. Thus their recent creditors find themselves with enormous amounts of idle capital in their hands. This, it appears to us, is an ideal time and the ideal condition to start an Agricultural National Bank where farmers' surplus funds can be deposited and used for financing poor farmers and the crops of all farmers in all sections of the country. In other words, make agriculture finance itself. Present banking institutions are too much commercialized. They look upon agriculture as a feeder for them instead of an industry that is deserving of the greatest services they can render.

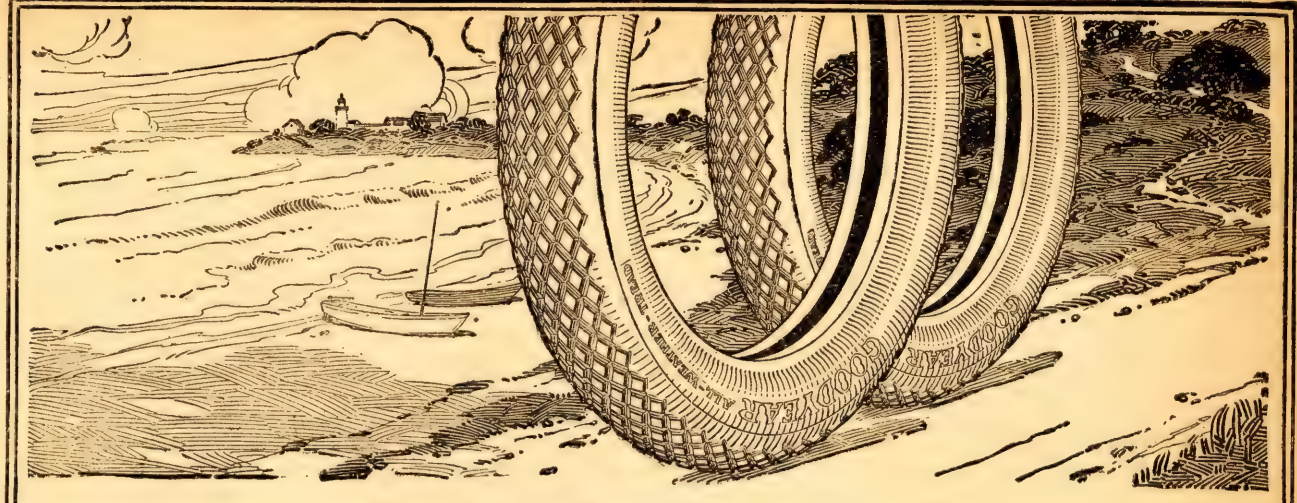
Probably farmers are learning faster and more about the condition of their soils in these days than in any other period of time. They are learning that one of the reasons for the unproductiveness of much soil is because of the acidity of the soil. In other words, and as popularly called, the soil is "sour". Naturally then, each person should want to know how to test his soil for acid. The litmus paper test is the simplest and is quite satisfactory. Litmus paper can be gotten at any drug store and the druggist can tell you how to make the test. Lately, however, another test has been discovered and it is the subject of a bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis. The new test not only reveals whether the soil is acid, but discloses the degree of acidity which will determine the amount of corrective, for instance, lime, that needs to be used to put the soil in condition.

The Alabama State Legislature has a plan before it for a State Farm-Lands Bank.

It is stated that more than 34,000 contestants have entered the prize contest of the Texas Industrial Congress of Texas. As the result of former contests, the conclusion was reached that the four-acre model farm contests were the most popular. Such a contest included one acre of corn, one of cotton, one of milo or other forage crop, as preferred, and one acre of cow peas.

It is estimated that Kansas will need 40,000 additional harvest hands, that Minnesota will need 20,000, Oklahoma 16,000, Iowa 10,000, South Dakota 20,000, Missouri 10,000, Nebraska 8,000. This demand will give the Federal Bureau a good test whether it can connect the demand for labor with the supply. As this extra help will be needed mainly in the harvest fields, naturally the place for the party to seek his first job is in the Southern belt, gradually going north and finishing in the Dakotas or even in Canada.

We submit that farmers' boys are going to own many more automobiles this year and in future years than clerks in the town and city stores.



Goodyear Passes Goodyear

$500,000 Better

Yet Users Pay $5,000,000 Less

Note these amazing facts:

Goodyear tires, as built this year, will cost us $500,000 more than if built like 1914 Goodyears.

That's because of improvements.

Yet this year's output will cost our users some five million dollars less than if sold at 1914 prices.

That's because of a big price reduction, made February 1st. It was our third in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Why Better Tires?

You ask why we add that half-million dollars in face of such reductions.

We have always added every betterment our experts could discover. And we spend on research $100,000 yearly just to seek improvements out.

Goodyears may pass Goodyears, but we make sure that no rival ever can.

What Extras Cost

Goodyear Fortified Tires embody many extras. Five of them are features found in no other tire that's built. Others are found in but few.

Based on current output, those extras this year will cost us $1,635,000.

That is, if we omitted our exclusive features, which all others do omit—

And other protections which most makers omit—

We could probably add to our profits this year more than 1½ million dollars.

But What of You?

But Goodyear users would pay. Those extras save our users many times the cost to us.

In those extras lies the reason why Goodyear outsells any other tire. And in that mammoth output lies the reason for the value that we give.

Think of these things when other tires are offered. Each Goodyear extra means a saving to you. Any dealer, if you ask him, can supply you Goodyear tires. (2413)

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against:
- **Rim-Cuts**—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- **Blowouts**—by our "On-Air" cure.
- **Loose Treads**—by many rubber rivets.
- **Insecurity**—by 126 braided piano wires.
- **Punctures and Skidding**—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types

Recently the United States Department of Agriculture sent out 50,000 letters to farm women to learn of various conditions surrounding their work and life on the farm. Only 4,000 of the farmers' wives replied to the letters. In summing up the report, the Department says: "Generally the women say that the farmer does not consider the home. New machinery and labor-saving devices are purchased for the fields and barns but little is bought for the home. Old fashioned methods are still generally practiced about the house—the most primitive cooking utensils, the most burdensome implements—these things are still in existence. In few places is there running water in the house, although it is oftentimes found in the barn. Also, the heating and lighting facilites for the home are neglected. The report indicates that little judgment is shown in locating the kitchen and outhouses, with reference to the number of steps that have to be taken or may be saved by the women in their daily work.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate of the Northwest, has started a movement to educate the farmers of the Northwest in live stock raising to produce more meat. If Mr. Hill would see to it that fluctuations in the price of livestock were at an end, and unprofitable seasons unknown, the production would increase automatically.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

Don't allow the bugs and worms to take your plants. It is easy to kill them. Ferto-Insecto is an inexpensive and easily applied powder that will do the work. Harmless to man and beast.

FERTO-INSECTO DESTROYS

Potato bugs, certain worms on Cabbage, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Currants, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Tobacco, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Flowering Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. It kills the worms and bugs that eat the leaves. Also acts as a fertilizer. Easily applied. Sent by mail postage extra or express or freight.

PRICE 5 lbs. 25c 10 lbs. 40c 50 lbs. $1.75 100 lbs. $3.00 500 lbs. $12.50 1,000 lbs. $22.50

Ferto-Insecto is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbage from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

Made by O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Indiana

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Farmer's Special Knife

WHILE THEY LAST 66c

Most Popular Farmer's Knife in the World



Only a limited number of the Farmers Specials will be sold at this price. Exact size, 3¾ inches; genuine stag handle, brass lined, German Silver bolsters. Blades made of best razor steel, properly tempered and ready for the hard service a farmer requires. One 3-inch blade, one 2¾-inch pruning blade, one punch blade for cutting any size hole in harness, belts, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed—to buy its equal elsewhere would cost double our special price. Satisfaction guaranteed; this is a bargain.

Only 66c A limited number at this price; first come, first served. If allotment is exhausted we will send money back by return mail. One for 66c, two for $1.25, not over two to a customer. **S. E. FERRY, IRVINGTON, IND.**

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

The Work For June

The Pasture

LITTLE dependence can be put on the pasture keeping the cows up to a full flow of milk, on an average, for more than two months of the year. This being the case, it is up to the dairy farmer to put in plenty of fodder corn or something else to feed out green when the pasture begins to fail. Difference of opinion exists as to whether feeding cows at pasture pays or not, and each farmer must decide for himself. It probably is a fact, however, that it will pay in many more cases than farmers think it will. It is always best to feed so that the cow will be at least in pretty fair condition, and grass early in the season is not very fattening. This also is the case later in the season after the hot weather has dried up the grass, so it seems that there is only a short part of the season when it may not pay to feed a little grain.

The Summer Calf

The calf in the summer needs more attention than the winter calf, as it has the heat and flies to contend with. It is best to keep the calves in a dark stables where flies cannot bother them, but if this is impossible, provide them with plenty of shade and spray them at least once a day with a fly chaser. Keep all the feed buckets clean and feed clean, sweet, skim milk or whole milk with cooked linseed oil meal added. Don't feed too much. Remember the calf is only a baby and it is better to underfeed than to overfeed on milk, about three quarts twice a day is enough for the month old calves and younger ones less. They may safely be given all the good hay they will eat, also bran, ground oats and corn. See that they get plenty of water to drink. Don't think that because they have milk to drink that they do not need water. It is surprising how much and how often the little fellows will drink.

Protect the Stock

Every summer some horses and cows are killed by lightning and wind. We have known of many fine horses and mules to be killed by lightning because the stables were near tall trees. Sometimes a large barn is struck by a heavy bolt of lightning, and barn, stock and all burned in a few minutes. Many are killed while hitched to trees at picnics, farmers' meetings, church gatherings, etc. A lightning-proof shelter ought to be built at all such gathering places. When caught in a thunder storm out on the road, no time should be lost in seeking a shelter, and the teamster should take the harness off his team immediately. Lightning rods are comparatively cheap and should be on every barn and stable. You may have your stock in a stable that the wind cannot blow over, but they are only half protected if there are no lightning rods on the buildings.

Care of the Swine

The skim milk that is not wanted for the calves should be fed to growiwng and fattening pigs. This will be found a profitable plan where rightly conducted both in summer and winter. Have a good place for the pigs where they can be kept dry and clean. Keep well supplied with material for bedding and the making of a large amount of manure, as this is a factor of much importance on the farm. The coarse strawy horse manure can be used to good advantage here.

Hot Weather Feeds

The hot season is always a trying season, especially for the dairyman, as pastures become short and dry and flies numerous. During hot weather a cooling succulent feed should be given as it often happens, dry, heating feed is used owing to the failure of the pastures. Both man and beast crave watery food during the hot season and nature as a rule supplies this. For example, green foods, vegetables, fruits and melons are in season during the hottest time of the year. To get the best results, therefore, we should feed succulent rations to our stock in hot weather.

The Summer Silo

Corn silage being a succulent food and acid in character is a splendid ration for hot weather feeding. By turning part of the pasture land into corn ground and putting the corn in the silo, a large increase in good succulent food may be obtained. It has been demonstrated that land devoted to corn silage will supply six times as much feed as if kept in pasture. This is certainly worth considering if the land be high-priced. In fact it is very difficult to figure a profit from pasture land which is valued at more than $100 per acre unless the season be very favorable to grass. With a summer silo the number of cattle carried on the farm can be doubled without requiring the purchasing of additional forage for much of the pasture land can be used for corn and other crops.



SILO BUILT IN THE ANGLE OF AN "L" BARN AND FEEDING SHED ON THE FARM OF J. RODGER McSHERRY, FREDERICK, MD.

A scene on the Bonalevo Farms near Batavia, N. Y., where the three silos are filled each year with a No. 13 Blizzard.



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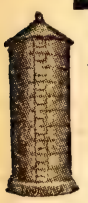
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QUALITY of cream as evidenced by De Laval butter always scoring highest in every important contest.

LABOR in every way over any gravity system, and also over any other separator, by turning easier, being simpler, easier to clean and requiring no adjustment.

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COST since while a De Laval cream separator may cost a litle more than a poor one to begin with it will last from ten to twenty years, while other separators wear out and require to be replaced in from one to five years.

PROFIT in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine, twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts.

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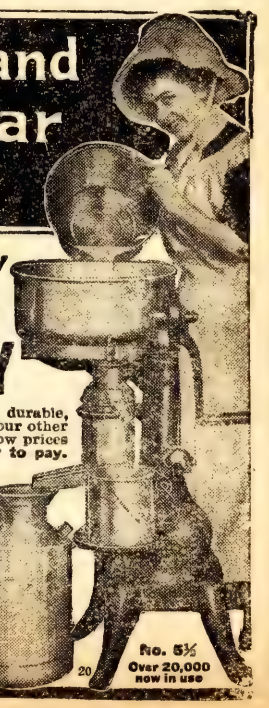
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No. 5½ Over 20,000 now in use

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

What to Do in June

Enemies

LOOK out for foxes, hawks, owls and crows; they are bold and crafty and particularly fond of tender chicken meat. At this season it requires eternal vigilance to avoid losses. Small hawks and crows are particularly bold and will watch their chance to take chicks from almost under your nose. They will come back usually about the same time each day for a fresh victim. Use hawk scares of bright tin or glass suspended from strings about the chicken ranges. Keep a gun handy and if you miss your shot try to follow the hawk or crow home and destroy the whole brood of chicken thieves.

Culling

Cull your flocks this month and market or eat such birds as it will not pay to keep. By penning or crating the culls they can be fattened nicely in three weeks time if well fed. Feed three times a day all they will eat up clean of cracked corn and a mash of two-thirds corn meal and one-third equal parts of bran and low grade flour mixed with sour skim milk. Keep their coops well cleaned and keep plenty of fresh water and grit before them.

Lice Killers

Have you used a good lice powder on the fowls? Lice breed very rapidly at this time of the year and every precaution should be taken to keep the birds free from them. Use a good lice-killing liquid about the roosts to keep down mites. Such mixtures should be applied to the roosts and drop boards in the morning to give time to dry it before the fowls go to roost. Perches wet with lice-killers, when the birds go to roost, are liable to cause blisters on the breast and put a stop to egg production for awhile.

Avoid Crowding

Don't crowd the brooders, broodcoops or growing houses during this hot weather. Crowded quarters spoil your chances of getting good growth and development. See that all sleeping quarters for chickens and old fowls are well ventilated and so constructed that there will be an abundant supply of fresh air both night and day, particularily at night. A tight, close, poorly aired coop will take more out of the chicks in one night than you can put on or in them in a week.

The Dust Bath

Provide a dust bath for both young and old stock this month. A dust bath to give the best results should not be too dry and dusty. A bath in a sheltered spot containing rather moist fine earth will be the most appreciated and will do the most good. Watch your fowls when they have the chance to pick a place for an earth bath that is entirely to their liking. You will find that the moist loam suits them pretty well.

The Adult Fowls

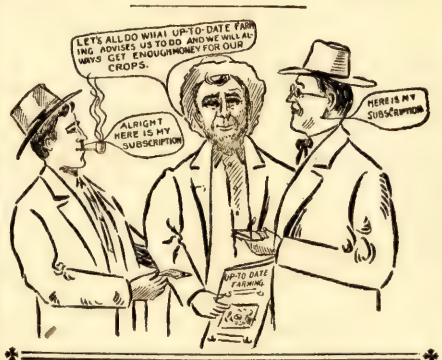
Provide the adult fowls this month with plenty of green food as well as proper shade, as the extremely hot days are uncomfortable ones for them. Don't neglect to give them good fresh drinking water at least three times a day and keep the drinking vessels clean. Give a little more corn in the ration than you did last month. With good care and liberal feeding your hens will keep up a good egg yield.

"Swat the Rooster"

"Swat the Rooster" should be the motto of every poultry raiser, at this time of the year. If there are any male birds that you want to save for next year put them in a good house and yard. Take every rooster away from the hens as soon as you are through using them for breeders. Those that you do not want put them in the pot or market at once. A million dollars a week is said to be a conservative estimate of the loss to farmers through spoiled eggs. A fertilized egg will start hatching, even if there is no hen over it, when the thermometer gets above 90 degrees. This is the reason so many eggs go bad in hot weather. The germ starts the growth, then is checked by cooler temperature and immediately decay starts in. Much of this loss can be stopped by producing unfertile eggs—that is, by keeping males away from the laying flock.

Chickens and Ducks Together

One of the great mistakes made by many farmers is keeping ducks and chickens in the same yard together, or permitting them to have access to the same drinking water. Ducks and geese should be kept separate or given a field where they can have access to a stream or pond. If kept with chickens they will foul the water, making it not only unfit for the chickens to drink but also very dangerous to their health. Chickens contract disease, especially bowel trouble, through the drinking of foul water, and if the health of the flock is to be maintained, an abundance of pure drinking water should be kept before them all the time, which is not possible if the ducks and geese are allowed to run with them in the same yard.



Cackles and Crows

"Limberneck" is ptomaine poisoning in poultry. It is caused by eating decomposed flesh. It is known when the chicken shows a limberneck and acts in eccentric ways. One should then search to find the dead bird or animal that caused the trouble and bury it or otherwise dispose of it. The remedy for the affliction is a half teaspoonful of turpentine with a dessertspoonful of sweet oil or cottonseed oil. Repeat this dose every three hours. Unless the disease has progressed very far, the fowl will recover.

An egg marketing association is simply a group of farmers who deliver their eggs to town on a certain day to be shipped direct to a market decided upon. Usually instead of each farmer delivering his own eggs, a person drives the route and gathers them from all of the members of the club. Two or three collections should be made each week.

The New York State College of Agriculture reports that the best layers produce their first eggs when they are between six and eight months old, while those that do not lay until after they are nine months old, rarely produce enough to pay the feed bill, even when kept for several years. Also, the report says that carefully kept records indicate that usually the least productive fowls are to be found amongst those that are hatched late in the season. The conclusions are obvious.

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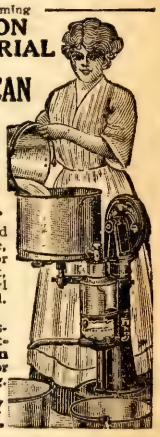
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Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

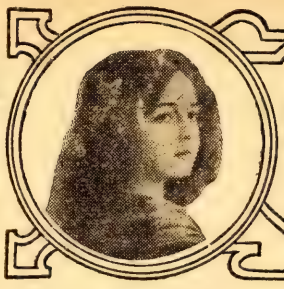
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Canning Vegetables

THE great secret of successful canning or preserving lies in using proper jars and in complete sterilization in order to kill all bacteria. If we fail in having appetizing dishes as the result of our canning, it is because we have not thoroughly sterilized the jars and their contents,, thus allowing bacteria to undo the work we attempted to do.

For properly sterilizing, the wash-boiler meets all requirements. Cut a piece of fine meshed galvanized wire—say about a half inch mesh—and fit it in the bottom of the boiler for the cans to rest upon. This will prevent their breaking. If one cannot get this wire try ordinary chicken wire double thickness.

When the cans are filled place the jars on this wire after putting three or four inches of cold water in the boiler. The cans should not touch each other. Set the boiler on the stove and after the water comes to a boil, let it boil steadily for one hour, each successive day for three days, in order that not only the parent bacteria be killed, but also all seeds or spores that germinate later and are not so easily killed.

Never can any vegetable that has matured and commenced to harden or begun to decay. Gather the vegetables early in the morning, while the dew is still on them, selecting those that are young and tender. If you cannot can them immediately put them in cold water in a cool damp place. Have the room where you do your canning thoroughly swept and dusted before you begin your work. Do not use any so-called preservative powders.

Corn. If canned according to directions, corn is one of the easiest vegetables to can. Since corn loses its sweetness very rapidly after it is gathered, it should be canned within one hour after it is pulled. Select the ears with full grains before they have begun to harden. Husk and get out all the silk. Cut off the grains with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut too near the cob; then scrape the cob with a knife to get the balance of the meat out of the grain sockets. Pack the jar full of corn, add one teaspoonful of salt to a quart. Cover with cold water, put the rubber ring around the neck of the jar and place the glass top on loosely. Do not press down the spring at the side of the jar. Set in the boiler, which should contain three or four inches of cold water. When full, cover the boiler. Bring the water to a boil and keep it boiling steadily for one hour. Then remove the boiler from the stove, take off the lid to let the steam escape and press down the spring at the side of the can, or if using screw top jars, screw on the cover, while still boiling hot, and let stand until the following day.

The next day raise the spring or the cover, place the jars in cold water as before, and after water comes to the boiling point, keep it boiling for an hour. Take off the boiler, uncover it, clamp on the top and let the jars cool off. Do the same the third day. Take out the jars, being careful not to expose them to any draft of cold air while they are hot as it might crack them. Set them aside for a day or two, then test them. If you have used the wire-spring jar, turn up the side spring and try lifting the can by the top. If thoroughly sterilized and all bacteria are destroyed, the can may be easily raised by the glass top. If fermentation is going on, which will be the case if bacteria are present, the glass top will come off. This will also be the case if the ordinary glass jar is used. This is a sure test.

Lima Beans are canned the same as corn. Gather early in the morning and can as soon as possible. Beans should be picked after dew is off, and the vines perfectly dry.

String Beans. Take young, tender beans, break them into short lengths, pack firmly in the jar until full, treat the same as corn by covering with cold water and add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart.

Peas may be easily kept with their delicate flavor unimpaired if gathered in the morning just before canning. Pack firmly, add water, season and sterlize as directed for corn and beans.

Beets if canned when small and tender are delicious. Cut off the tops, wash carefully and boil until done. Take off the skins and either slice or pack whole. Cover with water and sterilize according to directions given above. Some prefer to use equal parts vinegar and water with a little sugar in it, instead of water. Others entirely cover with vinegar. This is a matter of taste. They will keep, with or without vinegar.

Asparagus may be canned in the same way as corn, using only the young tips.

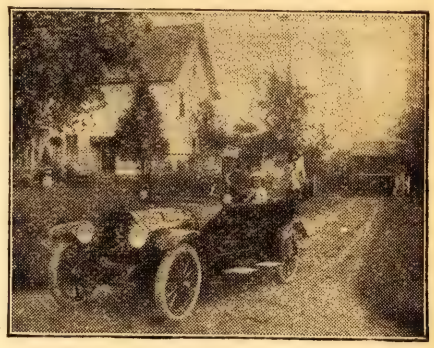
Carrots and Parsnips. Select only those that are young and tender and sterilize as with other vegetables. If small they may be canned whole. If large they may be cut into slices or diced. Pack firmly in the jar.

Summer Squash. Cut in small pieces, remove the rind if hard, and sterilize for an hour and a half. Winter squash and pumpkins may be treated in the same way.

Okra. Gather only young and tender pods, wash and cut in short lengths pack in jars, add one teaspoonful salt to a quart, cover with cold water and sterilize as for other vegetables.

Tomatoes. When the jar is thoroughly sterilized by taking off the top, placing in cold water and bringing it to a boil and boiling ten minutes, fill it with cooked tomatoes while very hot, put on the rubber and screw on the top firmly. Turn the jars upside down and let them stand this way until cool.

In order to retain the natural color, all canned fruit and vegetables should be kept in a dry, dark room.



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What is Now the Fashion

Fashion To-day

It is surprising to see how popular the Norfolk style of suit has become for summer materials. The pretty fabric known as beach cloth and which closely resembels Panama, is among the favorites for coat suits and the Norfolk is of all the most popular.

The pony coat is also liked and it is made without any embellishment of any sort except the buttons which are generally very striking and sometimes a yoke of contrasting material.



7253—GIRLS' MIDDY DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Brought up to date, this dress has a separate skirt with panel front and side pleats from this to the panel back. The blouse has only the usual short opening at the neck, slipping on over the head, and the sleeves may be long or short.

7237—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The special feature of this waist is that it has no shoulder seam and a slightly enlarged armhole. The sleeve is cut to fit the widened opening and is loose to the edge which comes below the elbow. The surplice closing is employed with a wide, flat collar.

7241—CHILDS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This pretty frock is made with a yoke which trims the back of the blouse at the top while the lower portion is gathered in both front and back. The neck is a little open with flat collar, which may be omitted, and the closing may have a band or be left plain.

6865—LADIES' APRON. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This is one of the favorite bungalow aprons, made with a small waist with sleeves and body cut in one, closing in the back and joined to a skirt which completely covers that of the dress. All free edges are bound with wash braid of harmonizing color.

7247—LADIES' FOUR GORE SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt is made with pleats at each side seam, but wth front and back entirely plain. There is a shaped yoke, dipping slightly downward in front and back and closed by a lacing at the side. The waistline is 1½ inches above regulation.

7252—LADIES' EMPIRE NEGLIGEE. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This gown has a very short waist made in the regular manner, with square neck and short sleeves. The skirt sections are plain and slightly circular in cut. The entire gown closes in the centre of the front. Lawn, wash silk, crepe fabrics, cashmere, and other woollens are appropriate materials.

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The Quiet Hour

A Well Ordered Day

"How shall the day be ordered?" To the sage
The young man spoke, and this was his reply:
"A morning prayer.
A moment with thy God who sends the dawn
Up from the east; to thank Him for the care
That kept thee through the night; to give thy soul,
With faith serene, to His complete control;
To ask His guidance still along the way.
So starts the day.

"A merry evening.
When toil is done then banished be the care
That frets the soul. With loved ones by the hearth
The evening hour belongs to joy and mirth;
To lighter things that make life fresh and fair.
For honest work has earned its hour of play.
So ends the day."
—Selected.

Man's Two Guardian Angles

The Koran says that two Angels guard every man on the earth, one watching on each side of him. When at night he sleeps, the Angels fly up to Heaven with a written report of all his words and actions during the day. The one on his right tells of every good thing he has done, and it is recorded at once and repeated ten times, lest some item may be lost or omitted from the account. But when the angel on his left tells of a sinful thing, the angel on his right says, "Forbear to record that for seven hours: peradventure, as the man wakes and thinks in the quiet hours, he may be sorry for it, and repent and pray and obtain forgiveness."

"This is only fancy, perhaps," says one who has made a great study of the Word, and yet it really is a true representation of the way in which God regards our lives. He is slow to see our sins or to write them down against us. He delights in mercy."

The lesson is for us, too, for we are to repeat in our lives as God's children something, at least, of his patience. The song of forgiveness and forbearance which He sings into our hearts we ought to echo forth again. We, too, should be quick to note and remember all the good things of others, and slow to mark or record the wrong that we see in them.

One Day at a Time

It ought not to be hard to live well one day. Any one should be able to keep his heart open toward heaven, and to remember others who are in need and suffering about him, and keep his hand stretched out in helpfulness, for just one day. Yet that is all there is to do. We never have more than one day to live. We have no to-morrows. God never gives us years, nor even weeks; He gives us only days. If we live each day well, all our life will, in the end, be radiant and beautiful.

—*Silent Times.*

The Song in Your Heart

We can sing away our cares easier than we can reason them away. The birds are the earliest to sing in the morning; the birds are more without care than anything else I know of. Sing in the evening. Singing is the last thing that robins do. When they have done their day's work, when they have flown their last flight, and picked up their last morsel of food, and cleansed their bills on a napkin of a bough, then on a top twig they sing one song of praise. I know they sleep sweeter for it. They dream music, for sometimes in the night they break forth in singing, and stop suddenly after the first note, startled by their own voice.

Oh, that we might sing evening and morning, and let song touch song all the way through. Oh, that we could put songs under our burdens! Oh, that we could extract the sense of sorrow by song! Then these things would not poisen so much.

Sing in the house—teach your children to sing. When troubles come, go at them with songs. When griefs arise, sing them down. Lift the voice of praise against cares. Praise God by singing; that will lift you above trials of every sort. Attempt it. They sing in Heaven, and among God's people on earth song is the appropriate language of Christian feeling.

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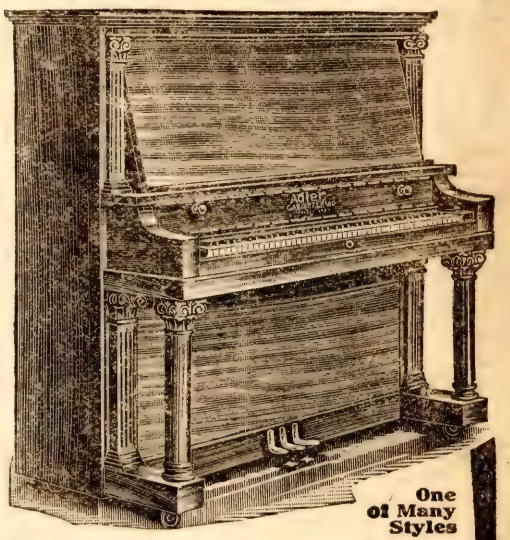
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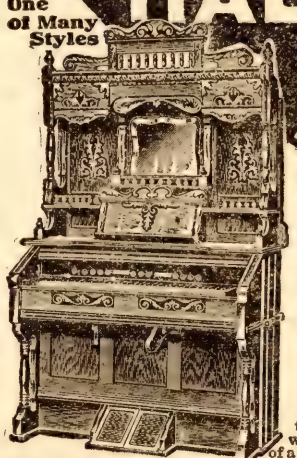
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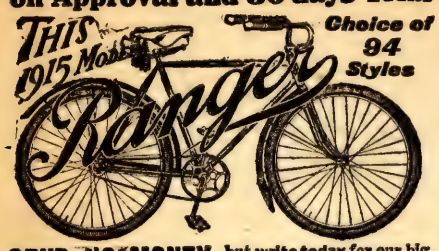
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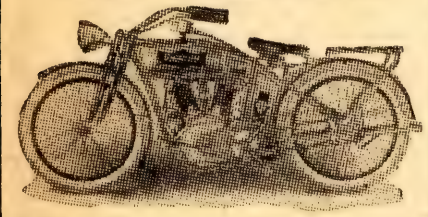
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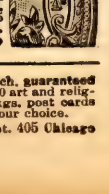
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OUR letters in this issue are not of the latest date. They were prepared for a previous paper and unavoidably crowded out. But they are just as interesting now as they would have been then, and I trust the writers will still be on the watch for them.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 14 years old, and live with my father and mother on a farm of 120 acres along the Susquehanna river. It is about a quarter of a mile to the nearest village. I have one sister and one brother, both older than myself. It will be 14 years in July that we have lived on this farm. We have 7 mules, 4 horses, 11 cows, and chickens, turkeys and ducks. We raise wheat, corn, hay and tobacco. I hope to hear from all the Cadets, and will try to answer all.—Leah B. Hoover, Saginaw, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—Will you allow a southeastern Kentucky boy to join you? I am 17 years old and live on a farm of about 200 acres. There is a coal mine on our farm, the coal being about 4 feet thick. We farm some, but mining and lumbering is our chief occupation. I live about a mile from the famous Cumberland mountains. I would be glad to correspond with the girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Joe Greene, Colmar, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a small farm which I purchased last fall. My father and mother live with me. I take UTDF and like it very well. I like the farm and free country life. I will be glad to get letters from our boys and girls, and will try to answer the same.—Harry W. Thompson, Medway, Maine.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a girls of 14 from Tennessee. I live on a farm of 175 acres, where we raise corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, and some vegetables. I live 4 miles from our nearest town, Johnson City, 3 miles from the national soldiers' home, and 5 miles from Jonesboro, the county seat. I enjoy reading UTDF which my brother has taken for about two years. We have 6 horses and 9 cows, and we raise hogs and chickens. I would like to exchange letters or cards with any of the boys and girls, and will answer all.—Ida Scott, Johnson City, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 15, and live on a farm of about 15 acres with my parents and an uncle and a brother. We raise, oats, wheat, corn and vegetables. We keep two horses, 10 cows, two pigs and about 50 chickens. My father takes UTDF, and I like it very much. I enjoy housework, and am also fond of reading. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Meda Smith, Cameron Mills, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 20 years old, and live in the Empire State, a fact of which I am proud. I am interested in the letters of the Cadets. It is a fine plan to bring the young people together and even into correspondence. I have attended the city schools and have been much in the society of the city people, yet I like the country the best. We live only two miles from the city of Watertown, and a mile and a half to the street car line. We have some beautiful scenery near here. The Thousand Islands of which I presume you have read or heard, and the Adirondack mountains, are near here. I would like very much to receive letters or cards from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Ruth Babcock, 419 E. Main St., Watertown, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I would like very much to join you. My brother takes UTDF and I enjoy reading it very much. I am almost 16 years old, and live on a farm of more than 200 acres. I like to live on the farm so much better than in the city. We have three horses and 10 cows. I like to ride horseback; I think it is lots of fun. We have an auto, and I like to ride in it, too. We raise corn, wheat, oats and rye mainnly, but several other grains are raised here. We raise lots of fruit—peaches, plums, apples and grapes, and some cherries, but the late frosts killed lots of them. I go to the Presbyterian church and Sunday school. I would like very much to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls. I hope some of you will write; I will answer all.—Mabel W. Wilson, New Lexington, O.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes another Wisconsin boy, 16 years of age, and I would, like to join the Cadets. I live on a farm, and we have a herd of 55 cattle and lots of other animals, and about 300 chickens. I live 5 miles south of Kenosha. I like farm life a great deal better than the city. I would like to exchange letters, cards and photos with all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Reinhard Uttech, R. 34, Kenosha, Wis.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 18 years old, and live on a dry farm of 320 acres in Malad Valley, 9 miles from Malad City. The only crop we raise is wheat. I would like to exchange letters and photos with the Cadets. Will try and answer all I receive.—LaVerne Brown, Malad, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 18 years old and live on a farm in Central Illinois about 4 miles from Pana, a city of 8,000 inhabitants. We take UTDF and think it a fine paper. I like flowers and music. Reading and playing music are my favorite pastimes. I do not go to school. We raise almost everything here, but our principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and fruit. I would be pleased to hear from any of the Cadets, and will try to answer all letters and cards I receive.—Marie Barker, Pana, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 16 years, and spend the summer on our 160 acre farm in the Sierra Mountains, about 260 miles south of San Francisco. We have a fine young apple orchard, and here is the most beautiful scenery one can find, looking west over the San Joaquin Valley, and north and east at the lofty peaks. We raise all kinds of grain and fruits here. I will be pleased to hear from all of you boys and girls, and will answer all letters I receive.—William S. Garton, Dunlop, Fresno, Co., Calif.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes an Ohio farmer that would be pleased to become a Cadet. I have just renewed my subscription to UTDF for a year in advance, and think it a grand paper. I am a new convert of Mt. Zion M. E. church near Bald Knob, and am taking interest in church work. I am fond of music, and am a piano player. I like country life for I always have a fine time. I am 21 years old and live with my mother and brother. I farm on 150-acres farm, and our chief products are apples, grain, hay and vegetables. I love the country here where sweet memories dwell. I hope to hear from all Cadets, and it will be my pleasure to try to answer all.—John A. Brown, Key, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Idaho girl, 18 years old, and like to read the Cadet letters. We have taken UTDF for one and a half years. I live on a farm of 160 acres, and I like farm life fine. I have five sisters and six brothers, and we have a large house and two flowing wells. I would like to exchange letters and photos with the Cadets and will try to answer all I receive.—Catherine Thorpe, Malad City, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl from Texas, and wish to become a Cadet. Oenaville has three churches, Baptist, Methodist and Christian. It has several stores, two cotton gins, a garage and a few other shops. Our school house is a nice two story building and the town has about 300 inhabitants. I suppose most of the Cadets are going to school. I am taking a teacher's course this year and expect to take the State examination for teachers in May. If I am successful I intend to teach nenxt year. I would be glad to correspond with the Cadets, and will answer all the cards I receive with plain names and addresses.—Tina Freeman, Oenaville, Texas.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them.

Ewing Davis, Calvin, Ky.....17
Almeda Mortensen, McBrides, Mich.....15
Zack Smith, Osborne, N. C.....20
Hilda Sundvick, La Center Wash.....13
Gladys Williams, Sidney, Ohio.....16
Dorothy Zane, Barrington, N. J.....15
Julia Hickerson, Wallingford, Ky.....17
Elmer Pifer, Punxutawney, Pa.....10
Willie Anderson, Albine, Wyoming.....15
Marshall Love, Carydon, Ind.....22
Merton Johnson, Parker's Prairie, Minn.....—
John Kubista, Pierce, Neb.....21
Luella Ehrsam, Butka, Rock Co., Neb.....15
Hobart Walter, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.....19
O. A. Mitchell, Atwood, Okla.....20
Frank Moser, Harrington, Wash.....20
Amelia Moeller, Grundy Center, Iowa.....15
Rupert Parrish, Nicktown, Pa.....16
John M. Ross, Huntington, Pa.....13
Edwin Thornton, Pawney, Idaho.....15
Fannie Scott, Salado, Ark.....18
Ardet Hyman, Hyman, S. C.....17
William Johnson, Senath, Mo.....21
Lillian M. Meyer, Bluffton, Ind.....16
Florence Shepherd, Part Va.....16
Elodia Prather, Carinth, Ky.....19
Ella Gertrude Gore, Allentown, Fla.....15
Elerta L. Lamb, Walnutport, Pa.....17
John Jamison, Elsberry, Mo.....18
Ray Weeks, Elsberry, Mo.....17
Ada Cook, Albion, Idaho.....12

Neither Fish, Flesh Nor Fowl

There are many strange and peculiar creatures found in the sea. The nature and habits of many of them are still unknown; but every year some new discovery is made that makes interesting reading for boys and girls.

A Scotch naturalist says that the sea turtle is the strangest and most unfathomable of all living creatures. He can live in the water as well as out of it, and can seemingly go for indefinite lengths of time without air or food or light.

He is neither fish nor flesh nor fowl, and yet has the characteristics of all three. As for his eating, it seems quite superfluous, for he can remain shut up in a barrel for a number of weeks and emerge at the end of the time apparently none the worse for the lack of food and light and air.

The baby turtle seems also just as indifferent to its surroundings as its parents are. As soon as it comes forth from its egg it scuttles off to sea. It has no one to teach or guide it. In its brain seems implanted the idea that until its armour becomes hard it has no defense against hungry fish, and so it seeks shelter in gulf weeds and feeds unmolested until its armour gets hard.

By the time it weighs twenty-five pounds, which occurs the first year, it knows that it is far from all danger, for after that no fish however hungry or well armed with teeth, can interfere. The turtle immediately withdraws its head into its neck between the two shells and all intending devourers struggle in vain to impress it.

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a Ford Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Ford Auto Given Away

Remember the Ford will absolutely be given away at the close of the grand contest. In case of a tie a Ford will be given to each person so tied. Send at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail.

PEOPLE'S CO., 504 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WIN A $275.00 MOTORCYCLE



Can You Solve This Puzzle? Try it and See.

Arrange the letters, shown in the circle, so as to form the name of a well known farm paper. Send in your answer, with your name and address, at once. You will then be entitled to be considered in the awarding of the $275.00 Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes which we will give away FREE. If your answer is correct we will also send you a Certificate good for 1,000 Free Votes toward the Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes in our great Motorcycle Contest, ending Aug. 31, 1915. In case of tie for any prize, each tying contestant will get a prize same as the one tied for. Whether you win the Motorcycle or not, if you take part in this contest you will receive a **Valuable Prize and Cash Reward for Everything You Do.** The first thing to do is to send in your name and address and puzzle solution. Address
FARM LIFE, DEPT. C-4 SPENCER, INDIANA

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Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

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Sheet Music Coupon

This coupon and 5 cents is good for any one copy from the following list of sheet music. Guaranteed satisfactory. Full size, with colored titles, some pieces have up to eight pages.

Vocal
When First I Saw the Lovelight—Wood.
Angels Serenade, (Violin Oblig., High)—Braga.
Just Before the Battle, Mother—Root.
Rock of Ages (with Quartette Chorus)—Cole.

Instrumental
Dreaming (Waltz)—Aguero.
A Frangesa March—Costa.
Maiden's Prayer—Badarzewska.
Menuet—Paderewski.

Music Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.
I enclose 5 cents for which send me the following:

Name of Piece .....
Send to .....
Postoffice .....
R. F. D..... Box..... State.....
(Not good after Aug. 1915.)



A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

In our preceding issue we said the matter of price of the 1915 crop of wheat would be considered in this number and the opinions of our subscribers sought.

—o—

Accordingly, we will aim to review the situation presented by the new wheat crop, surrounded as it is by unusual conditions, then we ask our readers to fill out the appended blank and send it in.

—o—

In considering the matter of price of any farm crop, that is a necessity of life, the thought should not be how much can I get for it? but rather, what is it worth considering all the expense of producing it with such a margin of profit added as will enable the grower to live as well, and give his family such comfort and luxuries as American families are entitled to, and at the same time lay up a comfortable fortune?

—o—

We expect the time will come when the price of staple farm crops will be the same year after year, the surpluses of the long crops being held over to supplement the short crops. When that time comes, perhaps $1.00 a bushel should be the standard price for a bushel of good wheat.

—o—

But farmers have not had steady, profitable prices in the past. We believe more wheat has been sold from the farms in the past, at less than cost than has been sold at a profit. So if the opportunity presents itself now when growers can make up some of their former losses, we consider there is nothing morally wrong in taking it.

—o—

We do believe the opportunity to get $1.50 per bushel for the 1915 wheat crop presents itself. We do believe whoever puts the wheat aside and controls it and asks $1.50 a bushel for it will eventually get the price, be he the grower of it or a handler of it.

—o—

We base this belief on the idea that the great war will continue a year longer. It is very certain that the war will be fought to a finish. This means that one side must be conquered by its armies being beaten and its territory over run by the conquerors; or it means the exhaustion of its resources. Well, neither of these conditions are near. We see from commercial and financial reports that businesses are adjusting themselves on the basis that the war will last a long time. Then why should not farmers do the same thing?

—o—

Of course the war does not necessarily imply that the world's wheat crop will be short this year. It is too early to know what it will be. That it will be less than normal in France, Germany and Austria-Hungary is certain. A shorter acreage may be growing also in Russia, but it probably has put out about the normal crop. To offset the shortages, each country that raises wheat, outside of those involved in the war, is humping itself to raise all the wheat it can.

—o—

The present prospect in this country is for a crop about 60,000,000 bushels larger than last year. But this is on a materially increased acreage, besides a crop cannot be safely measured until it is made. The chance is this crop will deteriorate between the present time and the end of harvesting, in September. The condition of winter wheat is not as high as a year ago and even on the increased acreage the estimated yield of winter wheat is less than last year. So the anticipated increase over last year is in the spring wheat, the condition of which is very high and probably will be lower. Of course this is all speculation.

—o—

But one thing is quite certain. The world's crop is not likely to be more than normal, and a normal world's crop means very high prices, if the war lasts another year.

—o—

THE QUESTION THEN IS, WHAT PRICE SHOULD BE DECLARED BY FARMERS AS A MINIMUM PRICE FOR THE 1915 WHEAT?

—o—

Until two weeks ago exports were heavy, home demand was urgent, and farmers were marketing moderately so as to keep the demand hungry. Witness how rapidly the visible supply decreased (our market report shows) and the demand kept cash wheat around $1.50 a bushel.

—o—

But harvest time approached and the new wheat would soon be available. Buyers and exporters understand the farmers' habit and they said: "We will quit exporting and we will offer less than we have been paying and get the new wheat as low as we can."

—o—

The result was that price of cash wheat dropped 40 cents a bushel. That is the buyers would offer only $1.05 to $1.10 if they would make an offer at all. On the Indianapolis grain board no bid was made for wheat on June 9th., because the members of the board expect to get it cheaper.

—o—

Now that is one side of the proposition. We mean that one side has been head from —the buying side. What is the other side going to do? On June 8th the price of July delivery wheat closed at $1.07⅝ and September closed at $1.05½ on the Chicago board. This means about 90 cents in country places. If growers will sell at such a price, the gamblers will win. But suppose the growers won't sell at the price—won't contract their wheat to fill the gamblers' contract?

—o—

Well, the farmer don't have to be parties to carrying out such contracts and if they hold their wheat for $1.25 or $1.50 a bushel the other side will quickly see that they must be reckoned with, AND THE FARMERS' ASKING PRICE WILL BE THE MARKET PRICE.

—o—

There is nothing more certain in the world. The visible suply is now below 20,000,000. There is just as urgent a demand for wheat for consumpetion as there was a few weeks and months ago. And we will say the buyers will be just as willing to pay the old price if they know the farmers will not flood the market at lower prices and cause them loss.

—o—

This is true. The trouble is all with the farmers themselves. We don't blame the buyers, but we do put every particle of the blame on the growers themselves. If the writer was a wheat handler, or miller of wheat, or gambler in wheat the only way he would feel safe would be to discount the growers foolishness in advance. That is, under old conditions we know the farmers will throw so much wheat on the market that the prices will be forced down very low, perhaps 20c a bushel lower than now. And the only safe place to buy, so we could sell with others, would be at the bottom. So the speculation is, where is the bottom?

—o—

But if we knew that the farmers who grew the wheat would hold for $1.25 a bushel, we would buy all we wanted at that price and be glad to know that our competitors could not buy for less.

—o—

We don't approve of speculation and gambling in wheat, and we are sorry to see the price tumble when the farmers get a new crop ready to sell. But we don't blame the speculators, as every buyer is a speculator under the present conditions; but we repeat, the farmers are the guilty ones. They are to blame and as long as they perpetuate the old system of dumping they deserve to suffer.

—o—

Since the way to change this is so clearly pointed out, we have no pity for them. Let them suffer the fearful consequences of their own folly. But we sympathize with those who do control their crops and for a time come under the same conditions as the foolish farmers, who will not ask the agreed price and hold for it and sell at it.

—o—

In conclusion—we believe the war will last another year. We believe our wheat can be sold for $1.50 a bushel. We know that the first can be sold at this price, if the farmers will ask it, because the United States will have the markets of the world to herself until October when Canada will have wheat to sell and February and March next when the small surpluses from the Southern hemisphere will be ready.

—o—

True, sometime, perhaps, the Russian surplus whatever it is may be released. But why not get the price while we can? Why not make hay while the sun shines?

—o—

We do not say that $1.50 should be the minimum price and we do not say it shall not be. We want to hear from the growers. Perhaps $1.25 will appeal to them as right —$1.25 at their station. Send the appended blank. When the reports are in we will try to have the price the wheat growers decide on flashed all over the country and published in all the papers, and then enough growers can see it and they will hold for it, and then it will be the market price.

—o—

And remember every person who buys, handles, grinds, and consumes wheat, and business men too, will be glad when the farmers make the price and maintain it steadily.

MINIMUM PRICE FOR 1915 WHEAT CROP

TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I (or we) believe that the minimum price for wheat of grade No. 2, red winter wheat should be $..... For No. 2, hard, $..... For No. 1, Northern (spring) $..... (Minimum price is a figure below which the wheat should not be sold, but may be sold for more.)

Remarks .....

.....

From ..... P. O. .....

R. R. ..... State .....

"Gee! This beats going to town all hollow!"

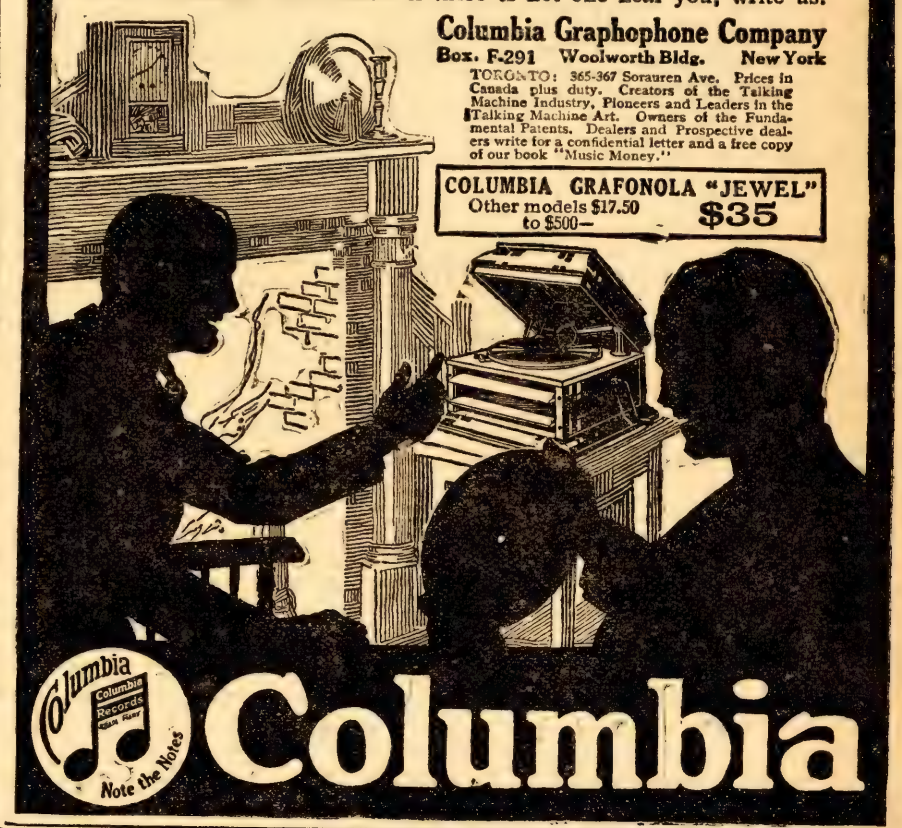
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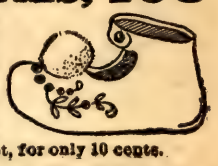
This is no real estate boom. We want settlers, not speculators.

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It would be hard to find a more appropriate gift for Baby than a pair of embroidered booties. We will furnish you with a pair of the booties illustrated—stamped on a good quality of white flannelette—together with our 8-page illustrated embroidery booklet, for only 10 cents.



Womans' Work & Welfare Dep't. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Indiana

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Consists of one tray cloth, size 8 x 17 inches, and four doilies to match, size 5¼ x 5¼ inches, stamped on a fine grade of white linene. Our eight-page embroidery booklet is included in this offer. All sent prepaid for only 10 cents.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

BROWN FENCE — WE PAY FREIGHT — DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Over 150 styles for every purpose—hogs sheep, poultry, rabbits, horses cattle. Also lawn fence and gates.

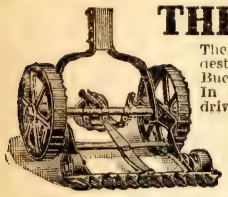
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Write now for new catalog and sample to test.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 70 Cleveland, Ohio

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THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

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FREE To ANY WOMAN. Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 3 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. **R. TYRRELL WARD, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
June 15 to July 1, 1915

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, subject to market fluctations when revised prices will be quoted in this paper. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request. Cotton Seamless Bags 22c each extra.

	Per bu.
BUCKWHEAT, Silver Hull	$1.75
SOJA BEANS, Mikado	2.75
CANE, Early Orange, fine sample	1.25
COW PEAS, Clay	2.65
COW PEAS, Red	2.65
MILLET, German	1.75
RAPE, Dwf. Essex per lb.	25c
TURNIP, Purple Top Strap Leaf per lb.	50c
TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe per lb.	50c
RUTA BAGA, Improved American Purple Top per lb.	50c
RUTA BAGA, Laings Improved per lb.	50c

Rape, Turnips and Ruta Baga postage paid.

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Opposite State House - 227 West Washington St.

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If you knew what a wonderful book I am offering you, you would write for it this minute. The finest, most complete buggy catalog ever issued. Tells how I make my "Blue Grass" Buggies, how I test them, guarantee them and sell them at a price that will

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming



More Money from Cows

Protect your cows from flies and they will give more and richer milk—stand quiet while milking. Returns 400 per cent profit. Thousands now use

Fly-Fuma

and all flies and insects leave. It is harmless to man and beast. Increases milk and leaves a good profit on the investment. Use on horses for flies; good for sores. Easily applied with sprayer or cloth.

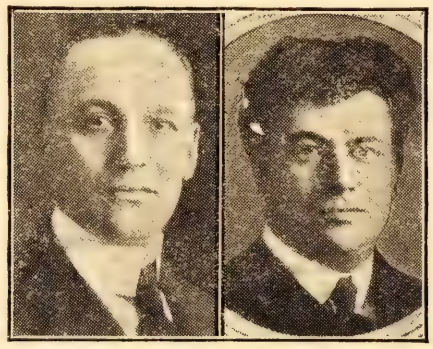
Free With first order for a gallon we give free a 50c Electric Sprayer—best made. Qt., 35c; gal., $1; 5-gal. can, $4.

O. K. SEED STORE
Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dealers write for prices.

"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. Man with sprayer will go over the herd in ten minutes. I use on horses with fine results. I find fine for sore shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results." F. McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

Motor Notes



Walter E. Flanders, president and general manager of Maxwell Motor Co., to right and Orlando F. Weber, assistant general manager, to left. In the 1915 500-mile Indianapolis automobile race a Maxwell car was entered and was among the prize winners. The average speed of the Maxwell car driven by Carlson and Hughes was 78.96 miles per hour for the entire 500 miles. The Maxwell cars are distinctive for light weight, small-bore, high-speed motors. The combination gives the utmost efficiency at a low cost for up-keep and operation.

An expert on the care of an automobile gives these points as vital in the successful operation and the life of the machine: Carefully grind the cylinder exhaust valve and seat them perfectly every two thousand miles that the automobile runs. Also removes any carbon that has deposited in the cylinders, at the same time. Drain and clean the crank shaft casing every one thousand miles. Looking after these three things carefully and in due time, very little else needs attention on a well built car.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company voted unanimously at its stockholders meeting to increase the common stock of the company, $1,700,000 of the increase was set aside to be sold to employees, others than officers and directors. This class of stockholders, that is, the employees, are known in the corporation as "young partners."

Records in manufacture and sales of automobiles are constantly being broken. Now comes the report of the Cadillac Motor Car Company for the month of May, shipping 2,506 of its 8-cylinder cars, which broke all records for one month. Mr. E. C. Howard, Sales Manager, says: "From indications the visible demand is not yet half satisfied, as orders are in hand from dealers for fully as many more."

The Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich., makers of the Studebaker automobile, is sending out a poem of 8 stanzas, title "A Rythmical Tale of the Yellowstone Trail". The first stanzt follows:

"They boasted out at Aberdeen the trip could not be run, but Studebaker had a man who said it could be done. The Yellowstone Trail is soft with rain, the Yellowstone Trail is new, but Nissen swore by the shirt he wore he'd put the big car through." They boasted out at Aberdeen that South Dakota rain would keep a load off the soft spring road till shone the sun again."

The news comes from the Martin V. Kelley Co., Toledo, Ohio, that the Overland four-cylinder car which sold for $1,075 has been reduced to $750, a cut of $325. "This cut" says Mr. Kelley, "is directly in line with the Overland policy of giving the consumer the benefit of the saving accomplished by the wonderful facilities of the big Toledo factory. Six years of preparation and development of these facilities have brought the Overland Company to the point where they can offer a real family car, combining road comfort and economical operation for this low price."

The Motor Car is furnishing a welcome relief from the monotony of life on the farm, which long has been the lot of the average farmer. Although he might be well to do financially in the past, the farmer found that his necessary isolation kept him from enjoying the full benefits of frequent association with his neighbors and friends. Easy means of communication were lacking. The automobile has supplied the means that were lacking for relaxation, pleasure and social advantages. The farmer does not need to stay at home now if he has a car. He does not feel himself so rooted to the soil. His wife and children are happier and more contented. An automobile brings that freedom from isolation, freedom from lonliness, freedom from the limitations of time and distance that was never possible in the past.

The great 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis was run this year without a serious accident and no person was injured.

A man who has been closely associated with the automobile business for years makes this statement: "We believe the automobile business is only in its infancy. To-day, roughly, there are 2,000,000 automobiles in use, in the United States, but people want automobiles now more than ever before. The output of the present factories increases year by year. I believe the time will come when there will be 10,000,000 perhaps 20,000,000 automobiles in use in this country."

In the 500 mile automobile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Decoration day, four cars broke the former record for the distance. The best time this year was made in 5 hours, 33 minutes, 55 seconds, for 500 miles. The average speed was 89.84 miles per hour. The first car was the Mercedes manufactured in Germany, driven by DePalma. Following this was a French car driven by Resta, time 5 hours, 37 minutes, 24 seconds; average speed per hour 89.28 miles. Following this came two Stutz cars, third and fourth prize winners. The leader was driven by Anderson, time 5 hours, 42 minutes, 27 seconds; average speed 87.60 miles per hour. The second Stutz was driven by Cooper, time 5 hours, 46 minutes, 19 seconds; average speed 86.19 miles per hour. Another Stutz car finished seventh, average 79.66 miles per hour.

Information comes from the national clearing house for automobile touring, the Automobile Association, Washington, D. C., that America is feeling the effects of an enormous increase in automobile touring this year over previous years.

The amount of prizes divided amongst the ten winners was $74,000. The first prize was $20,000; second, $10,000; third, $5,000; fourth, $3,500, fifth, $3,000; sixth, $2,200; seventh, $1,800; eight, $1,600; ninth, $1,500; tenth, $1,400. This was from the regular purse. The special prizes amounting to $24,550 were fore special performances.

The attendance at the great motor race was not as large as last year, when it exceeded 100,000. Bad weather was responsible for cutting down the attendance, as on Saturday when the race was to be run rain prevented, and the race was postponed until Monday. Monday morning the weather threatened rain, but turned out to be an ideal day for the occasion. 75,000 was the attendance this year.

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

BRADSTREET'S summary of the general business condition of the country, on June 5th follows:

Irregular. Better weather west helps crops and trade. Too cool in East. War orders stimulate metal industries. Building increasing. Less unemployment. Court decision in steel case stimulates stock market. Record wheat crop in sight. Large oats yield probable. Corn has poor start. Cotton in high condition. Collections fair. Wheat exports smallest since July. Shortage of horses predicted.

Since our last report weather conditions have averaged good for the season. Plenty of rain has fallen in needy sections and on crops that were well started and generally clean of weeds. Under such conditions the growth of corn, vegetables and cotton have been remarkable. There are spots where there appears, for the time being, to be too much moisture, but, short of ruin by floods it is rare for a temporary surplus of rain to shorten a crop. Cool, wet weather has benefited wheat by stimulating the growth and retarding the development of Hessian fly. There has been too much rain for threshing in the southwest and considerable damage has been reported.

The government crop report for June 1st, issued on June 8th, gives promise of extraordinary things, agriculturally this year. It confirms the great increase in acreage of winter wheat over preceding years of which there was very litle abandonment. It did not report on corn acreage, but unquestionably it has been increased. Oats occupies nearly 2,000,000 acres more than last year and spring wheat nearly 2,000,000 acres more. The condition of winter wheat was reported as 85.8, compared with 92.8 a month before, 92.7 a year before and 82.3 the ten-year average. The acreage and condition indicate a yield of 676,000,000 bushels compared with 684,990,000 bushels, the final estimate last year. Spring wheat condition was 94.9 compared with 95.5 last year and 93.8, the ten-year average. The acreage and condition indicates a yield of 274,000,000 bushels compared with 206,027,000 bushels, the final estimate last year. The estimated total production of wheat is, therefore, 950,000,000 bushels, compared with 891,017,000 bushels produced last year. If the oats crop goes through to harvest on the basis of present estimate the yield will be 1,302,253,200 bushels, compared with 1,141,060,000 last year and 1,418,337,000 in 1912, the largest crop raised. Barley, hay, pastures and apples are all reported in good condition.

The usual thing is happening again. The price of wheat for July and September has been put down to near the dollar mark at Chicago. No person can tell how much lower it will go. But the farmers will be wholly responsible if any July or September delivery of wheat is handled at the prices. We will see what the farmers will do. The decline in cash wheat since our last report was 30 cents a bushels, corn lost 3½ cents and oats lost 4 cents. The visible suply of wheat, corn and oats each shows a decrease of about 5,000,000 bushels. The visible of wheat is nearly 4,000,000 bushels less than a year before and nearly 11,000,000 bushels less than two years before. Cotton is about a stand off with two weeks before. Old potatoes are about the highest of the year, with the season near its close.

Read the market report below also page 13; the Personal Message, for the balance of our market story.

Advice

WHEAT—We hope our subscribers marketed all their old wheat as we advised them to. Don't sell new wheat at current prices. CORN—Market it. OATS—Market it. POTATOES—Market gradually. BEANS and HAY—Market gradually. COTTON—Hold it.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's report, on May 29, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	May 29, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	21,156,000	—4,933,000
CORN	14,825,000	—4,919,000
OATS	19,915,000	—4,767,000
BARLEY	1,865,000	— 663,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 14,159,000 bushels. This was 2,067,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 12,312,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 4,349,000 bushels on the same date. This is 582 bushels less than two weeks before and 6,768,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, June 8, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	June 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	$1.23 @1.25½	$1.54	95½c@96½c
St. Louis	1.24 @	1.48	95¼ @96½
Kan. City	1.15 @1.16	1.46	92½ @93½
Cincinnati	1.25 @1.25	1.53 @1.53½	95½ @96½

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.36½. No. 1, Northern, $1.28½@$1.36. Two weeks before, $1.62½ and $1.55½@$1.62 respectively. A year before, 96c@96¼c and 93c@95c respectively.
New York.....

CORN, NO. 2	June 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	71¾c@72 c	74¾c@75¾c	73 c@73½c
St. Louis	73 @	77½	75 @75½
Kansas City	71½	74½	72½ @73½
Cincinnati	76 @76½	77 @77½	76 @76½
New York			

OATS NO. 2			
Chicago	48 c@49 c	52½c@53 c	40¾c@41 c
St. Louis	47¾	51	41½ @41¾
Kansas City	46½ @47½	51 @53	41½ @41¾
Cincinnati	51½ 52	54½ @54½	42½ @43
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on June 8th, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—July, $1.11¾; Sept., $1.08¾. Two weeks before, $1.27⅜ and $1.21¼ respectively.

CORN—July, 70⅞c; Sept., 71½c. Two weeks before, 75⅝c and 76¼c respectively.

OATS—July, 44⅝c; Sept, 40½c. Two weeks before, 55⅝c and 45¼c respectively.

Cotton

New York, June 8, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9.81c. Two weeks before, 9.81c.

Cotton Futures—The highest and the close of the cotton future market on June 8th and two weeks before are as follows:

	June 8 High	June 8 Close	May 22 High	May 22 Close
January	$10.27	$10.18	$10.30	$10.15
March	10.50	10.42	10.55	10.38
May		10.62		
July	9 58	9.51	9.65	9.51
October	9.97	9.87	10.02	9.88
December	10.22	10.15	10.24	10.10

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, June 7, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year
Monday	45	*	37

*Holiday.

Market was firm and slightly higher to-day. Receipts were moderate and there were smaller offerings of new Potatoes. The weather was unfavorable, but still good demand developed and a fair volume of business was transacted.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car poor at 40c; 1 car fair at 45c, 3 cars good at 48c, 2 cars at 50c. Michigan, bulk—3 cars at 48c.

	June 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white and rurals	42c@50c	39c@46c	78c@90c
Sacked	45 @50	40 @50	
Minnesota, white and russets	42 @48	40 @50	
Michigan, white, bulk	45 @48	40 @46	78 @85

Poor stock less.

NEW POTATOES—There is a firm market. A shade better prices quoted. Floridas about cleaned up. Offerings of other kinds only fair. Ten cars reported in. Floridas are well out of the way.

	June 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Hampers, Alabama	$1.35@1.50		$1.00@1.35
Per bu. Texas Triumps	1.15@1.40		1.00@1.25
Louisiana Red	1.15@1.35	1.25@1.50	1.00@1.35

BEANS—A firm market is quoted. Holders are firm. They have only very moderate stocks of Pea Beans and very few other kinds. Stocks in the country also are small.

	June 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans, per bu. Handpicked, choice to good	$2 18@5.25	$3.20	$2.20@2.23
Common to fair	3.00@3.15	2.95@3.10	2.00@2.15
If poor, lower. Red Kidneys	3.25@3.65	3.25@3.65	2.65@3.15
Brown Swedish, long depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	1.80@2.10
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 1,125 tons; shipments, 338 tons. Arrivals of both Timothy and Prairie Hay larger and demand moderate. Market steady.

	June 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	$18.00@19.00	$18.00@19.00	$18.00@18.50
No. 1 Timothy	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	15.00@16.00
No. 2 Timothy	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	14 00@15.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska prairie	10.00@15.50	10.00@15.50	17.00@19.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	9.00@11.00

STRAW—

	June 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	$10.50@11.00	$10.00@10.50	$ 8.50@ 9.00
Oat	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00
Wheat	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—The order trade remains moderate. It is of the customary volume. Few car lots sell, only occasionally.

	June 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	$100@120	$100@120	$115@135
Western	80@110	80@110	90@130

Damaged less.

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
—3,713,000	—10,868,000	—19,489,000
—1,676,000	X 8,910,000	X 10,506,000
—1,733,000	X 4,640,000	X 4,899,000
— 450,000	— 782,000	— 935,000

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	21,843	*	18,334

*Decoration Day.

There is a steady feeling at the current quotations.

	June 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh, firsts	17 c@17½c	17 c@17½c	18¼c@18½c
Ordinary firsts	16 @16½	16	17¼ @17¾
Miscellaneous cases included	16 @17½		
Cases returned	15½ @16½	16 @17	15½ @18
Checks, fresh, dry	@13½	13½ @14	14½ @15
Checks poor quality and packing	10 @12½	12½	
Dirties fresh, current receipts	@14½	14½	15½ @16½

Dirties, good northern, new cases, special lots, bring a slight premium.

Storage-packed "Firsts" quotably about 18¼@18¾c and storage-packed Extras quotably about 18½@19c. The offerings were liberal and demand was moderate.

APPLES—In small supply and firm for all that are good.

Barrels	
General run—Out of coolers—	
Northern Spies	$6.00@8.00
Roxbury Russetts	5.00@5.50
Coopers' Market	5.50@....
Discolored or off in condition, different kinds	2.57@3.00
Boxes—Western Apples	
Wine Saps	2.00@2.50

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	69	67	53	72	79½							
	73	77	60	80	73¾							

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	53	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	39	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	49	54	70	56	57½							
	58	60	75	59	51¾							

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highestcash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.03	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.10
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.96	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.52	1.63½							
	1.52	1.66	1.61	1.65	1.36½							

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets have been received at the office of UTDF. This department can easily be one of the most valuable in the paper. All you need to do is to select the bulletins that cover the matters on which you need information. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well for outside people to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing. Send direct. It will be useless to apply to Up-to-Date Farming.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—Bulletins: No. 118, Experiments in the Destruction of Fly Larvae in Horse Manure; No. 260, A Maggot Trap in Practical Use; An Experiment in House-Fly Control. Farmers Bulletins: No. 661, A Method of Analyzing the Farm Business; No. 652, The Sheep Killing Dog; No. 665, Cottonseed Meal for Feeding Beef Cattle; No. 653, Honey and Its Uses in the Home; No. 648, The Control of Root-Knot; No. 650, The San Jose Scale and Its Control; No. 656, The Community Egg Circle; No. 662, The Apple-Tree Tent Caterpillar. Bulletin from the Bureau of Plant Industry, No. 195, Potato Breeding and Selection. Bulletins from the office of Experiment Stations: No. 190, The Drainage of Irrigated Land; No. 236, A System of Accounts for Farmers' Co-operative Elevators. No. 667, Breaking and Training Colts; No. 671, Harvest Mites or "Chiggers"; No. 660, Weeds—How to Control Them. Bulletin from the Division of Publication: Methods Followed in the Commercial Canning of Food.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Berkeley, Cal.—Bulletin: No. 253, Irrigation and Soil Conditions in the Sierra Nevada foothills.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Fort Collins, Colo.—Bulletins: No. 203, Farm Costs at the Colorado Agricultural College Farm; No. 205, Yellowberry in Wheat.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Storrs, Conn.—Bulletin: No. 80, Chickens—Milk Feeding and Its Influence on Growth and Mortality. Comparative Study of the Value of Sweet and Sour Milk.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Urbana, Ill.—Circular No. 179, Four Aphides Injurious to the Apple.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Ames, Iowa—Circulars: No. 21, Corn Stalk and Corn Root Diseases in Iowa; Circular No. 22, The Hessian Fly.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, St. Paul, Minn.—Bulletin No. 56, Farmers' Clubs.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Durham, N. H.—Bulletins: No. 173, The Fertilizer Inspection for 1914; No. 174, Results of Seed Tests for 1914. Circular: No. 17, Spraying and Thinning Notes.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Raleigh, N. C.—Bulletin No. 229, Fertilizer Experiments with Corn, and Varieties, Culture and Fertilization of Corn.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Wooster, Ohio—Bulletin No. 282, Corn Experiments.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Stillwater, Okla.—Circulars: No. 8, Suggestions for Farming Light Sandy Soils; No. 9, Bermuda Grass; No. 11, Sweet Clover; No. 10, Black Rot of Sweet Potatoes; No. 13, Home Vegetable Garden.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, State College, Pa.—Bulletin No. 134, Experimental Results in Young Orchards in Pennsylvania.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Logan, Utah—Bulletins: No. 136, The Commercial Production of Sugar Beet Seed in Utah; No. 138, How to Control the Grasshoppers; No. 137, The Quality of Home Grown vs. Imported Wheat.

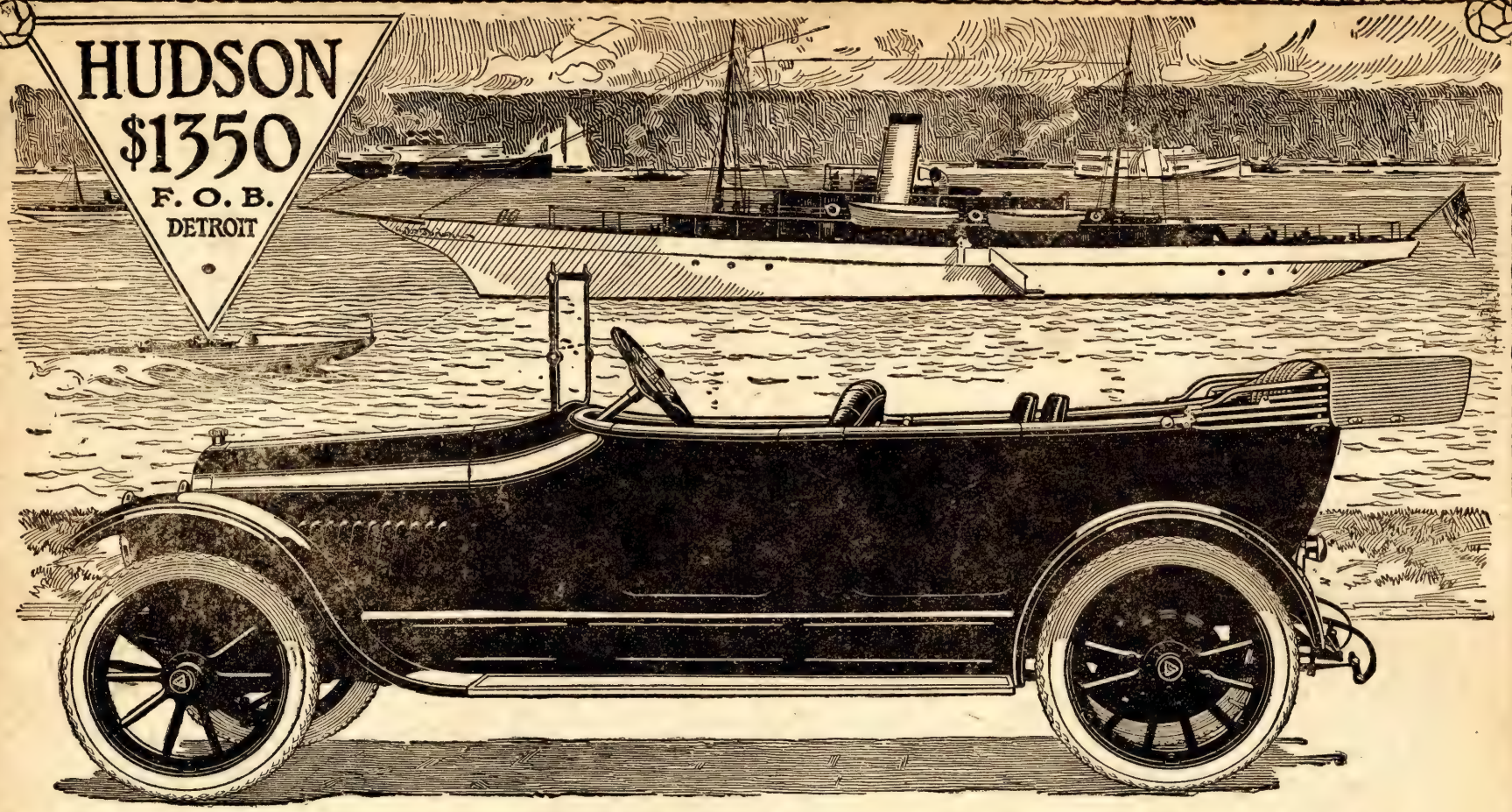
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Pullman, Wash.—Popular Bulletin No. 87, Profitable Hog Feeding.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Morgantown, W. Va.—Circulars: No. 15, Apple Rust or Cedar Rust in West Virginia; No. 18, Field Beans—a Profitable West Virginia Crop; No. 19, Growing Forage Crops for Hogs; No. 20, Soy Beans An Important West Virginia Crop; No. 17, The University Farm Garden. Farm Bulletins: Vol. 2, No. 4, Buying and Using Fertilizers.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Laramie, Wyo.—The Wyoming Farm Bulletin for May.



METAL GRAIN STORAGE BIN M'F'R'D BY BUTLER MFG. CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.



"The Road Cruiser"

Ready—the 1916 Hudson

This is to announce the 1916 HUDSON—the third model of this new-type HUDSON, which has become the most popular class car of the day.

It is 20 months since this new-type HUDSON came out at $1750. It weighed about one-third less than average old-time Sixes. It cut tire and fuel cost in two. It had ample power, ample room for seven. It has proved itself one of the staunchest cars ever built. Despite its low price, it excelled in many ways the costly cars of that day. Its lightness was due to better materials, better designing, to refinement in place of crudity.

This HUDSON became instantly popular. It took us one year to catch up with our orders. It forced us to treble our output. Repeatedly it attained a sale of a million dollars weekly.

In the past 20 months, 15,000 men have bought it. After two seasons with it they unite in pronouncing it the ideal modern car.

Now we announce improvements, in some respects the greatest HUDSON ever made. And one at least will be the most welcome innovation of the year—the new Ever-Lustre finish.

Now a $1350 Price

The first price on this new type was $1750. That was late in 1913. It startled Motordom. This was the first quality Six to sell under $2000, and many engineers said that price was impossible on a car of HUDSON quality. And they said our lightness—under 3000 pounds—was incompatible with strength.

Four Innovations

1—Yacht-Line Body
2—Ever-Lustre Finish
3—Roomier Tonneau
4—$200 Reduction

But the car was a HUDSON, and HUDSON standards are high. Howard E. Coffin was the designer, and he never had made a mistake. So men flocked to this car in such numbers that our next model, with 31 improvements, could be sold for $1550.

Now, with a trebled output, we offer another $200 reduction. And that on a new model, vastly improved. That means $400 reduction—23 per cent—since this new type first came out at a price pronounced impossible.

Yacht-Line Body

And now comes the Yacht-Line body, a seven-year evolution. From straight lines we came to streamline. Now come lines so graceful and unbroken that we call them Yacht-Lines, and the car has been called "The Road Cruiser."

Even the door lines are unbroken. The tops of both the doors and the body are leather bound.

The tonneau is roomier, the rear seat is wider. Now three big people are comfortable on it. With seven in the car, nobody is crowded, and the two extra tonneau seats disappear when not wanted, doubling the tonneau room.

And now comes enameled leather upholstery over deep curled hair—a luxury which heretofore has been confined to costlier cars.

Ever-Lustre Finish

And now, best of all, comes a finish that stays new. We have built in our factory enormous ovens, large enough for hundreds of bodies. Now each coat of finish is forced on, then baked on. The result is a finish brilliant, deep and enduring. It resists weather, washing, rubbing, mud. You who have seen good cars quickly grow shabby will realize what this finish means.

Note that these advances come to you in a $1350 HUDSON. And note that this HUDSON, by keeping so far ahead, is winning by thousands men who demand the best. Wherever you go you will see this new-type HUDSON driven by men of distinction, men who know cars, old, experienced motorists. And this new model will undoubtedly win 20,000 more.

Go see it now. Most HUDSON dealers have it. And this, like every new-model HUDSON, is bound to be oversold. Last summer, thousands of buyers waited weeks for their HUDSON. This summer, despite our larger output, there will be waiting for those who delay. And you won't find a car for second choice anywhere near so attractive.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, $1350, f. o. b. Detroit
Also a new Cabriolet, $1650, f. o. b. Detroit

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ask your dealer about HUDSON service. It is exceptional and extreme. It will tell you one reason why HUDSON cars give such perfect satisfaction.

We have dealers everywhere. These are a few in your vicinity:

INDIANA DEALERS

Albion—W. F. Carver, M. D.
Atica—Judy Auto Co.
Cambridge City—Stubes & Smith
Evansville—A. L. Maxwell Co.
Francesville—Gutwein & Son
Fort Wayne—Schiefer Automobile Co.
Frankfort—Frankfort Auto Co.
Gary—O. W. Dalrymple
Indianapolis—Hulett—Law Motor Car Co.
Logansport—W. A. Routh
LaPorte—Henry Bros.
Marion—Ed. Marquis
Muncie—Muncie Automobile Co.
South Bend—Milon G. Smith
Vincennes—The A. L. Maxwell Co.
Warsaw—Allen S. Widaman

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

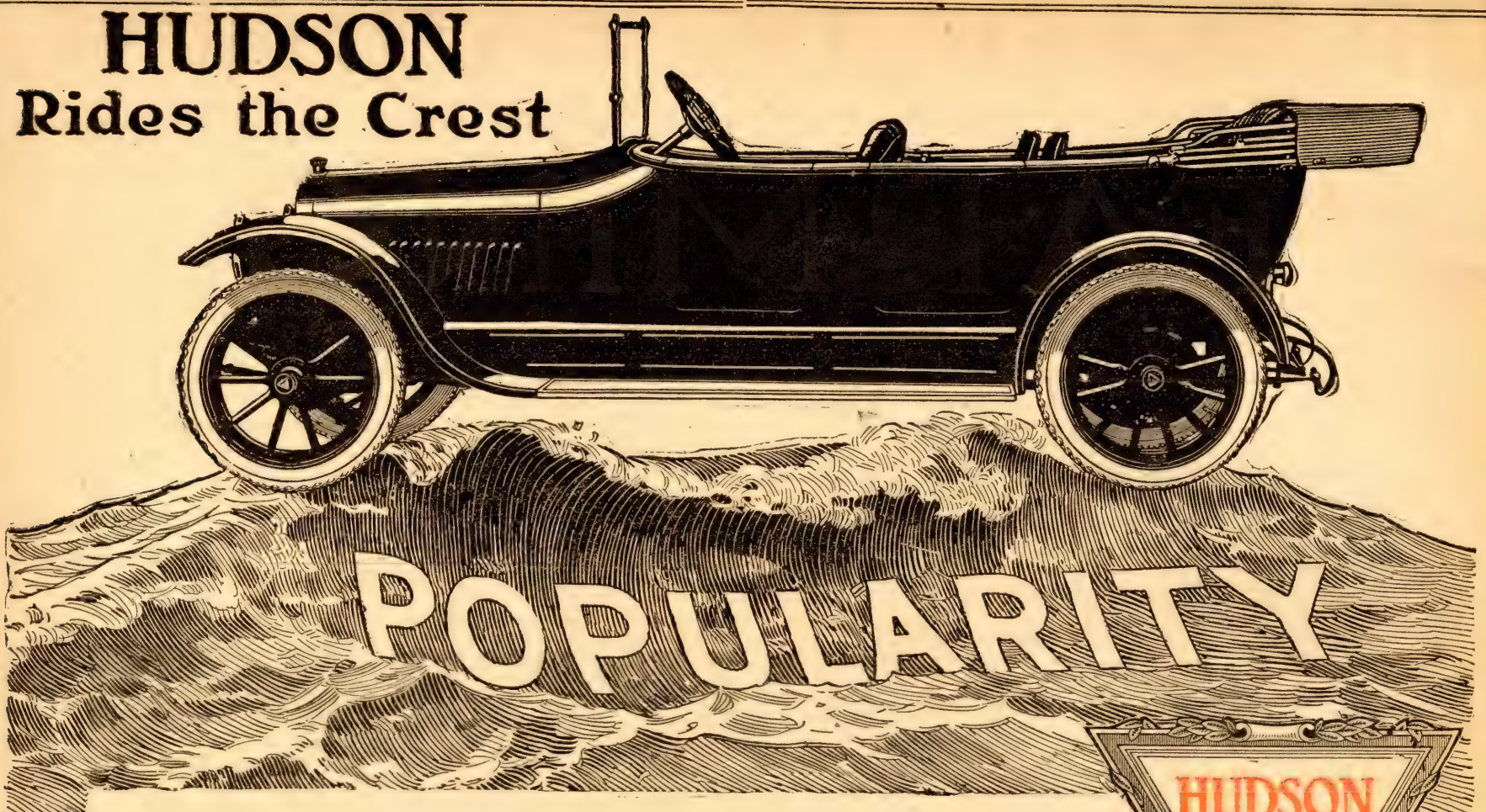
18th Year *July First, 1915* *Number 13*



Peaches Are Ripe

The Mission of this Paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

HUDSON
Rides the Crest



HUDSON
$1350
F. O. B.
DETROIT

1041 Sold in Two Days

On Monday and Tuesday, June 14th and 15th—Opening Days for This New Model—Dealers Sold to Users 1041 HUDSONS

This new-model HUDSON—for 1916—was first announced in the newspapers on June 13th. About the same time announcement was made in Farm Papers and weeklies covering America. All announced these four great innovations:

The Yacht-Line Body
The Satin-Lustre Finish
More Room and Luxury
A $200 Price Reduction

On Monday and Tuesday, June 14th and 15th—the opening days—every HUDSON showroom in the country was crowded to the street. Every road around brought farmers to see this newest car.

Many thousands of men were turned away. There was no chance for demonstrations. Even careful inspection was almost impossible. Yet 1041 men in those two days bought these new-model HUDSONS. In those two days men paid $1,400,000 for a HUDSON model none had ever seen before.

The Avalanche

June 14th and 15th broke every record in the sale of high-grade cars. We knew the avalanche was coming, but the actual demand amazed us. All over the country motor car buyers had been waiting this new model. We held our announcement until dealers could get reasonable stocks ahead.

But the first two days sold nearly half a month's output. By the time this appears our deliveries of this new model will reach 4500, probably. We are building 115 per day. But that will hardly begin to supply the men who want this HUDSON car.

Came Like a Comet

It was only 22 months ago when this HUDSON introduced the new-type Six. It was designed by Howard E. Coffin, the famous HUDSON designer, and weighed under 3000 pounds. It cut fuel and tire cost in two.

The price was $1750 then, but that price was the season's sensation. To sell a high-grade Six under $2000 was considered impossible then.

The demand for that car was far ahead of supply. The next season we doubled our output and brought the price to $1550. On that model last summer we were at times 4000 cars oversold.

On this new model we doubled our output again, and brought the price to $1350. In but a few months this new-type car has quadrupled the HUDSON output. It has changed the whole idea of a class car. Today it dominates in a conspicuous way the field of the quality Six.

No Car Like It

HUDSON popularity brought many a follower. Within a few months there were dozens of makers building cars in the Light Six class.

But Howard E. Coffin and his engineers had then spent three years on this HUDSON. They were working all the time to improve it. They worked out countless refinements. Within 20 months they had added to this HUDSON 51 distinct improvements. And our multiplied output had brought the price down to $1350.

Today this HUDSON finds no rival in sight of it. Such a car at such a price is impossible with small productions. Many of the best of HUDSON features are not found in other cars. Today you cannot find even second choice to the HUDSON if you seek a high-grade Six.

New 1916 Features

This new-model HUDSON brings out the Yacht-Line body. It shows for the first time the Satin-Lustre finish. Each coat is baked on in enormous ovens. It has a roomier tonneau, a wider rear seat. It has disappearing extra seats to double the tonneau room.

It has enameled leather upholstery. It has deep, luxurious cushions.

And it has, above all, the approval of owners. Many thousands of men have proved out this HUDSON on millions of miles of road. Any owner will endorse this to you as the perfect car.

Go see it before our summer output is sold. Now you can get an early delivery. Later we fear that you cannot.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, $1350, f. o. b. Detroit. New Cabriolet, $1650.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HUDSON service is one of the best HUDSON developments. It insures continued satisfaction. Ask us to explain it.

We have dealers everywhere. These are a few in your vicinity:

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Attica—Judy Auto Co.
Cambridge City—Stubes & Smith
Evansville—A. L. Maxwell Co.
Francesville—Gutwein & Son
Fort Wayne—Schiefer Automobile Co.
Frankfort—Frankfort Auto Co.
Indianapolis—Hulett-Law Motor Car Co.
Logansport—W. A. Routh
La Porte—Henry Bros.
Marion—Ed. Marquis
Muncie—Muncie Automobile Co.
South Bend—Milon G. Smith
Vincennes—The A. L. Maxwell Co.
Warsaw—Allen S. Wildaman

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 1, 1915* *No. 13*

What Farmers Buy and Sell The tendency of business is unfavorable to farmers. Prices are all made by profit seeking buyers and sellers, and prices paid farmers are not kept in proportion to the prices charged farmers. The national department of agriculture recently issued a statement in proof of this. In 1909 an acre of wheat would buy 243 yards of calico, but in 1913 an acre of wheat would buy only 178 yards of the same goods. In 1909 an acre of cotton would buy 49 hoes, but five years later an acre of cotton was worth only 46 hoes. An acre of corn in 1909 could be sold for money enough to buy 79 pounds of coffee, but in 1913 the price of an acre of corn would buy only 59 pounds of coffee. In 1909 27 pairs of overalls could be bought with the money received for an acre of cotton, but in 1913 an acre's production of cotton would buy only 24 pairs. The same result is shown regarding other crops and other things farmers buy. So it matters not whether prices are high or low the tendency is against the farmers, not that the business world has any spite against that class, but because the farmers' way of doing business makes it easy to hold them down.

Abandoned Farms in the East A few years ago was a great deal of talk about abandoned farms in the East, but a recent report from Connecticut declares there is not now an abandoned farm in that State; that lands that had long been neglected are now cultivated and made productive. The reason given is that the farmers of the East are creating a profitable market for their products by selling to the users and supplying demands near home instead of dumping their stuff on the speculating market. The whole country is learning this important way of doing business.

Consumers' Buying Clubs City people are catching on to the evils of the present marketing system, and they are organizing buying clubs much on the same plan we have so effectively advocated for farmers' selling clubs. These two forms of organization brought together will solve the problem of production and supply with unreasonable profits now gathered in between the two completely eliminated. The express companies are aiding this service. They put the producers and consumers in communication with each other, and then take the orders and money from the buyer, turn them over to the farmer, and ship the produce so ordered direct to the consuming purchaser without any profit taking middleman between. This, in part, solves the problem so far as the minor products are concerned.

Don't Sell Too Soon This advice now comes to farmers from sources whence it never came before. Even the business world is learning that there are two sides to farming. One of our leading exchanges assures farmers that it will be safe to "prepare for storage and to keep on the farms the greatest possible amount of the crop, because if it gets into the hands of the grain speculators at threshing time the farmers will get no benefit if prices should rise." And, we may add, prices are very sure to rise. They always do after the farmers are done dumping, and conditions at present point very certainly to a rise.

Short Talks With Busy People

War and Civilization The present European war is the severest blow civilization has had for many a year. It is more cruel, more wicked, more savage than the most outrageous Indian wars of which history knows anything. It uses the ingenuity of all the ages of invention to make its work all the more terrible. As has been said, it is a war of submarines, and drowns in the open seas people not at all connected with the war, including women and children. It is a war of overhead instruments of death and destruction that murders women in their home duties and little children at play. Wells and water supplies poisoned, it is claimed, and poisoned gases are thrown so as to make the breathing instant death. And what is it all about? Nobody seems to know.

What War Means Of course we are compelled to write several days before what we write can get to our readers, and events are now transpiring so fast that what we write thus early may seem out of date before it reaches the public. Just now, however, the situation between us and the European war seems decidedly critical. The President is exercising great prudence, but many of our people are almost clamoring for war. Do they realize what war means, or are they prompted by a selfish hope for personal gains? Our own war of rebellion cost 485,000 lives as counted in the war records. Of these 135,000 were confederate and 350,000 were on the Union side. How many deaths and how much suffering otherwise resulted nobody knows. Though at peace with all the world our present war cost is: Pensions, $165,000,000; army, $125,000,000; navy, $140,000,000. This is an average cost of $20 to every family in the United States. What would actual war add to that saying nothing of the suffering, the loss of life, and the destruction of property? We must, of course, maintain our honor as a nation, and defend the rights of humanity, but let us keep out of war if possible.

Liquor Trade Remuneration A bill is before the Illinois legislature providing that saloon keepers and liquor dealers must be compensated from the public funds when the people vote out saloons. To complete the perfidy of such a measure it should be so amended as to include opium dens, gambling hells and houses of prostitution. The people of Illinois will surely be glad when they have a chance to elect a different legislature.

The Present Wheat Crop The Department of Agriculture reports the present wheat crop as promising the largest yield ever raised. It is put at 950,000,000 bushels, with a possibility of reaching 50,000,000 bushels more, bringing the crop to a billion bushels. Of course this report must be received with some degree of allowance, as crops are almost always reported large near the farmers' usual selling time. We urge farmers not to sell at once unless prices are profitable.

American Navy Since 1892 thirty-nine battleships have been built for the United States navy, the last having been launched from the New York Navy Yard June 19. This latest ship, the Arizona, is armed with 45 caliber guns that have a range of 15 miles. It is a vessel 600 feet in length and 97 feet wide, and has a displacement of 31,400 tons.

Marketing in Alabama A bulletin has been issued in Alabama to aid and encourage the farmers of that State to market their stuff further north. There is a big demand in the northern States for early produce, and if the farmers of the South could supply this demand direct without the usual drains between the producer and the consumer both of these classes would be greatly benefited.



Co-operative Egg Marketing The women around Emporia, Kansas, have organized to market eggs co-operatively. Some eighteen hundred dozen a week are thus marketed in Kansas City, and better prices are received than those offered by the local dealers.

Drawbacks to Stockraising

EVERY speaker at the farmers' institutes, every lecturer on agricultural subjects, every agricultural college, the big marketing institutions and the farm financial grabbers, with scarcely an exception, urge the farmers to raise more stock.

Why don't the farmers do it? It is too uncertain a business. The cost of raising stock is unmistakable; the revenue derived from it is doubtful. Prices are irregular and there is no certainty about them. One of our leading exchanges grasps the situation and expresses it forcibly. We have often said the same thing, and we are glad to know that others are beginning to understand it. We quote:

One of the drawbacks to the raising of live stock of any kind is the great changes in price which come on such short notice. If the market could be put on a stable basis which would assure the grower fair profits the consumer would get his meat cheaper and the grower would not face the possibility of losing his labor and feed. As it is, if the price goes to a very low notch, the packers stock up on meat; when their cellars are full they hoist the price again. Thus the grower loses but the consumer does not gain; the profit is absorbed somewhere else along the line.

That is precisely how it is, and how can farmers or anybody else be expected to increase a business under such conditions? And it is the same way with all lines of farm production. There is neither regularity nor certainty of price.

Swat the Fly

By Lincoln Rappleye

Every day we hear the cry,
Swat the fly! swat the fly!
People short and people tall,
People large and people small,
Shout each day in hot July,
Swat the fly! swat the fly!

They're a menace to our health,
And they rob us of our wealth;
Though they breed in filth and slime,
They are busy all the time
Making tracks on pie and cake,
Leaving death germs in their wake.

After wading in manure,
Then these flies are very sure
To go swimming in our tea,
As contented as can be.
Why not rise then in our might,
And this awful nuisance fight.

Yes, we'll join in this war cry,
And we too will 'swat the fly'!
And we'll ne'er contented be.
'Till the last lone fly we see.
So, look out, you measly fly!
For you've surely got to die.

You can't lay eggs in manure,
Of this fact you may be sure,
For we'll clean such stuff away,
And we'll keep it cleaned each day.
So you've surely got to die,
You confounded pesky fly.

EDITORIAL

The Fourth of July, 1915

FOR a hundred and thirty-nine years the Fourth of July has been a great day in the United States. None have been too ignorant, too poor, too wise, or too rich, or too great to observe it as a day of festivity, or at least of patriotic impulse. Orators, both local and famous, have done their best to recount the scenes of the nation's birth, and of the events and results that have followed. This year events are so striking that speakers need not be at a loss for topics. Conditions in Mexico are next thing to appalling. What ought to be a great country lying beside us has no government, no peace, no security in life or property, and enforced famine prevails in many portions of what, as we have said, ought to be a great country. One of the topics this year will be: What should the United States do?

And when the orators look to the east across the seas, scenes present themselves of which history knows nothing. The greatest nations of the old world are in such a war as was never known before. The most destructive guns and heretofore unknown explosives are destroying millions of human lives, and are laying waste regions that have heretofore supported millions. Also in the upper air destructive machines are dropping death and destruction on people and places that are apparently far from the scenes of danger; and from the bottom of the seas arise death and destruction to those who innocently thread the waves of the ocean. And at the time we are writing, late in June, the United States is threatened with a part in that terrible war.

Even at home there is more or less of confusion. Selfish interests clamor for more and more of the good things, even the necessities, that belong to the people. God may bless the broad acres of American production with abundant crops in response to the faithful toil of the farmers, and grasping monopolies take it at low prices made by themselves and then sell it to those who need it at high prices, also made by themselves. Party strife disturbs the peace and quiet of the people, and too often unprincipled cunning wins unmerited power and converts the public good into private gain. The schools seem to teach in vain, the churches seem to preach in vain, and the press forgets its great power for good.

But we must not forget ourselves and become pessimistic. The sun still shines and the flowers bloom, and opportunities for good float all around us on the gentle breezes of every day. God rules for good as He always has, and humanity may be happy if it forgets self and loves all. Great achievements have followed the years, and the children of to-day will witness even greater in the years to come.

Buying and Selling Eggs in Illinois

OF COURSE Illinois has a State food commission. Nearly every State has a commission for nearly everything now. Most food comes from the farm in some form or other, and the State food commission deals largely with farm products. But the Illinois food commissioner is not a farmer. We do not know that he ever was. His office is in the city of Chicago where there are more schemes for exploiting the farmers than anywhere else on earth. No, he is not a farmer, and perhaps never was; but, all the same, he tells the farmers how they must do things. He recently issued an egg bulletin in which he gives the farmers the following instructions:

Produce only infertile eggs for market because they do not spoil as quickly as fertile eggs.

Dispose of the roosters as soon as eggs needed for hatching are obtained. The eggs keep better and the hens will lay just as many of them.

Provide plenty of clean nests with clean straw in them.

Gather eggs twice daily in hot weather and store them in a cool, sweet, well-ventilated place, but do not store where damp.

Do not wash eggs.

Market eggs as often as possible and carry them GENTLY.

Do not sell eggs from stolen nests. Use them at home.

Protect eggs from the sun when taking them to market. Eggs exposed to hot sunshine for one hour will spoil; this applies to infertile as well as fertile eggs.

CANDLE your eggs and insist upon having them CANDLED by the purchaser so that he may know that he is buying good eggs and pay accordingly. You will thus reap the advantage for the care you have given them. Send a postal card to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of Year Book Separate No. 552, which exlains the operation of candling and grading eggs.

How can the farmers, and especially the farmers' wives, for upon them devolves most of the care of the poultry, comply with these instructions without very great inconveniences? "Don't sell any but infertile eggs, and dispose of the roosters as soon as enough eggs for hatching are obtained." There is no time in the year when a hundredth part of the eggs obtained are used for hatching. Farmers set hens through March, April and May, and then for fall chickens during August and September, and they frequently set incubators in February. These are the months during which the most eggs are obtained, and they must practically all be fertile if any of them are. Under the above instructions, what must be done with the surplus—those not needed for hatching? What effect would that rule have upon the egg market, and how would it affect the poultry income of the farm?

We need not comment on the other instructions. Most of them are equally absurd, and their enforcement would destroy the poultry business. As in almost all such modern law created "betterments," the burden falls upon the farmers. Some farmers are careless, perhaps may not be overconscientious, and may market some bad eggs with the good ones. That is wrong, grossly wrong, and it should not only be discouraged, but it should be punished and prevented. But can the country afford to put a ban on one of its greatest businesses because there are a few bad people connected with it? Is it fair to punish the great mass of honest people because a few are dishonest?

We believe the producers should sell their surplus eggs through all the seasons, and to do that most of the eggs sold would necesarily be fertile eggs. Fresh, fertile eggs are as good for use as infertile ones, and if they are gathered and marketed as they should be they can go perfectly fresh to the tables of the consumers. If anybody loses on their account it is the speculating stores, who wish to buy at low prices and hold so as to sell for high prices. It is from that class of people that the farmers' marketing troubles all come.

As we have said, no farmer should sell bad stuff at any price, and our plan would be for the local buyers to test the eggs. No business man should buy to sell again what he does not know to be truly as represented, and no honest egg producer would object to taking back or discounting any bad eggs found among those he offers for sale. But it should be done at the time of selling. After that the farmer is not responsible.

This article is not written specially for Illinois. Like rules are being promulgated throughout the country, and they are endorsed in official circles. Legal penalties are attached to their violation, and as is nearly always the case, their weight falls upon the farmers for the benefit of the speculating buyers.

Marketing and Rural Credits

HON. David Lubin, delegate from the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, and a man who has made a life study of agricultural and financial conditions in the leading countries of the world, suggests and advocates a marketing system that he declares will do away with all trusts, especially trusts in farm products, and will give a power and prosperity to agriculture and the masses of the people this country has never known.

At a hearing January 2, 1915, before a Congressional committee that was considering a joint-resolution that provided for a national marketing system, Mr. Lubin made a comprehensive statement of the plan he proposed, which is almost identical with the one we have advocated for so many years, except that it makes the system semi-official. We believe that is a good feature, and that it will guarantee success, the only drawback being the partisian domination of official life. The monopolistic influences control politics, and politics controls Congress and the State legislature, so that it is almost impossible to secure the enactment of laws or the appointment of officers at all antagonistic to the selfish monopolistic interests. If these difficulties can be overcome, and Mr. Lubin thinks they can be, the proposed measure would undoubtedly solve the important problems now before the American people, the problem of independent marketing and direct distribution.

The plan is for the President to appoint a national marketing commission, a majority of whom must be farmers and the minority leading representatives of the other great national interests. These are to authorize and charter State commissions who in turn are to authorize and charter county and township marketing associations, implying a complete federation of producers. These commissions and associations are to direct and control the marketing, keeping in constant touch with both supply and demand and, just as we have advocated in all our teaching.

Mr. Lubin believes the system may be made entirely self-supporting. The commissions will meet only at stated intervals to note and direct the work, and he believes the very best men may be procured for this service without compensation. The work will be done by efficient managers and their clerical force, and these will be paid, including the cost of necessary communication, from a fund derived from moderate membership dues or a trifling percentage of the business transacted.

Mr. Lubin also favors a system of rural credits as a feature of the marketing system. It would be, he says, entirely independent of the money lending syndicates, of all Wall Street influences and speculative bond deals, free from the dangers of the land bond schemes so generally advocated—a system of the farmers, by the farmers, and for the farmers, and that it would annihilate the money trust so far as agriculture is concerned, as the proposed marketing system would annihilate the farm product trusts.

The only thing in the way of these propositions is the official fear of those great influences that so nearly control politics, influences that will oppose whatever weakens speculation in farm products or the control of the country's credit. Congress and the legislatures are afraid to antagonize the influences.

The Farmer-Banker

YES, farmers sometimes become bankers, but bankers seldom become farmers. Banks are now proposing, however, to send out missionaries to teach the farmers how to live, how to farm, and how to make money. One of the biggest banks in the great northwest has employed a prominent professor in one of the most noted agricultural colleges of the country to do this kind of work. He has resigned his position in the college, and has become an employe of the bank, as much so as the cashier is.

Farmers ought to soon be the wisest people on earth. Demonstration trains are holding shows all over the country, with farming schools as one of their features. The government has appropriated millions, and have invited the States to do the same, to employe "experts" in every county to teach the farmers how to farm. And now the banks are taking it up and are hiring "professors" to go out among the farmers and give them a touch of agricultural "education."

In addition to all this, new systems of banks are proposed whose special business shall be to loan money to farmers on the most "attractive" terms, the only security required being mortgages on their homes, simple paper documents easily executed and on which later may be issued bond securities that the money power may innocently take in exchange for rather small sums of their surplus accumulations.

The farmers are sure enough coming into notice, aren't they? Do you know why? It is because they are the creators of wealth, and they are actually learning their power. When they market their stuff as other people market theirs they will be the most independent and wealthiest class in all the country. And they will not have to charge any excessive prices to become so. They create what the world must have. Heretofore they have given those great world commodities to other people to get all the profits the farmers' land and labor put in them. When they quit doing that those profits will be theirs. The wealth seeking institutions realize that the farmers are learning to do that, and that soon the wealth created on the farms will stay on the farms, and it is entirely natural that they should turn their boats in that direction.

But these superior and unusual attentions need not alarm the farmers. They are masters of the situation. It is all right for them to learn all they can about production, if they learn also how to market and have courage to claim what is their own. When they do that the banks and other money institutions will be at their feet.

More Money From Wheat

$7.46 per acre profit, over and above the cost of fertilizers was obtained from the use of fertilizers on wheat ***on farms*** in 10 Indiana Counties when wheat sold at $1 per bushel. ***11½ bushels increased yield per acre*** was obtained from fertilizers.

(See Indiana Experiment Station Circular No. 23, Revised Edition, July, 1912).

Our free wheat bulletin tells how to select and apply fertilizer for *biggest profits.* Write

THE MIDDLE WEST SOIL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE
of the National Fertilizer Association
944 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG., CHICAGO
Plantfood Paves Prosperity's Path

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Chance to Become Independent

40-Acre Farms on Cutover Lands $5 to $10 an Acre

Soil, black loam on clay subsoil

$25.00 down and $50.00 a year to the right parties

Good Roads, Telephones, Good Schools and Convenient Markets

This is no real estate boom. We want settlers, not speculators.

Address: Emmet Lumber Co., Cecil, Mich.
or, Paul Leake, 213 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Get my Big FREE BOOK OF BUGGY BARGAINS

If you knew what a wonderful book I am offering you, you would write for it this minute. The finest, most complete buggy catalog ever issued. Tells how I make my "Blue Grass" Buggies, how I test them, guarantee them and sell them at a price that will

SAVE $25 TO $50

Everything direct from factory. No traveling salesmen, bad debts, dealer' profits, etc. Try my buggy 30 days free. Unlimited guarantee on workmanship and material. Write for the Big Free Buggy Bargain Book Today.



D. T. BOHON
1447 Main St.
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Good Bye Mr. Louse!

No more dipping or spraying. Keep your herd healthy and free from vermin and parasites with a

National Automatic HOG OILER

Works like magic. Strong, durable and simple. Can't get out of order. Price only $7.50. *Thirty days' trial.* Satisfaction or money back. If your dealer will not supply you do not accept a substitute but *write to*
National Factories, Inc. Dept. K Richmond, Ind.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

The Fourth of July should create a patriotic spirit, but not necessarily a war spirit. Even patriotism is more enjoyable in peace than in war.

The threshing machines are getting busy. Are the dumpers busy also? Farmers deserve profitable prices for their grain whether crops are large or small.

Hon. David Lubin, who has been studying the markets of the world, says the marketing system should be no more than semi-official. It must be kept free from party job hunters, who will do nothing that might displease their political supporters.

And the same is true of the courts. Illinois had judicial elections early in June, and they were preceded by the most intense party campaigns. Suppose one person engaged in a suit was a powerful party supporter of the judge and the other was an opponent that did not have much influence any way. Justice would scarcely answer roll call in that case.

But whatever other things may happen, a system of marketing that will leave no room for the trusts to buy low and sell high is what appeals to us.

And the summer noon hour is a splendid time for farmers to read a paper that tells in the fewest and plainest words things that other papers won't tell at all. That is UTDF.

'Tis sweet to rest an hour at noon,
And sweet to rest the tired teams;
But sweeter still to read the truths
That justify our fondest dreams.

Hon. David Lubin, who has been all over Europe, says the wonderful strength displayed by Germany is the result of the orderly working of her national marketing system.

It seems that Germany has the best marketing system in the world and there is not a single speculating food trust in that whole country.

Business men advertise in order to let the people know what they have for sale. Reading advertisements enables us to know what others are doing, and what we can do if we wish to.

The person that gets the most subscribers for UTDF is the one that does the most to assist in the establishment of a fair and honest marketing system that will knock out the food trusts and give the farmers steady and reasonable prices.

Every reader of UTDF is our friend and brother, our fellow worker in a good cause, and those who increase the number of our readers are efficient helpers.

"What are you raising in your garden this year, Jim?"

"You must think I'm a professor. I don't know half of the weeds that are growing there."

Tramp—Lady, I'm so hungry I feel like drowning myself in that pond back of the barn.

Mrs. Farmer—Oh, there's a heap nicer pond down in the pasture. It is surrounded by trees that make beautiful shade, and there are wild flowers all around. I am sure you would like it much better.

Tramp—Well, I'll be dogged!

Mrs. Farmer—No, we haven't any dog.

Who will be the next friend to send us a good big club of subscribers? We offer everybody attractive terms, and we need your help in accomplishing our great work.

Many of our readers compliment us on the honesty and fair dealing of our advertisers.

JULY FOURTH! The Nation's birth,
The day that saw on this old earth
A country to be great;
Where Truth and Right must rule the day,
And honest men mark out the way
For this world's greatest State.

—*Stelle*

The law now says to the farmers: "Before selling eggs you must candle them;" but it does not say to the manufacturer: "Before selling soap you must lather it."

Farm implements and other manufactured commodities bear the same prices while they are being made that they do when they are sold, but wheat and corn and other farm crops don't.

Do you want to buy something that your merchant has not? Look over our advertisements, please. The advertisers will treat you right.

Those big cornfields look pretty, don't they? Soon the big ears will begin to point their noses toward the ground you have cultivated so faithfully, but some city fellow will say what you must sell them for. That is not fair is it?

In some places the law will fine you $15 if you happen to sell a bad egg, but it don't fine the coal dealer if he sells you a lump of slate.

Your meadows are looking pretty well, aren't they? And you'll have lots of good hay. But you don't know what you'll get for it.

The picnic season is coming. We believe in country picnics. Won't some good friend of better marketing get us a club of subscribers at every picnic this summer?

Boost the cause you know is right,
And get for farmers prices fair;
And then there'll be no trusts to fight,
And none to grab the farmers' share.

The June report of the department of agriculture says this year's wheat crops will be the biggest ever grown, and the Chicago market report was "Wheat irregular and on the down turn." You see, the farmers are approaching marketing time.

"Does your wife listen when you give her good advice?"

"Yes, but she don't do anything else."

A North Carolina subscriber writes he is so well pleased with UTDF he wishes he had subscribed for it a year ago.

Floods have been disastrous in many localities, and crops have been seriously injured, but the speculating price makers will keep the prices down until after the farmers' usual selling time. Are you going to dump your stuff this year?

We wish every wheat grower in the United States could read UTDF.

A Laugh

A laugh is just like music,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peaks of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine,
For cheering folks along.

A laugh is just like music,
It lingers in the heart,
And where its melody is heard
The ills of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making the life sweet.

—*The Friend*

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

Lowest Prices Ever Made On World's Best Roofing



Lightning-Proof, Fire-Proof and Rust-Proof Edwards Tightcote Roofing can be bent, twisted or struck with lightning, and galvanizing will not crack or flake. Bend it or hammer it, you can't loosen or scale galvanizing. This means an everlasting galvanized roof-

"REO" Metal Shingles

Edges, as well as sides, rust-proof. One man can lay—hammer and nails only tools. Interlock—can't come off—nail holes covered by upper layer. Forever wind and weather proof—last as long as building.

No Other Roofing Can Stand Our Tightcote Test

We give iron-clad money-back guarantee that the Edwards Tighcote Galvanized and Edwards Eltin Tightcote Process roofings are longest lived, safest and best on earth. Cost less to use than wood shingles or any other roof. Most artistic. Sheets 5 to 12 ft. long; covering width 24 ins. Eltin roofing and siding in all Edward's styles painted or unpainted.



GARAGE $69.50 Lowest price ever made on Ready-Made, Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. A postal will bring you our illustrated 64-page book.

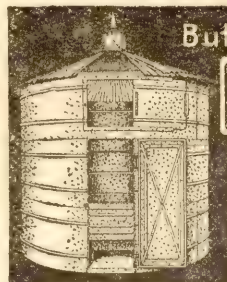
Freight Prepaid **Lowest Factory Prices.** Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell direct to you and **save you all in-between dealers' profits.** We cannot quote prices here but if you will send for our

FREE Roofing Book it will prove to you that our prices are lowest ever made for World's Best Roofing. Postal card brings Free Samples, Prices and Roofing Book No. 791.

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We Are Largest Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Products in the World



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Butler Metal **GRAIN BIN**

CORRUGATED RAT-PROOF FIRE-PROOF

Safe, profitable place to store grain until favorable time to sell. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door, removable shoveling board, 2-foot sliding door for easy scooping. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
1306 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

The Auto-oiled Aermotor.

The windmill that wears a hat.
With one feed of oil for a year it will toil.
A gentle breeze will whirl it—a gentle pull will furl it.



This Aermotor is more than great—its gears are balanced in duplicate.
In any breeze it leads with ease.
Oils itself, pumps the water, just exactly as it oughter.
No climbing of towers in ours.
Built to shed the dust and rains.
Built to stand the windy strains.
With its hat on its head, its oil in its pocket, its a charm to the farm, and no one can knock it.

Aermotor Co., 1146 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Get My Big New Book—Read My 5% Profit Offer

BIG change in prices on my famous **Split Hickory Vehicles** this year. Get the story.

Write Today

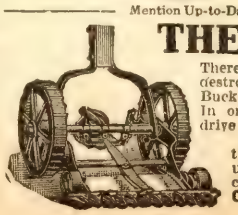
Just a postcard will do. I'll tell you also about the 2 years' guarantee and 30 days' Free road test. Don't wait. Write now.

$39.25



H. C. PHELPS, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 93 Columbus, Ohio.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Farm Work For July

When Things Break

THERE is always some repairing to be done on a farm. It is a condition that must be provided for the same as the more prominent features of farming. So we may say, repair tools are as essential as the plow. But essentials go still farther. There must be contingent supplies. When the halter snap breaks is there another to take its place? Are there some rivets for splicing that rein that broke the other day? "A few shingles are needed on the corn crib, but there are no small nails here, so it will have to go", ought never to be said by any farmer. A contingent supply of these little necessities should ever be available, and when any thing becomes depleted, it should be replemished for that future time when the things will be needed " so bad".

Hang Up the Scythe

It is abominable to leave a scythe lying about, yet it is equally difficult to find a suitable place to hang one. To hang it on a nail is to risk dulling the blade, while to hang it in the crotch of a tree is not for the tree's welfare. However, there is a way. Take a V-shaped crotch from an old limb, cut one fork about a foot in length, and the other about six inches. The rear side of the fork is then trimmed down slightly so that it can be nailed uprightly to a flat surface. This will form a permanent place for the scpthe, where the blade will not get dulled, nor the fruit tree injured.

Swale Grass

Many farmers put off cutting the swale grass until the very last part of haying, thinking that they gain in quantity, because the swales do not dry up as soon as the other fields. But they lose more in quality than they gain in quantity. The grass becomes rusty and the weeds and the brakes become bitter, the stalks hard and stiff. If cut early while sweet and tender there will be but little waste and a good quality of hay will be obtained.

Spreading Manure

There is probably no better season to top dress meadows and pastures with manure than from mid-summer to late fall. This enables the plant to appropriate fertility before there is any danger of its being lost by melting snows and drenching rains, and in addition provides some mulch for winter protection.

Treating the Old Strawberry Bed

As soon as the berries are done, mow the bed close to the ground, rake all tops and coarse parts of mulch in windrows and draw off. Put on a sharp, large-tooth cultivator and go as many times through each row as is necessary to work it up thoroughly, widening out the cultivator and leaving a row of plants about six inches wide. Chop out all old superfluous plants, weeds, etc., with sharp hoes; then side-dress the rows with a fertilizer analyzing 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 8 per cent potash and cultivate it in. By this time the bed should be as clean as a new one, and should be given the same treatment for the remainder of the season..

Plow Early For Wheat

To get the best yield with wheat the ground should be plowed as early as possible. Get into the field just as soon as possible after the crop is removed. If you cannot plow the land then disk it. If you can plow it, assuming that your land has been cultivated in rotation, it will pay as well to plow shallow in July as twice as deep a month later. The greatest success in wheat growing depends upon having the facilities to do a large amount of work at the exact time when it should be done. In experiments at the Kansas Station the largest yields and largest profits were secured by seed-bed preparation in which the soil was plowed early and kept cultivated until the wheat was sown. Early plowing alone doubled the yield in a number of instances. One field plowed seven inches deep on July 15, land which had been cropped continuously to wheat, yielded 35 bushels an acre. A similiar field plowed seven inches deep on September 15 yielded but 17½ bushels.

Turnips Are Easily Grown

A piece of clean sod plowed in July will raise a good crop of turnips if the weather is not too dry. Clover sod is the best. It should be plowed after the first crop of hay is removed and well harrowed to conserve moisture and prepare a good seed bed. The best soil is a free-working loam, but clay that is not too stiff often gives a good yield. Results are usually better if the seed is sown in drills three feet apart so that they may be cultivated. Some excellent crops of turnips can be secured by sowing the seed broadcast and never touching the crop until it is ready to harvest. Care should be used in broadcast sowing that the plants are not gotten too close together. About two and one half pounds of seed to the acre is enough. A knapsack seeder will distribute the seed more evenly than most of us can do it by hand. A weeder should be used to cover it. If the seeding can be done just before a rain results are more certain.

Effective Advertising

Not one farmer in a thousand appreciates the value of advertising or knows how to do it. The most effective means of advertising what you have for sale in the line of stock, tools, and farm produce is through the local paper or your farm weeklies and monthlies. A few dollars invested in judicious advertising in a paper with a wide circulation, will put you in touch with many prospective customers with whom you can deal direct without paying any commission. This is the most satisfactory and effective method of finding customers for what you have to sell and where to get what you need to buy.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Here You Are!



Coca-Cola

¶ Here's a new voice for the thirsty rooter—here's refreshment for the excited fan—here's deliciousness for all—Coca-Cola, the beverage that athletes endorse—that wise business men enjoy—that everyone welcomes for its simple, pure wholesomeness.

¶ Carbonated in bottles—at stands and in grand stands—and at soda fountains everywhere.

¶ Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow, think of Coca-Cola.

Sheaves and Rakings

A few mornings preceding this writing, a package came to the Editor's office that was bulky and heavy. Upon being opened, the first thing that attracted our attention was a large size portrait labeled "compliments of William Lowden" and the portrait was of Mr Lowden himself. An examination of the contents of the package revealed that it contained books, the title being "Lowden Hay Unloading Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Specialties"; "Lowden Carriers"; "Lowden Dairy Barn Equipment"; Lowden Barn Plans". All of these were from Lowden Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa. Referring to the barn plans, it is a book of 112 pages. Over 50 different plans are shown, with full descriptions, and the very latest in barn construction is set forth. This work was originally written and published with the idea of selling it at $1.00 each, but it will be furnished to any reader of UTDF who is going to rebuild or remodel a barn and will tell the publishers how many cows and how many horses he wants the barn to accomodate. We would like to give a review of each of these works, because of their value in agriculture and the beautiful style in which they are executed. However, space will not permit. However, we gather from the works that for 48 years this company, headed by Mr. Lowden, has been in business producing hay and other carriers, hay unloading tools, dairy barn equipment, etc., etc. Beginning 48 years ago, the policy of Mr. Lowden was set forth in the following statement: "We are determined that every Lowden product will go out in working order, that it will work easily, that it will work safely, that it will fulfill every claim and more." With these remarks we leave it to our readers, should an of them be interested in any of the things that the company makes, to send for that catalogue and to tell the company that you are a reader of UTDF.



WILLIAM LOWDEN

To bring to the attention of our readers, who have a surplus of vegetables and who are ambitious enough to preserve them, we give the following list of people who make canning and preserving outfits:

Modern Canning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Monarch Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Northwestern Steel & Iron Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; Raney Canner Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. S. Stahl, Quincy, Illl.; Thos. M. Brown, Springfield, Mo.; American Can Co., New York City; Farming Canning Machine Co., Meridian, Miss.; Home Canner Co.; Hickory N. C.; The West Mfg. Co., 372 Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; The Pressure Cooker Co., Denver, Colo.; E. F. Kirwan & Co., Baltimore, Mo.; Griffith & Turner Co., 205 N. Pace St., Batimore, Md.; Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; The Southern Evaporator Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Tennessee Can Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Peerless Canner Co., McKenzie, Tenn.; Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; American Mfrs. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

In writing to ony of these say that you are a reader of UTDF.

The agriculturalist of to-day, to be successful, must be as close a student of the crops, their condition and the markets as the banker and the captains of industry are of conditions affecting their businesses. For this reason more and more farmers are constantly looking to UTDF and reading it, because it gives a better market report, together with more reliable crop statistics, and advice about marketing than any other paper.

But besides advice on markets and marketing, it is the province of UTDF to advise about production. Farmers naturally are interested in such sections or countries where exceptionable opportunities are present for profitable agricultural efforts.

We note in a report that is before us on the agricultural condition of our neighbor country, Canada, which was made up from more than two thousand different sources, that the farmers of Canada are in an exceptionally strong position. This comes about from the fact that good crops have been produced on low priced land and sold at exceptionally good prices. The same report attributes the splendid general business condition of Canada largely to the prosperity of its farmers. A condition that we have often referred to as applying in our own country. Not only are the farmers of Canada buying machinery necessary to cultivate their acreage, but more machinery to cultivate increased acreage. Also manufacturers of automobiles report greatly increased sales. We believe there can be no surer criterion of the profits made by farmers than through the sales of automobiles, which are usually bought from actual profits made.

Canada has at present the largest available area of public land on the continent. A scarcity of this, however, seemed to be imminent when it was discovered that much of the choicest agricultural land had been secured by speculators. Steps are now being taken, it is said, to undo this wrong, and such steps will result in the release or recovery of millions of additional acres to throw open to settlers. The opportunities in Canada are particularly good now for American farmers on account that immigration from Europe has practically ceased on account of the war.

A method of growing oats is under test near Moline, Ill., by Dr. W. E. Taylor, a noted crop expert. It is claimed for this method that through a bacteria, argon and nipon are extracted from the atmosphere and that these elements have so much influence on the crop of oats that it is predicted that the new method will revolutionize the growing of this crop. Dr. Taylor says that he is also perfecting cultures which will increase the production of wheat, barley and rye.

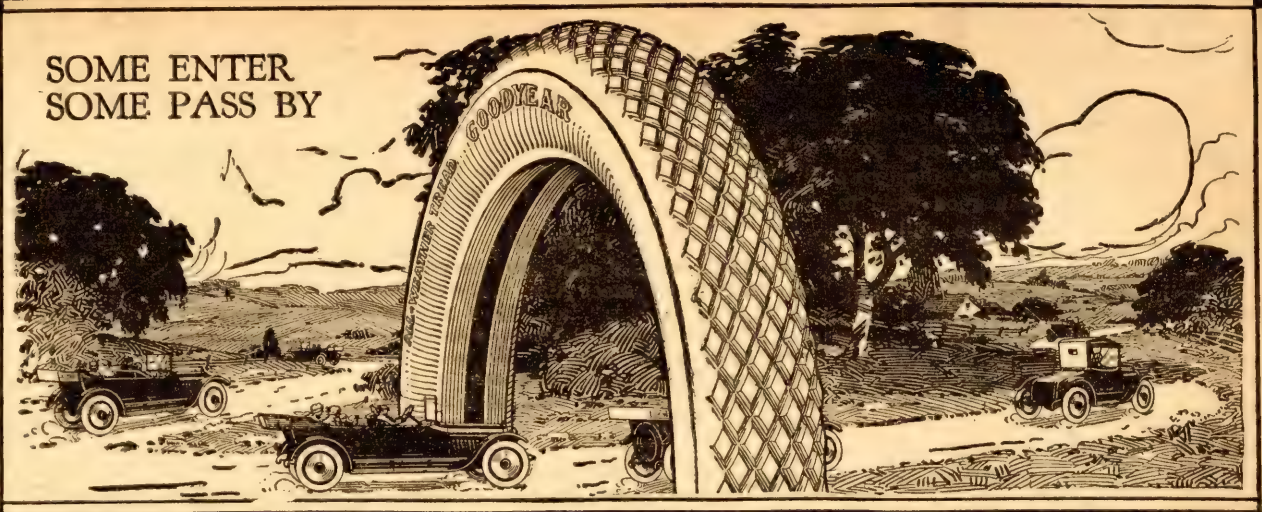
Wheat growers should remember that the buyers have put the prices down to a basis where they feel reasonably certain that they will not lose on what they store now, even though the war should end before another crop is raised. That is, the farmers will pay the insurance against the speculation that the buyers are taking. The farmers in this kind of a deal have no prospect of making any winnings further than the original price they receive for the grain, which price they would probably receive should they have the grain and the war should end. While on the other hand the buyers have what we consider a 99 to 100 chance of winning all of the advance that is bound to come in the price of wheat by the war continuing another year. This is something farmers should think about.

Some of the 1914 wheat crop of Kansas sold as low as 70 cents a bushel, perhaps lower. Some farmers sold at $1.50 a bushel, and a few above the figure. The average price, according to a survey that was made, was 90 cents to the farmer. Let us say that $1.25 would have been a fair price for the 1914 crop, then each bushel if it would have been controlled by the farmers, would have sold for 35 cents a bushel more than it did bring. The United States Government report estimated the 1914 crop of wheat in Kansas at 176,000,000 bushels. Therefore, the loss to the farmers because some did not control their surplus wheat, was $61,600,000. This is a sum that we estimate would be sufficient to provide ratproof, moisture-proof and in every way successful and satisfactory storage facilities on the farms, for every bushel of wheat raised.

Notwithstanding that it is more than 50 years since the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment stations were established to teach farmers to increase their crops, it is a fact that the staple farm crops have not increased permanently a fraction of a bushel per acre. On the contrary there are many farms, particularly in the Middle West, where the virgin soil produced immense crops, with very indifferent cultivation, that are not capable of producing within a third to one-half as much as formerly, even with the great improvements in machinery of seeding and cultivation, and the science taught by the agricultural colleges applied in the cultivation of such crops. A better knowledge and more universal application of commercial fertilizers would be a distinct help to such farms. A judicious use of such fertilizers to supplement the fertilizer that can be made on the farm, and the wise rotation of crops, with the best methods of tillage, and modern machines, will, we believe, do more now to increase the crops than all of the efforts of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations combined. The President of the Ohio State University recently said: "Many farmers think they cannot afford the expense of preparation for better yields. The question in my opinion, is whether they can afford to neglect the expense, which in the end will prove to be not an expense but an investment, insuring increased value in the land and larger yields from year to year. Experience is the most effective teacher."

What is claimed will be the world's biggest gathering of potato growers will be held at Marinette, Wis., Nov. 17-19. It will be the annual convention of the Wisconsin Potato Growers Association. The number of acceptances and exhibits already arranged for, assures a bigger convention this year than last, and last year noted the greatest assemblage of potato growers that probably ever occurred. Particulars can be had by addressing Howard I. Wood, of Marinette, Wis.

The Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce and Labor, reports that the aggregate amount of leaf tobacco reported as in the hands of manufacturers and dealers in the United States bonded warehouses and bonded manufacturing warehouses on April 1, 1915, was 1,481,000,000 pounds. This, it is stated is more than 100,000,000 pounds greater than they were on April 1, 1914, and is about 122,000,000 pounds greater than on April 1, 1913.



A $500,000 Gift
To Users of Fortified Tires

This is an actual gift, as these facts show:

Nobody asked for better tires than Goodyear built last year. Nobody thought them possible. They were so extra-good that for years they've outsold any other tire.

And this year—on February 1st—we gave you another big price reduction. It will save Goodyear users about $5,000,000 this year. It was our third reduction in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

This Year's Extras

Yet, despite this reduction, we have added new improvements which will cost us $500,000 this year. Part are in extra rubber—all in extra wear.

We have added these extras to the best tires built. To tires that dominate because of super-service. And we've done it at a time when price reductions have led to considerable skimping.

Total, $1,635,000

All the extras we give you in Goodyear tires will cost us $1,635,000 this year, judged by current output. These include five features which no other maker uses. It includes other uncommon features.

We could omit all these, yet build a tire which looks about like Goodyears. It would serve as well as many rival tires. Thus we could add to this year's profits $1,635,000.

Tires Not Alike

It's a vast mistake to think that tires are pretty near alike. Five of the greatest features known are found in Fortified Tires alone. And many a tire lacks all the extras that we cite.

These extras combat rim-cutting, blowouts, loose treads. They combat punctures and skidding. They mean a secure tire. They mean more rubber, more fabric than some. They mean more mileage, less trouble, less expense.

We pay the price to give you these extras, and save it by mammoth output. You should insist on them. Any dealer, if you ask him, will supply you Goodyear tires.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Fortified Tires

Fortified Against:
- Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure.
- Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets.
- Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires.
- Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO
Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types
(2424)

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Eli HAY BALERS
More bales per hour. Fast, big feed—won't choke. Dense, uniform bales that pack better and bring higher prices. Many exclusive construction advantages. ● Must be seen to be appreciated. L. J. Campbell, Caldwell, Kans., writes: "The most perfect baler I ever saw." You'll agree. 40 styles and sizes. WRITE FOR LATEST CATALOG and tell us what you bale. We'll recommend best machine for you.
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KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

Don't allow the bugs and worms to take your plants. It is easy to kill them. Ferto-Insecto is an inexpensive and easily applied powder that will do the work. Harmless to man and beast.

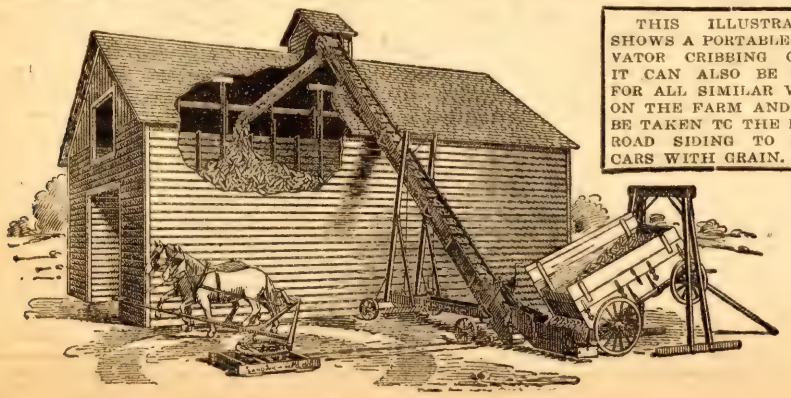
FERTO-INSECTO DESTROYS

Potato bugs, certain worms on Cabbage, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Currants, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Tobacco, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Flowering Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. It kills the worms and bugs that eat the leaves. Easily applied through coarse cloth or small sack. Used by thousands. Sent by mail postage extra or express or freight.

PRICE 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. $1.75; 100 lbs. $3.00; 500 lbs. $12.50; 1,000 lbs. $22.50

Ferto-Insecto is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbage from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

Made by O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Indiana



THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS A PORTABLE ELEVATOR CRIBBING CORN. IT CAN ALSO BE USED FOR ALL SIMILAR WORK ON THE FARM AND CAN BE TAKEN TO THE RAILROAD SIDING TO LOAD CARS WITH GRAIN.

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

July in the Dairy

THE pastures were very good through June and the cows generally gave a good yield in milk, but the time will now soon be at hand, especially where it has been dry, when. unless there is some extra feed furnished, the milk yield will commence to diminish. The provident farmer should be prepared for this as far as possible with the crops grown to feed green. If not in condition to feed as soon as desirable, it will be better to give some proper grain for a short time rather than to suffer too great a decrease in the yield of milk, as this is generally so difficult to regain afterwards, even by abundant feeding.

Dairy Products

Farmers should endeavor, as far as practicable, to meet this demand in all reasonable ways, and thus supply a want on a part of the people and get compensation in return. Choose the best methods on the farm and by the best endeavors strive to attain a well merited success.

The Pigs

Keep the pigs dry and comfortable in well kept yards or pens. Feed regularly and sufficient for growth or fattening. Supply plenty of material for bedding and to be made into manure. A supply of green stuff will be relished and assists in keeping a healthy condition. Grass sods are a good diet. After the first two or three months some suitable grain should be added to the skim milk to hasten the process of fattening. As soon as one lot of pigs is ready for the market put another in its place, thus making the business a continuous money bringer. If the brood sows can have a suitable run in a small pasture, it will be of advantage to both the sow and the pigs.

Keep the Calves Growing

As long as there is skim milk it will pay to feed it to the younger calves either at the barn or in a convenient pasture. Give them a good chance so as to keep them thrifty and growing along, summer and winter, until ready to take their places in the dairy. During these hot days the pails in which the calves are fed should be kept clean and sweet. A filthy pail is very sure to cause scours. Wash and scald the pails thoroughly at least once a day.

When to Breed the Heifer

It is usually desirable that a heifer should be bred at from 24 to 36 months of age; younger than this means a dwarfing of the structure of the cow. If she has developed properly up to that time she should make a profitable record at the first, without affecting her constitution. If she is allowed not to calve until she is three years old, the tendency is to take on a beefy appearance, and in many cases she may fail to breed altogether. Where the heifer is bred as in the first instance, it is usually better to allow an interval of 14 to 15 months to elapse before she calves again.

The Best Way to Handle Wool

When shearing, the fleece should be kept as compact as possible, and as soon as removed from the sheep spread on a table large enough to contain the whole fleece, with the side next to the sheep toward the table, and all soiled portions removed. Crowd the fiber toward the center, making it as compact as possible, then fold in the outsides and roll it into a square bundle. This brings the white side of the fleece in sight. To make it more attractive and compact a wool box is desirable, wherein the fleece can be placed, twine having been put in the box previously, the ends brought together and clamped with the side. It should be set away from all dust and in a place free from moths and not too damp. Care should be taken to keep the sheep where no burrs will get into the wool while in the pastures, and avoid throwing hay, etc., on them when in the pen.

Worms in Colts

If colts are properly cared for they will seldom be troubled with worms. As a rule, those affected will recover if given a good variety and an abundance of nutritious, laxative food, with some tonic. The following mixture is excellent: 4 ounces pulverized sulphate of iron, 2 ounces pulverized nitrate of potash, 2 ounces pulverized ginger root, 2 ounces pulverized genetian root and 2 ounces nux vomica seed, pulverized. Mix together thoroughly and give a teaspoonful in the feed twice daily. A mixture of one part of common salt, two of wood ashes and one of sulphur, placed where the animals can have access to it, is also excellent.

Working Brood Mares

Moderate work is not only harmless, but positively advantageous to mares in foal, providing proper care is taken not to overload them. It is much better than to keep them tied in the stall, for in that case they suffer for want of exercise or to permit them to run at large in the fields with the other horses where they are exposed to accidents resulting from racing, playing or fighting each other. If proper care is taken, the mares can be used safely at the ordinary work of the farm up to the day of foaling. As the time approaches it is important that the work be not heavy or the pace rapid, and she must not be fretted by the other horses, or by rough, inexperienced hands.

Hot Weather Feed

The hot season is at hand and stock keepers are well aware of the difficulties confronting them. It is always a trying season, especially for the dairymen, as pastures become short and dry and flies numerous.

During hot weather a cooling succulent feed should be given and as it often happens dry heating feed is used owing to the failure of the pastures. Corn silage being succulent food and acid in character, is a splendid ration for hot weather. Both man and beast crave watery food during the hot season and nature as a rule supplies this. For example, green foods, vegetables, fruits and melons are in season during the hottest time of the year. To get best results therefore, we should feed succulent rations to our stock in hot weather.

Several years ago I had an opportunity to discover the great value of the summer silo with a herd of dairy cows. The season was extremely hot and dry and the pastures failed absolutely during July and August. The cattle were taken off from the pasture and were allowed the freedom of a small paddock. They received good corn silage twice daily with a ration of alfalfa hay and a small ration of grain given in amounts according to the needs of the animal. During the summer the herd made larger records than any summer previous and the cost of production was the very lowest.

Keeping in mind that the cost of production is the key to success in all kinds of industry, the stock feeder should figure closely and he will do well to count the summer silo as one of the necessary equipments of his farm.

People making observations on the high cost of living should keep in mind that only about 50 per cent of the weight of a live beef animal is represented by the dressed carcass; 77 per cent for hogs; 47 per cent for sheep.

After washing and sterilizing the dairy utensils with hot water, they should be set in the sun as the sun is one of the best disinfecting agents.

You may make excellent butter, but if you do not offer it for sale in attractive packages, you will lose considerable; therefore, do not neglect the attractive package.

Building that silo should not be put off much longer. If your herd of cattle is not large enough to make a silo pay, you should not do without the silo, but get a larger herd, and what is true of the silo is equally true as regards the cream separator.

A scene on the Bonalevo Farms near Batavia, N. Y., where the three silos are filled each year with a No. 13 Blizzard.



The regular farm gasoline engine furnishes plenty of power to make things hum with the

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

It is very light running because so simple and compact. Heavy fly-wheel carries both cutting knives and elevating fans.

The Blizzard is the tried and true cutter for the farm. Simple, strong, safe. Only small power needed. Big capacity and unlimited elevating ability. Self-feed table saves one man's labor. Runs steady as a clock. Many in use 14 and 15 years. Repair expense little or nothing.

Write for latest Blizzard catalog—and see your dealer today.

The Joseph Dick Mfg. Co.
Box 43, Canton, Ohio

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It has the only *real* continuous door opening.
Hoops made of tested steel.
Hoops can be adjusted from ladder front door frame.
Doors made of California Redwood, "The Wood Eternal."

The location of our factory gives us lowest freight from mills to factory, and from factory to you. *Get a better Silo and Save money* by writing us to-day for catalog and prices.

LOUISVILLE SILO AND TANK CO.
(Incorporated)
P. O. Station F. LOUISVILLE KY.

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Write, Phone or Wire!

WE have the stock and can make immediate shipment, enabling you to preserve 100 per cent of your corn crop in the

INDIANA SILO



Easy to erect. No special tools or skilled labor needed. Every stave guaranteed. You pay for the Indiana Silo out of what it saves on feed bill. Address nearest office.

THE INDIANA SILO CO.
Anderson, Ind. Des Moines, Iowa
Kansas City, Mo. Ft. Worth, Texas

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$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog.

Address:
AMERICAN SEPARATOR COMPANY
Box 4149 Bainbridge, N. Y.



You need a new

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR WASTE IS greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer when the milk supply is heaviest.

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREATest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

BECAUSE THE SKIM-MILK IS poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves.

BECAUSE THE WORK OF AN improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and insanitary separator are greatest at this season.

BECAUSE OF THE GREAT economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

BECAUSE AN IMPROVED DE Laval is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than ony other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk pile long ago.

BECAUSE THE DE LAVAL separator of to-day is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot summer months.

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

Poultry Yard in July

Putting Away the Incubator

NOW that the hatching season is over clean the incubator thoroughly. If it is a hot water machine, empty the water tank and leave it open at the place where the water is put in and where it is taken out. This will allow it to drain and dry out. If the machine is a hot air one, take out the diaphram and beat it gently with a switch until all the dust and down is beaten out of it. Empty the lamp, take out the wick and store the lamp, thermometer and regulator bar inside of the machine which then place in a dry place where it will be safe from rats and mice and be in perfect order for another season. This will save time, trouble and perhaps loss when the hatching season arrives again.

The Brooders

The same advice will hold for the care of the brooders. Take them down and give them a good cleaning and store them where they will not be injured with the weather. If they are outdoor brooders, a coat of ready mixed paint will prevent the wood from becoming full of cracks that will allow the rain to penetrate next year. We also give the brooders a thorough whitewashing before putting them away. This keeps them sweet and clean, and if there should be any lice or mites present this will exterminate them.

Bran as a Poultry Food

Dry bran is one of the best foods for growing chickens, besides it is a variety in food that tastes good. To mix it with a small proportion of meat meal and fine charcoal, makes it nearly a balanced ration. Keep it before the laying stock too this month, and it will help the egg production greatly.

Carbolic Acid and Kerosene For Lice

There is nothing better for destroying poultry lice and mites than crude carbolic acid and kerosene. If constantly used the fowls will never be troubled. It may be sprayed on the walls and roosts, or may be put on with an old paint brush, or, if this is not handy, an old broom may be used. Both are inexpensive and may be liberally applied at but little cost. Do not overlook any portion of the house, roosts or nest boxes, and the fowls will not only keep free from lice, but scaly legs will never be seen.

Summer Work in the Poultry Yard

At no time of the year is the poultry liable to be more neglected than during the month of July. The heat is so enervating that it makes one afraid to do the extra work that ought to be done for the welfare of the flock. But, of course, the successful poultry raiser will never be found wanting in these hot summer days. He goes about his work in a cheering way and simply the sight of the beautiful fowls makes the work easy and pleasant.

Shade

Shade is the thing that the fowls need the most, and must be supplied to the breeding and growing stock. Peach, plum and cherry trees are the best for this purpose. Some use burlap but we do not find it as satisfactory as natural shade. The ordchard is an ideal place for the growing stock during the hot summer days, or a corn field or sunflower patch.



THE WHEAT WAS THRESHED AND STORED FOR A MORE SETTLED MARKET. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN ON A FARM BETWEEN LEAVENWORTH AND TONGANOXIE, KAN., AFTER 1914 HARVEST. AT TIME OF THRESHING BUYERS WERE PAYING 62 CENTS. THE TIME WILL COME WHEN EACH FARM WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH STORAGE GRANARIES.

Fresh Water

Fresh water in abundance is the sadly neglected on many poultry farms. We would rather give the poultry plenty of fresh water and no grain food than plenty or grain and no water. In our experience we have found that chicks on free range provided with cool water and no grain food did better than the same lot, which was provided with plenty of grain and not enough water to supply their needs. Don't neglect the watering this month and keep the drinking vessels clean and sweet.

Getting Rid of Skunks

At this time of the year some poultry raisers are troubled with skunks killing their chickens. To get rid of them, find the holes in which they burrow, plug up the outlet, if there is one, place a handful of black powder loose in a piece of paper and in it a fairly large fuse. Put this charge down the hole as far as you can reach, light the fuse and cover the hole with a sod and a stone. In a few moments there will be a muffled report and the burrow will be filled with gas that will kill the chicken thief and all of his family that may be at home. Be sure to have the powder loosely covered in the paper—you want fumes from the explosion and not a blast.

Next Year's Breeders

Now is a good time to pick your next season's breeders while they are growing and choose only the most promising and most vigorous specimens. A chick that does not make good, wholesome growth while young cannot be expected to make a good breeder. Give the bird selected as liberal range as you can and don't try to force them.

Spoiled Grains

Do not buy more cracked grain, especially cracked corn, at this season of the year than you can use up in a week or two. Cracked grain spolis quickly in hot, humid summer weather and is liable to mould and cause trouble. Spoiled, musty cracked grain is one of the most common sources of disease, especially bowel disorders, in both old fows and chickens.

Retail merchants, hotels, restaurants, hospitals and some other institutions can easily be interested in taking a regular supply of fresh eggs. The producers in any community can arrange to supply such needs. Usually there need to be very little trouble to connect with the consumers who will pay a premium for choice goods.

Producers of eggs who want to share in the higher prices that prevail in the Fall and Winter should arrange to store eggs for their own account. Usually the same representatives who are receivers of eggs, will attend to such business for their customers.

If you can get the pullets to lay in the Fall before cold weather sets in, they are very apt to lay all through the winter with reasonable care.

Speaking of pullets that lay in the Fall, they should be hatched in March or April.

People wanting some valuable advice on poultry, should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for free bulletins.

Don't Cut Out
A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSITIS
FOR ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. **Does not** blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!
$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Lightrunning, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 6 1-2 shown here.



30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.
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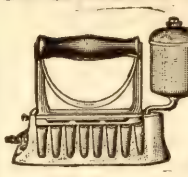
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Maas' Gall Remedy 50c
acts quickly-overnight. For collar galls, scratches, sores, etc., on all farm animals. Applied with swab. No bandages or salves. $1.00 bottle, postpaid, for 50c.
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FREE To ANY WOMAN, Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 3 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. R. TYRRELL WARD, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

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21 JEWEL 20 YEAR GOLD WATCH $5.95
Elegant Solid Gold filled 21 Ruby Jewel latest railroad model, timed, tested, and regulated. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Movement stamped 21 jewels, 20 year guarantee stamped in case.
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20 Year Guarantee
Let us send it to you C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post, pay your Postman our special price $5.95 when you receive the watch and our legal binding Guarantee Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 21-D CHICAGO, ILL.

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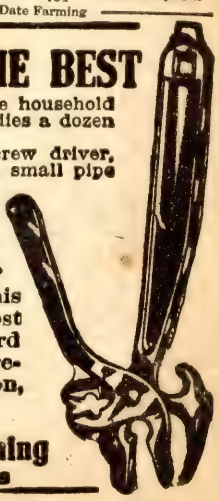
1916 NEW MODEL ENGINEER SPECIAL
To introduce our catalogue of Elegant watch bargains we will send this regulation R. R. size watch post paid for Only 98 cents. Timed tested and regulated ready to wear, very accurate timekeeper, nickel-silver or gold finished dust proof case.
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FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE sent with watch. Send 98 CENTS at once and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 754 CHICAGO, ILL.

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ONE OF THE BEST
and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.
It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.



Our Offer
We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 50 cents.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis

The Original Vacuum Washer—Different From All Others
PATENTED



Note Patented Soap Receptacle

HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT To Act As Our Sales Agent?

Name your price—set your mark—I'll prove to you that, right in your home county, you can easily make from $1,500 to $4,000 a year selling, and appointing sub-agents for the wonderful improved "Jiffy" Washing Machine. Selling Price $1.50. Profit 200 per cent. It's a clean, dignified, high-class proposition for those who want to make big money month after month and become financially independent—Agents, General Agents and Managers. To such it offers possibilities that are practically unlimited.

$10 FOR YOUR FIRST DAY

The "JIFFY" sells on sight in every home. Has completely revolutionized family washing—backed high priced washing machines off the map—so simple and easy to work a child can wash clothes with it—washes a tub full of clothes spotlessly clean in 3 minutes! Big, new, patented feature—the soap receptacle—none other has it. It's a whirlwind winner. Other machines look like the "Jiffy" but can't begin to compare with it either as a seller or as a washer. Vacuum principle, instantly sucks and blows dirt from clothes—results are amazing.

Agents Getting Rich Over 197,000 already sold, which means profits of over $197,000 for agents—$1.00 profit on every sale. We need a few more Agents, Managers and General Agents. We give you county rights—fully protect you, turn sales over to you. Wonderful demand already created through our national advertising.

NO EXPERIENCE. No long-winded or flowery talk—no selling experience of any kind needed to sell the "Jiffy." IT SELLS ITSELF! You can't fail. Business supplies the capital to keep things moving. Write quick before someone else gets in ahead of you. State territory you want and we'll fix it up for you. Don't put this off—it's too important. Your name and address on postal will do. Write that postal now—today.

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Farmer's Special Knife
Most Popular Farmer's Knife in the World



WHILE THEY LAST **66c**

Only a limited number of the Farmers Specials will be sold at this price. Exact size, 3¾ inches; genuine stag handle, brass lined, German Silver bolsters. Blades made of best razor steel, properly tempered and ready for the hard service a farmer requires. One 3-inch blade, one 2¾-inch pruning blade, one punch blade for cutting any size hole in harness, belts, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed—to buy its equal elsewhere would cost double our special price. Satisfaction guarantneed; this is a bargain.

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Indianapolis, Indiana
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We have obtained a special concession from **Farm Journal**, the standard agriculture magazine of America, for them to accept one-year subscriptions from new readers through us. **Farm Journal** is for the whole farm family, the farmer, his wife and children. **Household Guest** is a story, home and fashion magazine. The four ferns will be selected from the following varieties: Boston, Whitmani, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scotti, Sprengeri, Plumosus Lace Fern. Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send Farm Journal one year, Household Guest one year, and the four ferns for only 50c., prepaid by parcels post. Send all orders to **Household Guest, Dept. F317 550 N. LaSalle St., Chicago**
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Bargain in Player Piano

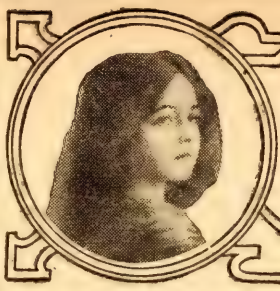
I offer a standard make player piano direct from the factory at a price that makes it a big bargain. Beautiful mahogany case, beautifully toned instrument. Can be used as a regular piano, played by hand, or the novice can play all classes of music without previous training.
For sale at two-thirds its value. Full description on request, if you want a piano write me.
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Smile When You Can

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread the morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you,
Until the bridge is reached.

—*Selected*

The Rural Nurse

WITH the march of progress throughout the country there has come into a goodly number of rural communities the community nurse, who, next to the mother, has the making for weal or woe in many homes.

Her work consists in first finding out where there is sickness in the district which has been assigned to her; to go to the homes, advise regarding the care of the patient and be ready to help out when needed; to look after the sanitary conditions in and about the house, inspect the water supply and the manner of disposing of house-refuse.

She teaches the best way to treat infectious diseases, visits the public schools where she gives lessons in personal hygiene, looks after the sanitary conditions and the distribution of light and shade in the schools; tests the pupils' eyes, examines their teeth and later calls together the parents in order to give them the necessary advice regarding the children.

The rural nurse is needed in every community where health is regarded as a desirable asset. Her coming will save many a doctor-bill and perhaps some precious lives.

She may be had in your community for a small amount per capita, or she may come on her own responsibility, and charge a certain sum—which is usually very moderate—for services rendered, providing she is promised patronage.

The Sunday Dinner

INSTEAD of being a "day of rest and gladness", in many farm homes Sunday is the least restful day in the whole week for the housewife.

There is the usual morning work to do, the children to get ready for sunday-school and church and the extra fine dinner to prepare—a dinner that is most heartily enjoyed by all the family except the hot and weary mother.

Now, why not make Sunday, so far as possible, a real day of rest and uplift by preparing most of the dinner the day before, serving it on the porch or under the trees, using light-colored wrapping-paper for a table-cloth, accompanied by paper plates and napkins that can easily be burned after using, thus doing away with dish-washing.

Or perhaps when the family returns from church father and the boys will take some cushions, the big basket and the smaller ones, and carry the dinner to a delightful shady spot over in the old pasture-field and there together enjoy the dinner in a way that would not be possible indoors.

Then would follow the long hours of rest to the tired parents, who perhaps would read a chapter from some inspiring, comforting book, while the children followed the trail through the edge of the woods where they would find the delicately-flavored checkerberry, or other delicious wild berries of various kinds which they would string on long spears of grass. And as they wended their way through the deepening woods, the older ones would teach the younger how to distinguish bird-notes and to tell the kind of tree or shrub by its bark or leaf.

Try this and be rested and happy.

One Way to Earn Money

IN NEARLY every well-traveled road, particularly those roads over which many automobiles pass, an ingenious housewife or daughter throughout the pleasant weather may make quite a handsome bit of spending money by establishing a tasty little lunch stand under the trees in the front yard.

Here she will find many customers for good buttermilk at five cents the glass, and by having on hand fruit or ginger cookies, apple sauce, cake and saltines, all of which keep fresh for several days; and if she is able to furnish thin slices of good bread and butter, she will experience no difficulty in disposing of a goodly number of light lunches at a moderate sum which, in the course of the day will net her quite a profit.

If one can add ripe apples or pears or perhaps a dish of berries and cream, the attractiveness of the lunch will be greater and the profits correspondingly larger.

Paper plates and napkins should be furnished, and an easily-read sign put up by the roadside.

Delicious Dishes for Summer Days

GOOSEBERRY CREAM—Put a quart of green gooseberries in a saucepan with just sufficient water to prevent them from burning; when done, run them through a sieve, add water to taste and yolks of four eggs, stir over the fire until the mixture thickens, but do not boil. Pour into custard cups and set on ice. When ready to serve put a spoonful of whipped cream on each.

STRAWBERRY TART—Cover a pie plate with a thin layer of rich pie crust. Fill the centre with bread crusts. Bake in a quick oven and when done remove the bread, and fill with strawberries that have been rolled in sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs, stiff, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, spread over the berries, and brown slightly in the oven. Serve cold with cream.

STRAWBERRY SPONGE—One quart of hulled, cleaned berries, two tablespoons of gelatine, one and one-half cups of water, one cup sugar, juice of one lemon, whites of four eggs, beaten very stiff. Soak the gelatine in half cup of water until dissolved, add half a cup of sugar to berries and mash; boil other half of sugar and one cup of water to a syrup, rub berries through fine sieve, add gelatine to boiling syrup; cool. Add lemon juice, berry pulp and whites of eggs; set in ice water and beat until it thickens; pour in mould serve when firm with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY TAPIOCA—In one pint of cold water soak one cupful of pearl tapoica for two hours or more. Then put it in a saucepan over the fire, adding one pint of water and sugar to taste. Cook about half an hour or until clear. Have ready one quart of stemmed and clean strawberries and pour over them the prepared tapioca and set away in a cool place or on ice. Serve with cream and powdered sugar.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES—Mash one quart of nice berries; add one-half pint of sugar and the juice of two lemons; cover and stand aside for one hour. Boil together half a pound of sugar and one quart of water for five minutes, strain and cool. Mix this with the strawberries, turn into the freezer and stir slowly until the mixture is frozen. Serve with whipped cream.

FRUIT PUNCHES—In these months when the berries are plentiful, fruits served in punch-glasses are very attractive for the beginning of a luncheon or dinner. Into each glass put three or four strawberries or other berries sliced; squeeze over them the juice of one large orange, add a few slices of banana and a little pineapple, or any canned fruit you have in the house, especially cherries or peaches. When you serve the punch add a tablespoonful of powdered sugar and two tablespoonfuls of chopped ice.

BLACKBERRY JAM—Pick over berries, put in granite kettle with water to cover. Allow them to cool

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until soft, then place them in fruit seive over dish or crock. Press all pulp throuh sieve with a wooden or silver spoon. The seeds are then thrown away. Stir pulp and juice together and measure by cupful into the kettle, adding as many cups of sugar as there is liquid. Boil until it jellies.

SPICED BLACKBERRIES—No relish is more delicious with cold meat than one made of blackberries. For each quart of ripe berries allow one-half pound of sugar, and for each four quarts one-half a pint of vinegar and one-half ounce each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Put the berries, the sugar and the vinegar into a preserving kettle. Tie all the spices together in a bag of coarse muslin and add to the fruit. Then place over the fire. Heat slowly and boil for four minutes. Then remove the berries with a skimmer and place them in a sieve. Return the syrup that drips from this into the kettle, and let all boil until it threads. Put the berries into a large jar and pour the hot syrup over them, or pack in patent jars in same manner. Cover tightly, and store in a cool place.

BLACK RASPBERRY PUDDING—Sift two cups of flour with two teaspoons of baking powder; into this mix two and one-half tablespoons of butter. Beat one egg and add to one cup of milk; stir into the flour mixture, using more milk if necessary to make a stiff dough. Place a thin layer of dough in a buttered pan, cover with an inch layer of ripe black raspberries, then with another layer of dough. Set in a steamer and steam thirty minutes or until done. Serve with a fruit or hard sauce.

RASPBERRY ICE—Cap two quarts of raspberries, mash to a soft mass and stir into it two heaping cupfuls of granulated sugar. Mix well, add one pint of water, the juice of two lemons and the unbeaten whites of six eggs. Turn all into a freezer, and turn steadily until the mixture is well frozen. It will be foamy and light.

Household Helps

SAUCEPANS that have been badly burnt can be remedied by boiling soda in them—a small teaspoonful of baking soda to the average "burn", with water enough to keep it from boiling dry. Boil ten or fifteen minutes. This softens the burned substance, which may now be easily scraped off.

A SMALL flat paint-brush is an excellent tool for blacking heaters where much ornamental work makes the use of the ordinary stove brush difficult. It will go into crevices not to be reached by the blacking brush and is not so liable to leave blacking on nickel fenders and ornaments.

PEAL onions from the root upward, and they will not make your eyes smart.

FLOWERPOT stains may be removed from window sills with fine wood ashes.

A SLICE of potato is an excellent thing to clean white oilcloth which has become disfigured from hot cooking utensils.

WHEN cooking vegetables such as onions, cabbage, etc., which emit a disagreeable odor, try boiling with them a generous piece of stale bread.

To remove mildew, rub over the marks with the juice of a raw tomato, sprinkle with salt and lay in the sun. Repeat the process if necessary two or three times.

THE most effectual remedy for slimy and greasy drain pipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipes.

KEEP the ends of fingers and back of hand from becoming heated while ironing by placing a small piece of asbestos on top of the iron. Cut out pieces for the handle which will allow the asbestos to lie flat under the hand.

GLUE may be softened by heat or by adding a teaspoonful or more of vinegar to the bottle, and allowing it to stand for a few minutes. If the bottle can be kept in a warm place all the time it will stay soft as long as there is any left.

To set colors in wash goods add a handful of salt to a three-fourths pail of hot water—also two tablespoonfuls of turpentine. Put the material in this and let remain until the water is cold. This will set the colors permanently and neither sun nor washing will fade them afterward.

BEFORE grating lemons it is well to wash them in a pan of lukewarm water, for on examination it will be found that the outside of a lemon is anything but clean, and if put under a microscope it will be discovered to have many tiny specks on it which are the minute eggs of an insect.

Do not soak potatoes more than a few minutes before cooking them. An excellent plan is to boil potatoes in their skins, as much of the nourishment is thrown away with the peel. Pour off the water as soon as the potatoes are cooked, and set them, uncovered, on one side of the fire to dry. Then peel and dish up for the table.

IT is not generally known that a slice of lemon put into the boiler when boiling clothes will make them beautifully white, and take all the stains out of pocket handkerchiefs and children's dresses. Cut the lemon with the rind into slices, and let it remain in the boiler till the clothes are ready to come out.

SALT sprinkled on the floor of the oven is said to keep cakes from burning on the bottom.

TO remove a rusty screw, place point of screwdriver in fire until hot, then apply to screw.

WHEAT-BRAN placed in coarse flannel bags is excellent for cleaning dust from delicate wall papers.

WHEN anything is accidently made too salty, it can be counteracted by adding a tablespoonful of sugar.

TO remove blood stains, saturate with kerosene oil and let stand a few moments, then wish in cold water.

STAINS on the fingers that will not yield to ordinary methods can be removed by dipping the fingers in peroxide of hydrogen.

TO stiffen children's hair ribbons and make them look like new, dip in slightly sweet sugar and water, and iron. This gives just enough body to the ribbons to make them look well.

What is Now the Fashion

Fashion To-day

The changes in fashion are not so great that we need worry about them for some time to come. Everything points to a continuance of simplicity as a leading feature and the plainness of summer garments is a matter of comfort and convenience as well.

Waists show the surplice closing in many numbers. This is often edged with a frill, but a ruffle or nothinfg at all is just as much up to date. This style leaves the neck a little exposed and here we have a chance to use some of the pretty new collars which are so attractive. The wide flat Quaker collar is the only late arrival and it is easy to make in sheer lawn or muslin and is also practical for laundering.



6842—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Plaid and plain material are combined to make this pretty dress. The dress closes at the back. The two gored skirt has a long tunic. The long or short sleeves may be used.

7239—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This is a one piece garment, but in any fabric less than fifty-four inches wide, it will require a seam down the centre of the back. The waistline is indicated by the belt which may be placed high or low. The cap is in one piece also.

7258—CHILD'S ROMPERS. Cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. In these simple rompers there is no division at the waistline in front as half the body and half the leg section are cut in one piece. The closing is in the centre of the front. In the back the body section is seamless.

7257—LADIES' APRON. Cutin sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust meause. This novel design shows an apron without shoulder seam and with the entire front of the bodice covered and having small sleeves and back yoke in one piece with front. The skirt portion is gathered at the sides and plain in front and does not quite reach the centre of the back.

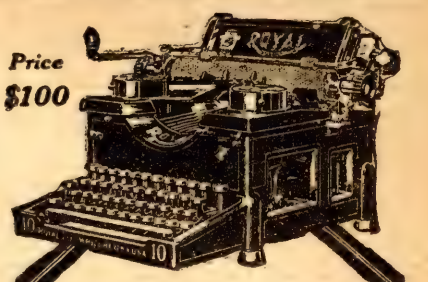
7243—LADIES' THREE GORE YOKE SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt is made with either raised or regulation waistline. Yoke and skirt are seamed at each side and closed down the centre of the front. There are small pockets at each side. The cut is circular and the skirt measures 2⅝ yards around the hem in the medium size.

7265—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This practical frock shows one of the new straight skirts. This is made with four gores, gathered at the top and attached to the blouse with either high or normal waist. The blouse has a plain back, but the fronts are gathered along the shoulder seam.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything. JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month. 12 issues in 6 months. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

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TABLE SET 10c

Consists of one small centerpiece and four dollies to match, stamped on a fine quality of white linene. We include our embroidery booklet in this offer. All sent prepaid for only 10 cents.

Womans' Work & Welfare Dep't. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Indiana

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven ponies in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards litho graphed in rich colors, and also a certificate for 1500 Free Votes in our grand contest for two beautiful Shetland ponies. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Two Ponies Given Away

Remember the Ponies will absolutely be given away in the grand contest which we will tell you all about. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail.

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FARM LIFE

WIN A $275.00 MOTORCYCLE

Can You Solve This Puzzle? Try It and See.

Arrange the letters, shown in the circle, so as to form the name of a well known farm paper. Send in your answer, with your name and address, at once. You will then be entitled to be considered in the awarding of the $275.00 Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes which we will give away FREE. If your answer is correct we will also send you a Certificate good for 1,000 Free Votes toward the Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes in our great Motorcycle Contest, ending Aug. 31, 1915. In case of tie for any prize, each tying contestant will get a prize same as the one tied for. Whether you win the Motorcycle or not, if you take part in this contest you will receive a Valuable Prize and Cash Reward for Everything You Do. The first thing to do is to send in your name and address and puzzle solution. Address

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Send this coupon and 5 cents for each copy desired from the following list of sheet music. Guaranteed satisfactory. Full size, with colored titles, some pieces have up to eight pages.

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Send me the following sheet music. I enclose 5c for each piece selected. (Use other paper for list.)

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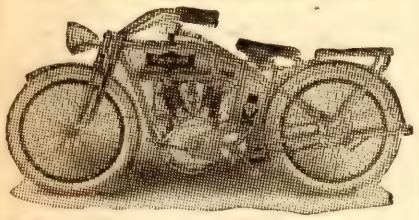
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The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

I THINK the following letter from a 14-year old girl in the West is a rich treat, and we give it first. Ours is a great country, and many live amid surroundings most of us know nothing about. How many of our young girl readers and writers would have been willing to make that trip to the post office?

DEAR CADETS—We have taken UTDF for almost a year, and think it is a fine farm paper. I especially enjoy reading the Cadet page. I am 14 years of age, and weigh 110 pounds. I live with my father and mother on a ranch. It is very far to town and to neighbors, for this is a stock raising country, and ranchers live far apart. It is 45 miles to Trinchera which is only a small town and our nearest neighbor lives 5 miles away if we go over the rocks and hills, but by the wagon way it is 18 miles. There are many trails you can go on horseback, and most of them are steep and rocky. My brother Ed has worked for the Prairie Cattle Company for 6 years as a cowboy. It sure looks nice to see the cowboys ride their ponies with boots, chaps, spurs and sombreros. It is spring (May 8) and Mexicans are starting out with a flock of sheep, which they herd for the big ranchers. Sheep and cattle roam on free ranges. In winter they have them down in the canyons where there is shelter under rocks, but in the summer they go to the high lands to get away from mosquitoes and gnats. We have two heavy horses which do the hauling, but I have a stout pony that does the riding. He is as fat as can be, and he can sure climb rocks and hills, and you couldn't lose him anywhere. I like to ride horseback, and there is always something to do. Yesterday I went to get the mail, which is 36 miles the round trip. I started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and got home at 11 o'clock that night. I have a nice Scotch Collie dog named Jim. He can laugh, shake hands and can round up cattle and keep them in a bunch. But I must close as my letter is too long.—Mary Weiss, Trinchera, Colorado.

We now give another letter from the West. Talk about raising chickens. What do you think of this?

DEAR CADETS—We have not taken UTDF very long, but we like it very much, and I would like to become a Cadet. I am 26 years old, and live with my father and mother on a 33-acre ranch, situated on Long Lake, 3 miles from Pugit Sound, and about 20 miles from Seattle, and 9 miles from Bremerton Navy Yards. There are 4 small towns inside of 5 miles of the lake. Long Lake is two miles long by a half to three-quarters wide. It affords fine fishing and duck hunting. People depend on strawberries and chickens for a living. Most all keep from a thousand to ten thousand chickens. Several keep even more than that. We have no young people in the immediate neighborhood, and I get pretty lonesome. Will answer all letters and cards.—Leslie Biglow, Ololla, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy of 18 years, and live with my parents on a farm of 500 acres in the valley of Strong river, a very fertile region in the dear old State of Mississippi, the best State in the Union. We have 15 mules and 4 horses, and I have a very fine saddle horse of my own, which I ride. All you Cadets come over this summer and I will assure you a good time going fishing and to picnics. For 3 years I have been attending our agricultural high school at Mendenhall, which is only two miles from my home, and I have finished the 11th grade. I guess I will teach another year as I have State license now. I would like for all the Cadet boys and girls to write, and I will exchange views and photos with any of them and will answer all.—Rufus Finley, Mendenhall, Miss.

DEAR CADDETS—Won't you admit into your circle a girlie from Currituck? I will be 17 on the 29th of June, 1915, and hope all the Cadet boys and girls will favor me with a card and letter shower, and don't forget your photos, please. You don't know what a nice birthday present that would be. I am very fond of music and can play the piano some, and I dearly love to sing and painting with water colors. Daddy is a farmer, so of course we take dear old UTDF and like it fine. I couldn't possibly do without the Cadet page. I'm the only child here, so rest assured I am a pet. Girls, don't forget to make your mother your confidants, for I tell you it pays. I confide in my mamma, and I have a wise and sympathetic listener; she keeps me out of trouble, and I love her, too. And if the boys would takt their mothers into their confidence they wouldn't be so mean either. Now, young men, you needn't squint your eyes and laugh it me; you know it is true. This is a pretty country over here. The farmers raise corn, cotton and potatoes, and I suppose some will grow some tobacco, as it was successfully tried last year. Now, boys and girls, don't pass this letter by, but every one write to me and I will be happy to write to all.—Jessie A. Clifton, Currituck, N. C.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, and live on a farm of 1,500 acres about 8 miles from town. I am 17 years old and go to high school. I like music and have taken quite a number of lessons as they teach music at our school. I have not always lived in Virginia. We came here 12 years ago from Pennsylvania, and we like it here fine. My father takes UTDF, and I like it very well, especially the letter page. I have two sisters and two brothers. One brother is married, but still lives near us. Letters would be appreciated from any of the Cadets as I would love to hear from the different States.—Lulu Hood, Crewe, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl of 16 years. My father has a small farm on which he raises potatoes, grain, and fruit. He has a large peach orchard. He also owns a store, and I clerk for him while he farms. We all read UTDF and like it fine. I am especially interested in the Cadet page. I have 5 sisters but no brothers. We have a beautiful home. The railroad runs just in front of our store. I love music and can play the piano; I have taught some. I have finished public school, and have attended high school two years. I wish to exchange post cards, letters and photos with all the Cadet girls and boys.—Jeanette Powell, Irene, Miss.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Idaho girl of 18 years and live on a farm of 80 acres in the beautiful Lost River valley. I like to read the Cadet letters, and think they are very interesting, and I like country life better than city life. We raise cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens and horses. I just love to go horseback riding, especially on the hills after our cattle; and I also like to go fishing. I would like for some of the Cadets to come out here and go horseback riding in the mountains on the lonesome trails, and also go fishing and hunting in the good old summer time. My brother has a herd of about 500 sheep, and we raise a few pet lambs. I would like to exchange letters and postals with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Judith Swenson, Moore, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Tennessee farmer boy, and live on a 500-acre farm. We raise corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, strawberries and garden stuff. This counttry has much beautiful scenery. Our farm is almost surrounded by mountains, and I enjoy climbing over their rocky surface. There are several large caves near here. Monterey is a town of 1,500 inhabitants. It has concrete side walks, electric lights, paved streets, and many nice buildings. I have been reading UTDF and think it would be hard to beat as a farm paper. I am nearly 20 years old, and would like to correspond with you Cadets.—C. R. Bilbrey, Monterey, Tenn.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

	Age
Marybe Rees, North Vernon, Ind.	14
Ruth Jessup, Keyes, Calif.	15
Nancy McKay, Espyville, Pa.	13
Carter R. Battershell, Stapleton, Neb.	12
Edith Larson, Kendall, N. Y.	14
Blanche Young, Clearfield, Pa.	15
Blair S. Neff, Westools, Pa.	—
John B. Harper, Dexter City, Ohio	—
Anna Waine, Gassaway, W. Va.	19
Paul Ruckman, Rayland, Ohio	17
Russell Burns, New Madison, Ohio	20
Myrtle Hamilton, Mooresville, Ind.	11
Bonnie Kenworthy, Clayton, Ind.	14
Marie Harms, Burns, Wyoming	14
Fred Day, Hudson, S. Dak.	—
Clara V. Messick, Georgetown, Del.	12
Edith Warrick, Blair, Neb.	—
Inga Johnson, Medina, N. Dak.	18
Wm. Freckle, Murrysville, Pa.	20
Hattie J. Joyce, Saltillo, Tenn.	14
Ernest Lyons, Fountain Run, Ky.	—
John Wesselingg, Hamilton, Mont.	—
Coy Miller, Trade, Tenn.	17
Clement Dalley, Driggs, Idaho	18
Nannie M. Saul, Long Shoal, Va.	18
Hazel Burns, New Madison, Ohio	16
Alma Dickerson, Willis, Va.	22
Fanny E. Smith, Uler, W. Va.	19
J. C. Shaw, Sylacauga, Ala.	22
Grace Wilson, Ilalton, Ind.	21
Elsie Sampson, Havre de Grace, Md.	15
Ginerth Brewer, Winfield, W. Va.	16
Lester E. Records, Wadesville, Ind.	—
Kline McFerren, Hillsboro, Tenn.	16
Georgia Roberts, Mountain Springs, Pa.	17
Wm. Johannes, Youngstown, N. Y.	23
Dowdy Bie Coleman, Chester, C. C.	21
James Anderson, Jr., Deadwood, S. Dak.	23
Dorothy C. Gower, Guthrie, Ky.	15
Pete Andrews, Delaware, Okla.	20
Kathryne Rogers, Elizabeth, W. Va.	—
Myrtle Crosby, Moselle, Miss.	15

Insufficient Address Orders

The following people have sent money to this office without their complete address. We give as much of the address as was given, also the amount of money received. Parties writing about any of these will please say "advertised" in way of identification:

W. A. Seward, Summit, ———, 60c; E. S. Chatfield, Addison, ———, 60c; Henry Webster, R. 33, Webster, ———, 60c; ———, ———, Wever, Iowa, 60c.

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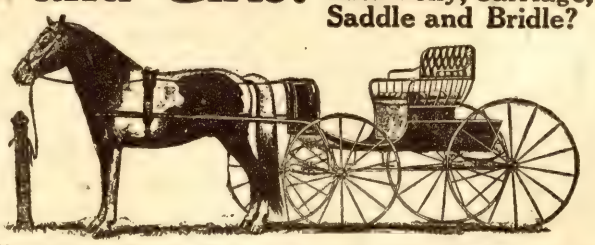
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Send me your name and address Today—**Quick**—a postcard will do, but hurry. By return mail I will give you complete information, pony pictures, big prize lists, and **2000 Pony Votes** to get you started at once. So write **quick**—**TODAY**—don't delay. **Do it now.** Address

UNCLE BILLY, Pony Man, 143 W. Ohio St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

Contracts for new wheat were entered into on the Chicago Board of Trade, on June 22nd, at 98½c a bushel.

—o—

This means that speculators sold and bought wheat of the new crop at 98½c a bushel. To fill such contracts the wheat grower in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana or elsewhere will need to sell wheat at about 80 cents a bushel.

—o—

We don't mean that any grower of wheat is under obligation to sell any wheat at this price, but there are some men in Chicago who, on June 22nd, were certain that they can get new wheat cheap enough to fill such contracts and to make a profit in the deal besides.

—o—

Whether they can depends entirely and absolutely on the growers themselves. If they dump wheat as they did last year, no person can predict how low the price will go. If, on the other hand, the idea gets noised abroad that wheat is worth $1.25 a bushel and that farmers are going to hold for such price, then the plans of the speculators will go awry, and $1.25 will be the price.

—o—

This paper is now receiving suggestions from wheat growers on the price of the new wheat. The prices mentioned at this writing vary from $1.00 to $2.50 a bushel. Not one has suggested a price under one dollar. Yet there is probably not a place in the country where a grower can contract his NEW wheat on the day this is written for more than 90 cents a bushel.

—o—

That buyers are going to try to play safe, which means to eliminate their risk as far as possible by buying low, is evidenced in a resolution passed by the Indiana Grain Dealers Association at its meeting in Indianapolis, June 8 and 9, as follows:

Whereas, our president (The president of the association) has sounded a note of warning as to the danger in the general practice of contracting grain for future receipt from the farmers or for future shipment, on account of the numerous elements of uncertainty growing out of the European war and other abnormal conditions; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that each and every grain dealer should exercise extreme caution in contracting to buy or sell grain for future delivery, handling the same only when ready for delivery; and be it further

Resolved, that because of the continued violent and extreme fluctuations in price, hitherto unexperienced by the trade, and the advanced prices current, all grain should be handled on a margin of gross profit much in excess of the margin that has universally obtained, and extreme care should be exercised in cleaning and conditioning grain for shipment as discounts on account of failure to grade, are now and will of necessity be much wider than under normal conditions.

—o—

We believe like resolutions were passed by the grain dealers of all the States and will be passed by the National Grain Dealers Association body, when it meets, as these dealers are well organized and they stand together to help each other.

—o—

Understand, we have no criticism to make of the resolutions. They are just what careful business men would do under the circumstances. Also we will say they were forced to take this stand because of the way the farmers market. The only people who can produce a condition that would make the resolution unnecessary are the farmers themselves.

—o—

The grain dealers expect the farmers to dump immense quantities of wheat as soon as it is threshed. Naturally they (the growers) expect the grain buyers to take it. But there are "numerous elements of uncertainty growing out of the European war". These must be discounted in advance, which is the burden of the resolutions. That is, the farmer must assume the risk of the war ending before the surplus wheat that is marketed now is called for by the real demand. In other words, the price must be put down to a point where the buyer considers his purchase safe if the war ends soon and normal prices prevail.

—o—

Here we have a condition where the wheat growers are charged a fearful sum for the buyer and storer carrying the wheat—the farmer takes all the risk and pays for it in advance, but if the possible thing does not happen, the buyer reaps all the gain and the farmer gets nothing.

—o—

Is it possible to conceive of a more foolish procedure than this?

—o—

If the war lasts through another year there is no question but what wheat will sell up to $1.50 and beyond it. There is hardly a remote possibility of it ending inside of a year. The warring countries themselves do not expect the end to come so soon but they are making contracts for war material on the basis of two years. Notwithstanding these things, farmers can produce a condition that will force them to accept a price on a peace basis with no chance to get any more if the war continues.

—o—

The only alternative is for the farmers to control their own wheat. And don't let this confuse the reader. He naturally will say: Well. I don't want to take the risk of the war ending and lower prices. But remember, we have shown that the risk will be discounted in advance. You will pay it in spot cash if you let the other people store and control and you will not have a ghost of a chance to realize a cent more if the war continues and the price goes to $1.50.

—o—

But if you hold your own wheat, you will not sell for less ultimately, but you will have, we will say, a 99 to 100 chance to get a big advance. This is true for every wheat grower we can prevail upon to control his crop, whether it is one grower, a thousand growers, ten thousand growers or a million growers. The only difference will be if the usual number dump you may need to wait until October, November or December to sell at the advance. But if control becomes any way general the price can be put to whatever the farmers say, at once and held there.

—o—

There is every reason why every crop should be closely controlled by the producer. And they can do this by simply, all, or many of them having the same price and asking it. To arrive at a satisfactory price we printed a blank in the preceding issue of this paper and we repeat it below. If you have not filled one out and sent it in already, do it at once, please, before you lay this paper aside.

—o—

Let us tell you again that it will not be difficult to control your wheat. You can stack it, or thresh it and put it in a granary or ship it and store it in an elevator. You have a perfect right to do this and you are under moral obligations to do it, since you brought it into existence. YOUR moral obligation has indeed increased now that so many of your brother farmers are controlling theirs. To glut the market now, when so many are controlling their wheat is a FRAUD on all those who are going to control.

—o—

Farmers are under no legal or moral obligation to feed the world except at properly remunerative prices—prices decided by themselves.

—o—

The time has arrived when the grain grower is realizing the need for storage on the farm, or will avail himself of storage facilities away from home. Over the vast expanse of the grain fields of the country there are comparatively few farmers who have enough storage room for the grain raised. But in the very near future we predict practically every farm will be so equipped.

—o—

Let us say again that probably the most satisfactory way to provide farm storage is to be found in the steel bins or granaries. Such storage is not expensive. They are strong, durable, fire, vermin and moisture proof. They are portable and may be in the field or elsewhere as most convenient. They can be obtained in sizes from 200 to 2,000 bushels. If the bin is located by the thresher, the grain can be run into it direct. If away from the thresher, portable elevators can be obtained for filling. These elevators are also useful for loading cars.

—o—

The problem of price is inseparably connected with the matter of storage. Particularly is this true this year because of the "numerous elements of uncertainty growing out of the European war", quoting from the resolution. If the new wheat is not stored by the growers this year, but if it is thrown overboard to glut the markets, farmers have fair warning in the resolutions that the buyers will protect themselves at the growers cost. But if the visible supply is kept low, or if it belongs to the farmers, instead of merely speculators, and a price is put on it at which the demand will be supplied the producers will be sure to get what it is worth, whether on a peace or war basis.

—o—

With the wheat controlled by the growers themselves the trade in wheat and flour will settle on a dependable basis and every useful business, as well as the consumers will be benefitted.

—o—

This is a problem that calls for the immediate attention of every grower of wheat to sell. Upon his shoulders is the responsibility, a responsibility on which hinges, to an unmeasurable extent, the welfare of all the people and the future prosperity of our country.

—o—

Send the blank below.

—o—

Take steps to stack your wheat or store it when threshed.

—o—

If you need some money, go to your banker now and show him this article and tell him what you want to do and seek his financial help.



WHEN THIS CROP OF COTTON WAS READY TO MARKET IT WOULD BRING LESS THAN 7 CENTS A POUND. IT WAS STORED FOR 90 DAYS AND SOLD FOR 9 CENTS. THE PROFIT WAS $600.40 AFTER ALL EXPENSES WERE PAID. NOTICE WHERE THE COTTON WAS RAISED, WHERE STORED, WHERE FINANCED AND WHERE THE BUYER'S OFFICE IS. STORED FARM PRODUCE BECOMES A LIQUID ASSET.

MINIMUM PRICE FOR 1915 WHEAT CROP

TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

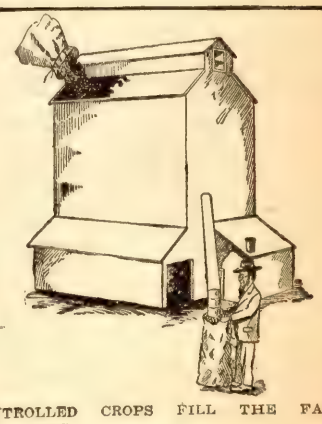
I (or we) believe that the minimum price for wheat of grade No. 2, red winter wheat should be $..... For No. 2, hard, $..... For No. 1, Northern (spring) $..... (Minimum price is a figure below which the wheat should not be sold, but may be sold for more.)

Remarks .....

.....

From .....P. O.....

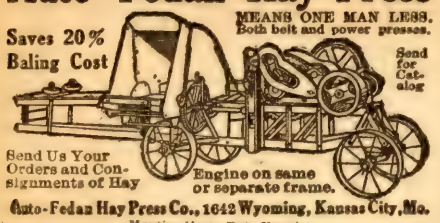
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I sell for less money than any other reliable pitless scale. I send it on approval and ask no money until satisfactory. New compound beam and beam box free. Let me send a free price list.

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming



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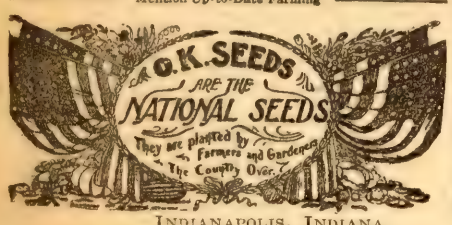
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	Per bu.
BUCKWHEAT, Silver Hull	$1.50
SOJA BEANS, Mikado	2.50
CANE, Early Orange, fine sample	1.15
COW PEAS, Clay	2.65
COW PEAS, Red	2.65
MILLET, German	1.75
RAPE, Dwf. Essex per lb.	15c
TURNIP, Purple Top Strap Leaf per lb.	50c
TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe per lb.	50c
RUTA BAGA, Improved American Purple Top per lb.	50c
RUTA BAGA, Laings Improved per lb.	50c

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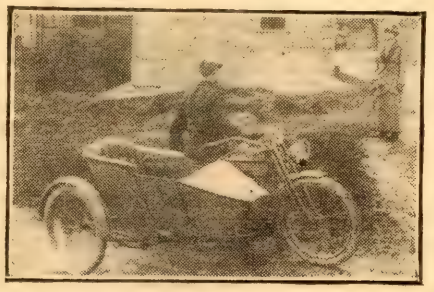
Motor Notes

Tens of thousands of bales of cotton find their way into automobile tires every year. The best tires call for the grade of cotton called Sea Island. This is the kind grown on the islands off from the Carolina coast. Also, is grown to some extent in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, where climate conditions favor its growth. The fibre is very long and like silk in its fineness and strength. Its value is usually double the price of "middlings" cotton. One of the large manufacturers of automobile tires, the Goodyear Company of Akron, Ohio, owns its own cotton mills to make the fabric used in its tires.

It is a matter of much significance, showing an agricultural trend, that the well-known manufacturer of automobiles, Mr. Henry Ford and his company, have engaged in the manufacture of farm tractors. We understand that the tractor will sell for about $200. In these columns we have heretofore predicted that before long a universal tractor for farm work would come in use gradually and eventually become general. In the interest of traction farming there will be a demonstration at Champaign, Ill., on August 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, at which it is estimated that probably 75,000 farmers from Illinois, Indiana and other states will be present. 720 acres of land have been donated for the demonstration and tests of the different engines and plowing and cultivating outfits. The object of the manufacturers in giving this demonstration is to show farmers at first hand how to substitute mechanical plowing and reduce the investment and maintenance charges connected with horse and mule power on farms. It is said that in Illinois there is $170,000,000 invested in horses and mules, while the value of cattle, sheep and hogs is only $144,000,000, or 20 per cent less than the investment to furnish motive power at the present time.

It is said that there still stands in York County, Pa., the old shop in which John Studebaker, the head of the Studebaker Corporation, did blacksmithing and built wagons many years ago. The Studebaker plant at South Bend, Ind., and at Detroit, Mich., devoted to turning out agricultural implements and automobiles is a marvelous and striking contrast with the little shop in which the business actually began.

As an indication of progress and prosperity, the Saxon Motor Company of Detroit, Mich., reports that the month of May showed shipment of Saxon cars more than three times the number that was shipped in the same month last year. This company predicts that more automobiles will be sold this year, 1915, than in any two preceding years. This company, H. W. Ford, President, had orders on hand for more than 3,500 cars in excess of its ability to produce them.



THE SIDE CAR MAKES AN AUTO FOR TWO

A unique race was run in California, the contestants being a "Cadillac Eight" and "The Lark" the fastest train on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The run was between Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., the distance by road is 492 miles. The "Cadillac Eight" made the run in 12 hours and 10 minutes, while the express train's schedule time is 13 hours and 45 minutes. Thus the automobile beat the train by 1 hour and 35 minutes. Of course there was no attempt on the part of the express train to run ahead of its schedule, but as a performance for an automobile the run was remarkable. The Cadillac Automobile Company of Detroit, Mich., say that this performance set a new record for the run between the two cities and they consider it the greatest road record ever made anywhere.

Quite an innovation in the course of instruction is noted at the St. Mary's Academy and College at Notre Dame, Ind. The faculty of the college adopted a course of study for young ladies who are interested in driving motor cars, or who may become interested in them in the future. To this end a completely equipped automobile chassis has been installed for the use of the class. Not only are the young ladies taught to drive the car but they are required to familiarize themselves with the motor and transmission arrangement and the relation each function of motor machinery bears another.

If there is one class of people in the country who ought to be more concerned about the recent great drop in the price of wheat than any other class, it is the manufacturers of automobiles. With a crop approximating 1,000,000,000 bushels almost in sight, and all of the conditions still being present and likely to continue for next year that made the last large crop of wheat worth $1.50 a bushel, the manufacturers of automobiles naturally look with apprehension on the price for the new crops going below $1.00 a bushel, or losing one-third the value that wheat recently held. The extra 50 cents if it could be gotten for wheat would give the wheat farmer more than double the buying power that present prices will give to him.

The first article in "The Chalmers Clubman" published by The Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., is a story title: "The Gypsy Trail." Prominent in this June issue also is the proposition to form a "Chalmers Club". Any owner of a Chalmers automobile is eligible for membership. It is intended that membership card in the club will be a passport to fellowship and bespeaks for the holder at the hands of Chalmers dealers, service stations and garages a cordial welcome and hearty co-operation. Each card will bear the signature of Hugh Chalmers, President.

There is before us the catalogue of the "Indian" Motorcycle for 1915. The cover is a work of art and the contents are such as every user of a motorcycle and every person who contemplates owning a motorcycle some time, can read with pleasure and profit. A copy will be sent to readers of Up-to-Date Farming on request and mentioning this paper. Also we have a copy of the "Indian Missionary" published by the manufacutrers of the motorcycle of the same name. Address for copies of these, Hendee Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

Mr. S. V. Hein, Manager of a house in Denmark that markets a great number of automobiles, writes that the Haynes Light Six automobile, made at Kokomo, Ind., is in greater demand than any of the English built cars. This year English and United States cars are about the only ones obtainable.

"The Fordowner" is the title of a magazine published by Trade Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., in the interest of owners of Ford cars. The copy before us is Vol. 3, No. 2 and while devoted mainly to the owners of Ford automobiles rather than to the owners of automobiles in general, we find that it is entertaining and will be valuable in the hands of the owner of or driver of any automobile. The "Ford Times" that we have referred to in former issues is separate from afore-mentioned publication. The issue for June is before us and is more than usually attractive. It has as the frontispiece a picture of Rev. Lyman Abbott, done in colors and standing beside a majestic tree.



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TERMS—50 *Cents a Line, or for seven* (7) *words.* No display, except the first words will be set in 2-line black type. Each initial, number, abbreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before date of issue. Remittance or reference must accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed 200,000 copies or more.

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The Bent cultivator tooth. Have you seen it? It's the greatest labor saving and crop producing device ever offered Farmers. It makes first cultivation easy, destroys weeds absolutely and prevents covering up of the smallest plant. Agents wanted everywhere. Berg & Beard Mfg. Co., 61 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM LANDS

Big Land Opening at $9 per acre, Tuesday, July 6, only. Swigart's new Dickson Township Tract in Manistee Co., Mich. We throw in 2,000 acres in addition to the original 5,000 acres on sale last excursion, June 15th. It required a special train to take care of the buyers and 33 automobiles to show the lands. Many relatives and friends of those who were on the great opening excursion and many who could not leave work now want another chance. We have been besieged with requests to open the sale a second time, so we have decided to give them one more chance. We cannot re-open the sale at the former price of $8 per acre. The lowest price we can now make is $9 per acre, and this is lower than these lands will ever again be offered for. It is still only a fraction of their value and they will soon be several times that price. No land for sale until excursion arrives on ground. Not less than 40 nor over 160 acres to one person. $50 down and $7.50 monthly on each 40, or annual payments. Five per cent off for all cash. No land at this price after cheap rate excursion, which leaves Chicago Tuesday, July 6th, 11:30 a. m. Entire expenses from Chicago and return, including board, railroad fare, Pullman sleeper, etc., about $15.50. Write immediately for map-circular, giving all particulars. These are choice farm lands, adapted for general crops, stock, dairying, poultry, truck, fruit; near towns, railroads, markets; quick transportation by boat or rail to Chicago, Grand Rapids, Detroit. Opportunity of lifetime for wage earner, farm renter, or farm hand to get a farm home. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Farm Lands—20 years to pay. Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices $11 to $30 an acre; irrigated land from $35. Loan of $2000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing, and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6 per cent. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce $25 to $100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. R. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

New Territory opened up in South West Arkansas by the Memphis Dallas & Guld Roalroad; Farm land, Fruit and Vegetable, Timber land, good homes and cheap homes for those who come now. Will help you to locate and give you information free. See or write Reece Lamb, Immigration Agent, M. D. & G. R. R. 627 Central Ave., Hot Springs, Ark.

Fine Virginia farms for sale: 353 acres, three miles from railroad village, good buildings, splendid grain, grass and stock farm, price $6,000.00. 900 acres good buildings, fine grade of land, price $10,000.00, very cheap bargain. Also have a number of other nice farms. Write to-day for full particulars. Jeffreys, Hester & Company, Chase City, Virginia.

Florida 70 acres. 15 acres in bearing Orange orchard. Pretty lake. $3,000. $300 down. J. Hammontree, North 4th St., Palatka, Florida.

Bargain In Farm Lands, direct from owner. In Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado. Prices low; The Mulefoot Hog Breeder, Dr. Clarke, Alva, Okla.

HELP WANTED

Wanted Men to learn the barber trade; the world needs more barbers than any other tradesmen; we have originated a plan to teach it quickly, and earn some money while learning; tools included; board if desired; open to every one; write today for illustrated catalog. Moler Barber College, 349 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for Government jobs. $65.00 to $150 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't W26, Rochester, N. Y.

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$250 For reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. R Ward Co., 222 Institute, Chicago.

LIVE STOCK

For Holstein heifer calves from heavy producers. write Edgewood Farm, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. Pure-bred yearling bull $85.00.

Collies Of all ages and bred right; Airedales, the great All-round dog. Send for my large list. W. R. Watson, Box 523, Oakland, Iowa.

Foxes Wanted, 100 Red and Grays. Ross Brown, McFall, Ala.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving Picture Plays. $50 each. Correspondence course unnecessary. Details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati.

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Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

Chicks Reduced prices for June and July. 12 to 25 cent chicks now 8 to 14 cents. Immediate delivery. Catalog free. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery. Dept. 20., Tiffin, O.

PRINTING

100 Envelopes, your name and address printed on corner, 30 cents, postpaid; 500 for $1.25. Samples free. D. F. Brenesia Co., Wheeler, Ind.

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Wanted We pay highest prices for seeds. Send samples and state quantity you have. We buy clover, timothy, blue grass, etc., etc. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 3 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

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Wanted 10,000 or more acres of cheap, open prairie swamp or marsh land that will grow "packing hay". Give full description, including acreage, location, character of soil, transportation facilities, and lowest cash price. Box 143, Chicago, Illinois.

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Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

MISCELLANEOUS

Apple Vinegar per Bbl., $8.20. Special price on bulk lots. Chas. Dittbenner, Franklin, Ky.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Montana Sapphires brilliant as diamonds, crystal white, unmounted. Make beautiful rings or settings; carat $10, half $5. Box 1875, Lewistown, Mont.

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

THE general business conditions of the country are summarized by Bradstreets, under date of June 19, as follows:

Irregular. Weather and crop reports not entirely favorable. Too much rain for surplus grain regions. Corn backward. Wheat harvest and maturing retarded. Southern crop reports favorable. More activity in metal industries. Apparent swelling tide in iron and steel at higher prices. Domestic buying more in evidence. Help scarce in machinery lines. Grain prices rally after long decline. Uncertain, narrow stock market. New low records in foreign exchange. Clearings larger.

Since our preceding report the weather has been very much mixed over the country Excessive rains have retarded harvesting in the Southwest and the cultivation of crops in the middle States. The rains have been particularly heavy in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma threatening wide-spread floods, but happily the outlook is better at this writing. The weather in the cotton belt has been generally favorable but much depends on the weather for the balance of the season whether the handicaps put on the crop earlier by too wet weather in some sections and too dry in others will be overcome.

An estimate of the condition of some crops, compared with the ten-year average represented by 100, made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, as of June 1, is as folows:

Peaches, 128.4 per cent; field beans, 108.4; apples, 106.4; hemp, 106.1; pears, 105.3; barley, 104.4; winter wheat, 104.3; spring wheat, 101.2; oats, 104.1; rye, 101.8; cotton, 100.6; hay, 100.2; sugar cane, 86.4; sugar beets, 104.2; water melons, 103.9; alfalfa, 103.8: clover, 102.6; pastures, 102.1; onions, 101.5.

The same report says the level of prices paid producers decreased 1.8 per cent. during May, while it averaged an increase of 3.3 per cent. in that month over the last seven years. On June 1, the index figure of prices was 6.1 per cent higher than a year ago and 21.5 per cent higher than two years ago.

The visible supply of wheat on June 12, was 16,661,000 bushels. This is practically the same as on June 27, last year (two weeks later) when it was 16,911,000 bushels, and after which date it began to increase. Last year the visible supply decreased 8,354,000 bushels in the period June 13 to 27. If it decreases as much this year the lowest visible, before the time for the turn comes, will be about 8,000,000 bushels. But we do not expect as much decrease because the exporters and home stores are largely out of the market. They are watching the farmers to see how anxious they will be to market and how low they will force the price because of competition amongst themselves. The cash price of wheat declined about 10 cents a bushel, futures, new crop have gone below a dollar as the tables show.

The visible supplies of corn and oats also show a big decrease, but prices are lower in sympathy with good crop prospects and with the low prices of wheat. Cotton has been irregular, influenced by crop conditions but more particularly because of the uncertainty in our foreign affairs. Notwithstanding that cotton was hardly salable at any price a few months ago the export up to June 14, were 7,976,711 bales against 8,729,012 in the same period last year and the current exporting is greater than a year ago, as is also the home demand for consumption. The market for old potatoes is nearly at an end and prices are 14 to 25 cents lower than two weeks before. There were a few million bushels of potatoes too many, considering the marketing system. It is to be much regretted that the small fraction of the crop that kept the price constantly too low was not fed to stock or manufactured or preserved in some way.

The tables, etc., below tell the balance of the market story:

Advice

WHEAT—Don't sell or contract new wheat at present prices. Ask at least $1.25 a bushel. CORN—Sell surplus old corn. OATS—We hope our readers took our advice and sold old oats. We advise against contracting new oats at present prices. BEANS—Sell old beans. HAY—Get rid of the old hay if not needed for feed on the farm.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's report on June 12, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	June 12, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	16,661,000	—4,495,000
CORN	10,758,000	—4,067,000
OATS	10,620,000	—4,295,000
BARLEY	1,536,000	— 329,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the samedate was 10,531,000 bushels. This was 3,619,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 10,664,600 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 4,459,000 bushels on the same date. This is 110,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 5,081,000 bushels less than a year before.

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
—6,759,000	—8,604,000	—18,635,000
X 3,363,000	X 1,480,000	X 1,410,000
— 903,000	X 1,248,000	— 796,000
— 445,000	— 666,000	— 939,000

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, June 18th, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	June 18	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	1.11½@1.15½	1.25 @1.25½	84½@84¾
St. Louis	1.14 @1.15	1.24	81 @82
Kan. City	1.12 @1.13	1.15 @1.16	85 @87
Cincinnati		1.25	
New York			

SPRING WHEAT

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard, $1.32; No. 1 Northern, $1.22½@1.31½. Two weeks before, $1.36½ and $1.28½ @1.36. A year before, 90⅝c and 87⅝c@89⅝c respectively.

CORN NO. 2

	June 18	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	76¼@77¼	71¼@72	74 @75
St. Louis	77	73	74
Kan. City	75½	71½	73 @73¼
Cincinnati	....	76 @76½	78 @78½

OATS NO. 2

	June 18	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	48½@50¼	48 @49	39¼@39¾
St. Louis	49½	47¾	40½
Kan. City	45 @45½	46½@47½	30½@39⅝
Cincinnati	....	51½@52	41½@42½
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on June 21st, 1915 and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—July, $1.02¼; Sept., 99½c; December, $1.02⅜. Two weeks before, $1.11¾ and $1.08¾, respectively.

CORN—July, 73c; Sept., 72¼c; December, 63¼c. Two weeks before, 70⅞c and 71½c respectively.

OATS—July, 48⅞c; Sept., 38½c. Two weeks before, 41⅝c and 40½c respectively.

Cotton

New York, June 22, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9.84c. Two weeks before, 9.81c.

Cotton Futures—The highest and the close of the cotton future market on June 18th and two weeks before are as follows:

	June 18 High	June 18 Close	June 8 High	June 8 Close
January	10.28	10.26	10.28	10.18
March	10.51	10.50	10.50	10.42
May	10.69	10.70		10.62
July	9.55	9.54	9.58	9.51
August	9.70	9.67		
September	9.75	9.79		
October	9.96	9.92	9.97	9.87
December	10.21	10.18	10.22	10.15

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, June 17, 1915

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year
Monday	58	45	35
Tuesday	25	40	27
Wednesday	26	17	15
Thursday	37	30	16
Total, 4 days	146	132	93

Market held at Wednesday's prices, but the trade was slow and market values were rather uncertain. New Potatoes were plentiful and cheap and a good many of the usual buyers of old crop stock were out of the trade.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, bulk—1 car at 28c, 2 cars at 30c, 2 cars at 32c, 1 car at 33c, 2 cars at 34c, 1 car at 35c; sacked—2 cars at 30c, 1 car at 32c. Michigan, bulk—1 car at 30c.

	June 17	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bu. Wisconsin white and rurals, bulk or sacked	28@35	42@50	90@1.15
Minnesota, white and russets	30@35	42@48	
Michigan, white, bulk	30@35	45@48	

NEW POTATOES—Lower prices were made, but the trade was more active. Peddlers were in the trade and there was a better prospect of the market cleaning up. Receipts were about 30 cars.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Sacked Texas and Louisiona Triumphs—1 car at 60c, 2 cars at 70c, 6 cars at 75c, 2 cars at 83c, 2 cars at 85c.

	June 17	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, North Carolina Cobblers	2.75		4.50@4.75
Virginia	3.00		4.90@5.00
Hampers, Alabama	1.00	1.35@1.50	
Per bu. Texas Triumphs	.75@ .85	1.15@1.40	.90@1.40
Louisiana, red, depending on quality	.60@ .75	1.15@1.35	.90@1.40

BEANS—The market is quoted as quiet. Supply not large of Pea Beans and very small of other kinds. Holders are firm. Prices remain about the same as they have been of late.

	June 17	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans, per bu., Hand-picked good to choice	3.18@3.25	3.18@3.25	2.15@2.20
Common to fair	3.00@3.15	3.00@3.15	1.95@2.00
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.65	3.25@3.65	2.05@3.15
Brown Swedish, long, dependingg on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	1.80@2.10
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 526 tons. Demand continues good for Timothy Hay and market firm. Offerings light. Supply of Prairie Hay liberal and demand light. Market quiet.

	June 17	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@17.50
No. 1 Timothy	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	14.50@15.50
No. 2 Timothy	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	12.50@14.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska prairie	10.00@15.50	10.00@15.00	17.00@19.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@11.00

STRAW—

	June 17	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	10.50@11.00	10.50@11.00	8.50@ 9.00
Oat Straw	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00
Wheat Straw	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.00

BROOM CORN—Market steady. Trade quiet. Sales continue as a rule in the way of filing orders. Car lots are dull.

	June 17	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	100@120	115@135
Western	80@110	80@110	90@130
Damaged less.			

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	20,436	21,843	15,012
Tuesday	23,515	24,066	18,299
Wednesday	25,197	25,064	20,969
Thursday	19,235	21,165	11,366
Total	88,383	92,138	65,616

The market is quotably steady and prices unchanged.

	June 17	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	17 @17½	17 @17½	17¾@18
Ordinary Firsts	16 @16½	16 @16½	16¾@17
Miscellaneous cases included	16 @17½	16 @17½	16 @18
Cases returned	15½@16¾	15½@16½	15½@17½
Checks, fresh, dry	13½@14	13½	14
Checks poor quality and packing	11 @13	10 @12½	9 @10
Dirties, fresh, current receipts	14½	14½	14½@14¾
Dirties, good northern new cases, special lots bring a slight premium.			

Storage packed "Firsts" quotably about 18¼@18¾c and storage-packed Extras quotably about 18¾@19¼c. The offerings were only fair and demand only moderate.

APPLES—Old Apples are pretty well out of the way. The few who have any have only a few left. They will soon be gone. As the season for old closes, that for new opens. Small lots of new are coming. So far they appear to be very good, about all that can be expected for early fruit. The new meet with fair sale.

Melons

CANTELOUPE—Are meeting with only fair sale and supply is good. They continue easy and were again quoted a shade lower.

Complaint is made of uneven packing. Small and good size Melons appear side by side. They do not make anything but a poor impression on buyers. Some also have arrived in bad order.

Standard cases, 45 Melons	2.25
Some in soft order	1.00
Pony crates, 54 Melons	1.50
Pink Meat	2.00
Flat cases, 15 Melons, Pink Meats	1.00@1.25

WATERMELONS—Little doing. Weather has turned cooler, just the opposite to what has been waited for. Several cars on track. No sales reported. Quoted at about $150.00@500.00 per car.

We have received from the publishers, Ginn & Co., 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., a copy of "Essentials of Agriculture". This is a book of 460 pages, with an appendix. It is claimed to be a "new and distinct text book in agriculture for high schools". Our examination of it impresses us that it is quite distinctive from other agricultural works that we have examned, and such a work as not only will be valuable in high schools but which can be read by any farmer and his family with profit. It was written by Henry Jackson Waters, President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, assisted by many leading specialists and teachers of agriculture. It is devoted to the essentials of agriculture of the entire United States. It is well illustrated and thoroughly indexed. As a work to bring young people of both city and country into intelligent sympathy with agriculture, we can recommend it highly. The price is $1.25.

We have also received a copy of a book entitled "Upside-Down Farm". It is the story of a farm that got lost and was found again, by Astol S. Levin. The price is 50 cents. The purpose of the book is to prevent the value of deep tillage; in other words to bring plant food that is ordinarily out of the reach of farm crops into a position where it is available. It is published by the Farmers Text Book Publishing Co., Albion, Mich.



The farmers great trouble always comes in his marketing. Therefore, Up-to-Date Farming, always desirous of rendering the greatest service to its readers, maintains this department for the use of all its subscribers. FIRST is a 'ist of reliable buyers of the various farm crops, or who will handle on commission, in many markets. Write to them and tell them what you have or will have—quantity, grade, how packed, etc.—and they will quote you the market and co-onerate with you. DON'T BOTHER THEM WITH TRIFLING CORRESPONDENCE, BUT WRITE ONLY WHEN YOU MEAN BUSINESS. Don't attempt to ship less than car lots unless it is eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, etc., usually sold in less than carloads. If one subscriber has not enough to make a shipment several can combine their crops.

SECOND—There are many farmers and farmers organizations that can sell and buy amongst themselves, if a medium is available to bring them together. We o&er to do this. To promote such direct-farmer-to-farmer-dealing we will publish a three line notice of what any farmer or farmers' association has to sell, or want to buy, one time, free. More than three lines will be charged for at six cents a word. Count 8 words to a line. The service of this department is limited to subscribers. In the case of a local ass'n the president or secretary's name must be on our list for the ass'n. This department is positively restricted to farm products. Circulation of paper exceeds 200,000 copies per issue.

COLORADO—Denver. **F. C. Ayers Mercantile Co.**, Grain, hay, beans.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven. **Strong, Barnes Hart & Co.** Dairy products.

GEORGIA—Atlanta. **Bell Bros.** All fruits and vegetables.

ILLINOIS—East St. Louis. **Reynolds Seed & Commission Co.** Seeds, vegetables, hay, dairy products, poultry, hides, wool.

Chicago. **C. H. Weaver & Co.** 65 W. South Water St. Vegetables, dairy products, poultry, dressed cattle, hides, wool.

INDIANA—Indianaolis. **Hind & Fuchs.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, potatoes.

Harry Schad, N. Del St. Fruits & vegetables, car lots.

KENTUCKY—Louisville. **Jos. Denunzio & Co.** Vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans. **J. L. Beer & Co.** Vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy products, dried fruit. **Lehman, Stern & Co.**, Cotton.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston. **O. E. Spooner**, 94 So. Market St. Vegetables, fruit.

MICHIGAN—Detroit. **Alfred Rush & Son**, 45 Woodward Ave. All vegetables and fruit.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis. **Johnson-Olson Grain Co.** Grain, hay, straw.

St. Paul. **Western Commission Co.** Union Stock Yards. Livestock.

MISSOURI—Kansas City. **Wilber & Inness**, 209 Temple Block, car lot potatoes, fruit, vegetables.

Kansas City Seed Co. Grain and seeds.

St. Louis. **A. J. Nierman Co.**, 809 N. Fourth St. Vegetables, fruit, broom corn.

George J. Schulte Co., 511 Merchants Ex. Bldg. Hay, straw and grain.

NEW YORK—Buffalo. **F. Brennisen & Son.** Vegetables, beans, fruit, dairy products, poultry.

New York. **E. R. Brackett Co.** Cor. West and Frankin Sts. Beans, vegetables, fruit.

Zenith Butter & Egg Co., 355 Greenwich St. Eggs, butter, poultry.

OHIO—Cincinnati. **L. F. Gloystein & Co.**, 108 E. Front St. Potatoes, vegetables, dried fruit, poultry, hides, wool.

Columbus. **Evans & Turner Co.** Beans, vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

Dayton. **The Kiefaber Co.** Potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

Toledo, **The Geroe Co.**, Beans, potatoes, vegetables, fruit.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburg. **Sales Service Co.** Kellerman Bldg. Fruits and vegetables, car lots.

Wilkesbarre. **Miner-Hillard Milling Co.**, Wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay and straw.

Lowisburg. **Buffalo Flour Milling Co.** Grain.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence. **H. B. Fiske & Co.**, 59 Dyer St. Fruits and vegetables.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga. **Mountain City Mill Co.** Buy wheat, corn and oats.

Nashville. **Liberty Mills.** Buy wheat.

TEXAS—Austin. **Wm. G. Bell Brokerage Co.**, Grain, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, etc.

Houston. **J. S. Handly.** Grain, hay, vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs.

UTAH—Salt Lake City. **Merrill-Keyser Co.**, Grain, beans, potatoes, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit ,rice, eggs.

Ogden. **Blackman & Griffith Co.** Fruits, vegetables, grain, seeds, creamery products.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee. **A. Grosenbach Co.**, 209 Broadway. Vegetables, fruit, dried fruit, hay butter, eggs, poultry, dressed veal, hides, wool.

THIS PONY FREE

"QUEEN"

"QUEEN" is the cutest little Shetland Pony we ever gave away. The Pony Editor who has already selected over 300 prize Ponies picked her out of a choice of several hundred ponies. "Queen" with her beautiful brown silky coat looks just as pretty as a picture. Notice how she holds her head like the little queen she is. And she is just as good as she is pretty. "Queen" is about 42 inches high and weighs around 300 pounds. Hitched to her nobby pony buggy which we give with her she steps right into the breast collar with her wide Sheltie chest and will haul you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in up hill and down just about as fast as most big horses. Then if when you get her you want to take a canter across the fields and through the woods, just slip on her beautiful Indian Horse hair bridle and tighten up the dandy saddle (which we send too) and off you go to walk, trot or canter for the jolliest sort of a horseback ride. "Queen" and her elegant outfit can be yours if you are willing to do us a favor. Send us your name today and we will tell you just how to get her. Don't delay but do just as our 312 happy pony winners did and send us your name at once.

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT

THIS IS "QUEEN"



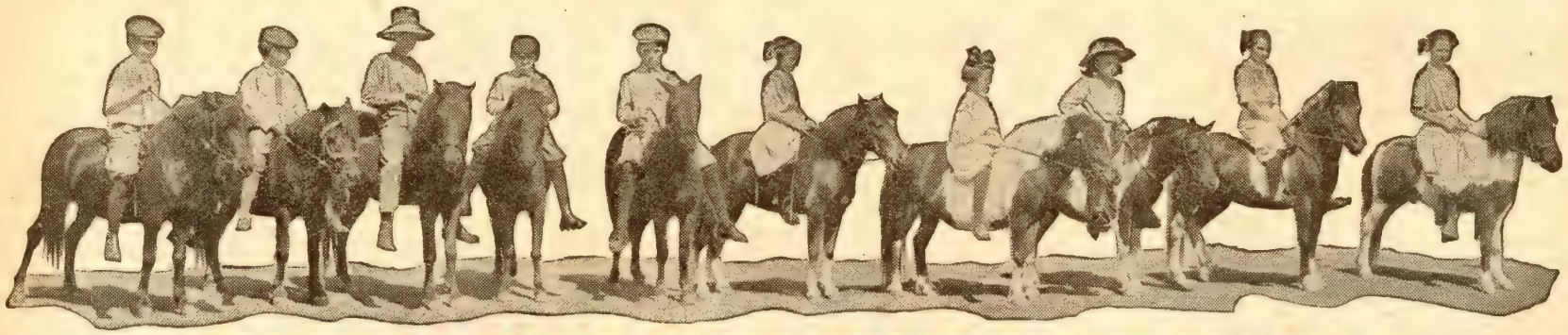
Send Us Your Name Today

IF YOU WANT TO OWN "QUEEN"

THE OUTFIT

WE pride ourselves on the kind of pony outfits we give away with our Shetland Ponies. We wouldn't want to give you such a classy pony unless we also send you the best kind of an outfit to go with her. We send just the nicest kind of a four wheeled pony buggy, one that "Queen" can pull easiest and one that you and also your father and mother can ride in most comfortably. The harness too sets off "Queen" to best advantage and is a real Shetland Pony harness. And we want to tell you about the wonderful Indian horse hair riding bridle. Don't believe you ever in all your life saw such a pretty bridle. It is woven especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, out of beautifully colored horse hair, red, blue, yellow, white and black, woven into remarkable Indian designs and mounted with colored rosettes and horse hair reins ending in a real cowboy quirt. You will be the first to have one of these bridles in your neighborhood if you send us your name and get "Queen" and her whole outfit. We had just as soon send this wonderful Pony and Outfit to you as to any other boy or girl but you must send your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our easy plan.

AS soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead to get **"Queen"** for your own. Our wonderful Pony Club is known all over the country because it gives shetland ponies to boys and girls and you can have one of these ponies as well as any other child. Don't let anyone persuade you that you cannot get beautiful little **"Queen"** and her outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is so different from others. The fact that we have already given 312 ponies to 312 boys and girls all over the United States, from the state of Vermont to the State of California, many going over 1800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The postmaster or banker in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, who have been in business over 30 years, is one of the largest publishing firms in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. We never heard of one of the 312 boys or girls until they wrote us they wanted a pony and that is why you must send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you **"Queen"** and her dandy outfit.



WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 312 PONIES

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF OUR 312 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

"Heinie," Clarence Niemoeller, Bartholomew Co., **Ind.**
"Sambo," Lowell Comeford, Lake Co., **Ind.**
"Rustler," Jeanette McCown, Floyd Co., **Ind.**
"Toby," Geo. Lynch, Lake Co., **Ill.**
"Bert," Harry Ingwerson, Cass Co., **Nebr.**
"Welkie," Gretchen M. Stelzer, Summit Co., **Ohio**
"Snap," Jennie Nadeau, Ionia Co., **Mich.**
"Pedro," Harold H. Hodgin, Atchison Co., **Mo.**
"Victor," Chester Torgerson, Pope Co., **Minn.**
"Jay," Victor Harris, Ashland Co., **Wis.**
"Banty," Lucile Galvin, Plymouth Co., **Iowa**
"Fritz," Ida Metcalf, Butler Co., **Iowa**
"Ducky," Robert W. Frank, Kenton Co., **Ky.**
"White Sox," Crayton Adams, Tallapoosa Co., **Ala.**
"Beauty," Evelyn Russell, Greene Co., **Ark.**
"Ruskin," Lois Petitt, Morgan Co., **Tenn.**
"Peggy," Arthur Freanary, Rockingham Co., **Va.**
"Winkle," Myrtle Pearl Holbrook, Wilkes Co., **N. C.**
"Corporal," Laura Powell, Decatur Co., **Ga.**
"Buttercup," Charles E. McElroy, Jr., Albany Co., **N. Y.**
"Pert," Georgia Spencer, Warren Co., **Pa.**
"Dapple," Earnest L. Heckert, York Co., **Pa.**
"Rover," Cloyd A. Reckart, Preston Co., **W. Va.**
"Playmate," Christine Helland, Dawson Co., **Mont.**
"Master," Allen Anderson, Benson Co., **N. D.**
"Robin," Fenton Brannan, Meade Co., **Kan.**
"Peaches," Alicia M. Davenport, Klameth Co., **Ore.**
"Scotty," Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., **Wash.**
"Dainty," Gladys Elwood, Franklin Co., **Vt.**
"Marmalade," Crystal A. Andreas, San Bernardino Co., **Cal.**

NOTICE we print the names of 30 of our 312 Lucky Pony Winners, which we wouldn't have done if it were not true that we give away real live Shetland Ponies. We haven't room to print the names of our whole 312 Lucky Pony Winners, but we will send them to you just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these 312 Lucky Pony Winners live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you probably know them because our Lucky Pony Winners are the best known children in their locality. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live, if you send us your name and are the lucky child to get **"Queen"** she and her whole outfit will be shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you receive this, we will send you 1000 votes for **"Queen"** and a big surprise that will double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony. We haven't room to explain it here but we will tell you as soon as we hear from you. Remember you cannot get **"Queen"** until you send us your name so sit down and write us at once. Don't miss this grand opportunity to get a Shetland Pony.

Cut Out and Sign This Coupon or Copy on a Postal Card and Mail Today

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB,
549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me pictures of "Queen" and tell me about your Pony Club and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony and want to belong to the Pony Club and own "Queen."

NAME.....

P. O.....

R. F. D.....STATE.....



WHO WANTS ME?

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES FOR "QUEEN"

Each Contestant A Prize Winner

All contestants will surely get a prize of their own choosing from a list which which we will send them. Besides the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five grand prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fishing Outfits, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and dozens of other desirable prizes. If you become an enrolled contestant in this Pony Contest you can't loose. But don't let anyone persuade you that you can't win "Queen" because you have the same chance as any other child.

Send Your Name Today

Our Ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Queen" is something that any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do and any child who becomes a contestant will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Queen" which is the best prize of all. We shall write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

Address All Letters to **THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB,** 549 Webb Building ST. PAUL, MINN.

Dear Editor: Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper printed in the U. S., to my knowledge, that is advancing the plan to get proper prices for our crops. It deserves the support of every farmer in the country. We have an organization here with 175 members and we will take some action at our next meeting to get them all to subscribe.—Lewis W. Myers, Geneva, Neb.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year | July Fifteenth 1915 | Number 14

A Remarkable Field of Wheat

This picture is from a photograph taken in a 80-acre tract of the variety of wheat called "Marvelous", grown near Indianapolis. A remarkable quality of this wheat is that it can be sown ¼ to ½ bushels per acre and makes a complete stand. This tract was sown with ½ bu. to the acre and the stand was fully one-third thicker than another variety (considered a remarkably good variety) in the balance of the field. There was hardly an observable difference in the thickness of stand, or height of straw, over the entire 30 acres—all nearly perfect. Estimated yield 40 bu. per acre up. We are indebted to the O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, for the photograph.



The Mission of this Paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them get more money for their crops

Letters from wheat growers, representing the entire winter wheat section, prove this the most wonderful wheat ever grown. Send the coupon if you want to make more money from wheat as thousands have done

Read what others have done. You can do as well. Raise more wheat and make more money.

55 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October. It stood the winter well and in the spring soon led all others. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bushels. This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it. I can not furnish seed for all who want it.—Charlie Houser, Lincoln. Co., N. C.

It Is "Marvelous"

I sowed four acres of Marvelous wheat on October 5. This was late to sow, but it stood the winter as well as the best. As to its growth in the spring, I know of no other word to express it better than "Marvelous".—H. H. Flint, Decatur Co., Ind.

Will Yield Double Any Other

The yield is estimated at 40 bushels per acre and it will yield double any other variety about here. I regard the new wheat as the best I have ever sown.—Hugh S. Espey, Ohio Co., Ind.

At Rate of 63½ Bushels per Acre

I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It made a good growth and far excelled other varieties in standing the winter. It grew five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bushels per acre, which is fully three times more than other varieties of wheat yield through this section. The wheat is perfectly pure. There will be a demand for seed of this wheat through this section.—H. B. Austill, Warrick Co., Ind.

Will Produce Double as Much

I sowed the new wheat obtained from you on seven-eighths of an acre on October 3. It started out with an extra growth in the fall and stood the winter 40 per cent better than other varieties. It excelled all others in growth in the spring. Average height, 4½ feet. It stood up extra well and will produce double as much as other varieties on thin land and the test is very pleasing to me.—Sumner Flippin, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

It Easily Doubles My Other Wheat

Marvelous heads are larger and more grains to the head than other wheat. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles my other wheat in yield.—J. E. Holt, Augusta Co., Va. (U. B. minister of 50 years standing.)

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Compared with other varities it beats them all. It is the purest wheat of all and there will be a demand for seed. I just want to say that it is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood. My neighbors say it is the finest they ever saw.—Larry Sowash, Miami Co., Ind.

Neighbors Taking Notes

Marvelous simply can't be beat for hardiness. The winter did not affect it in the least. I sowed my wheat the first week in October. It was no time until it was ahead of other wheat sowed in September. The heads run from three to four grains in a mesh. I think it is the greatest wheat I ever saw. I have been canvassing some this summer and have seen some fine fields of wheat, but the heads look very small in the best of them beside the Marvelous, which were about twice their length. The neighbors are sitting up and taking notice.—Mrs. G. O. Castleman, Polk Co., Mo.

About Doubles Other Varieties In Yield

Marvelous beats my other wheat for hardiness and is far ahead in growth. Marvelous heads are four to six inches long, with 50 to 78 grains in a head. It will yield about 30 bushels. Other varieties run from 15 to 18 bushels.—U. S. Nave, Carter Co., Tenn.

Best of Any Wheat

Marvelous was sown on poor, stony land. It is looking the best of any wheat now, and we had a lot of dry, hot, windy weather and other wheat nearly dried out. Marvelous will double the yield of other kinds.—Joseph D. Batty, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Heads Are Six Inches Long

I have not seen any wheat in the neighborhood that could compare with Marvelous. I counted fifteen stalks from one grain. Heads are six inches long. It will thresh more wheat to the acre than any other wheat in this neighborhood.—J. N. Early, Washington Co., Ohio.

72 Grains to the Head

Marvelous is very vigorous, good straw, with fine, large heads. We counted one head that had 72 grains. Found one mesh that had five grains and nearly all of them had four. The seed we got of you was as fine wheat as I ever saw.—Geo. Stauffer, Bond Co., Ill.

85 to 100 Grains to the Head—Others 25 to 30

Marvelous wheat is a very vigorous grower, straw very stiff. The heads, run from five to six inches. Marvelous had 85 to 100 grains to the head, other kinds from 25 to 30.—John W. Surface, Highland Co., Ohio.

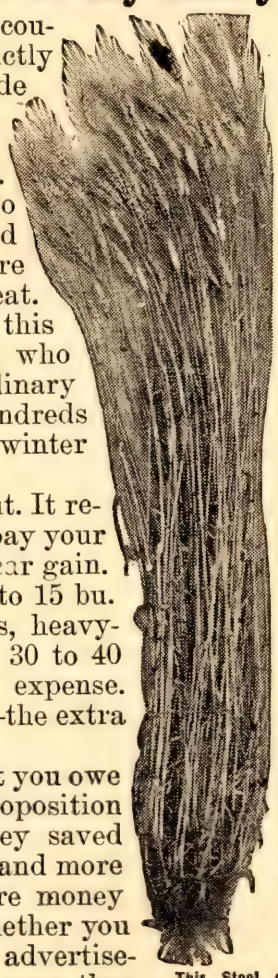
Heads 5½ Inches Long, With Five Grains to Mesh

Marvelous grew as tall as five feet eight inches. It was the strongest straw I ever had. Heads as long as 5½ inches and five grains to mesh.—J. D. Elkin, Daviess, Co., Ind.

We Will Trade Seed Wheat with You

Sell the wheat you intended to sow, or any part of it, at market price. Send us the money and we will send you seed to sow the same acreage of Marvelous wheat—a new variety that is the most wonderful wheat ever produced.

But Wait! Don't Send any Money



This Stool of Wheat Had 142 Heads From One Grain.

Get our offer. Send the coupon below. We mean exactly what we say. We will trade you even to seed one acre or a hundred acres. There are no strings to our offer. The crop will be yours to sell at fancy prices for seed until all your neighbors are growing the Marvelous wheat.

Read a few letters on this page written by Farmers who have grown this extraordinary variety. Send to us for hundreds of reports from every winter wheat section.

The top bushels are profit. It requires so many bushels to pay your expense; all over that is clear gain. Don't be satisfied with 10 to 15 bu. an acre! Strong, vigorous, heavy-yielding varieties produce 30 to 40 bu. per acre at the same expense. Strive for the top bushels—the extra profit.

If you grow winter wheat you owe it to yourself to get our proposition and the proof. It's money saved right now in your seeding and more bushels of wheat and more money for you next harvest. Whether you sow one acre or more this advertisement should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper.

Opportunity is knocking at your door when you read this. If skeptical it will cost you a stamp or postal card to get the proof—not from one; but from hundreds of farmers in every winter wheat state. Don't say "No" to Opportunity! Send the coupon, and get our offer to exchange wheat. Now, if ever, is the time to make money from wheat. Ask us to "show you."

Free Clip, sign and mail this coupon for full particulars. It will cost you only a stamp or postal card to learn how to make more money from your 1916 wheat crop.

O. K. Seed Store

Largest Seed Wheat House in U. S.

Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Indiana

To make more money from wheat—mail this

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send without expense or obligation to me, full particulars of your offer to exchange Seed Wheat on an equal basis together with full reports from growers, photographs, affadavits, etc. (Write perfectly plain.)

My Name .....

My Address .....

.....

Change your seed wheat, get new blood, life and vigor. Increase hardiness, productiveness and quality.

500 Bushels From 8 Acres

I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat. I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bushels.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

96 Heads From One Grain

Marvelous wheat is taller than other kinds. It stood up well and the heads were better filled. I think Marvelous will make 40 bushels to the acre, and the other 15 bushels per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat. This wheat is a great wonder to every one. I will sow all Marvelous this fall.—J. R. McHood, Stewart Co., Tenn.

Ahead of Any Other Kind I Ever Saw

Marvelous is ahead of any other kind I ever saw grow. It is a strong grower. We have wheat that stands five feet four inches, with stiff straw, long heads, more grains to the head and prettiest head I ever saw. Old varieties will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. This looks like 28 bushels to me. We never will believe this wheat has not been doped and doctored until we grow another crop. It seems so different from the other kinds.—Chas. L. Palm, Richland Co., Ohio.

Neighbors Want It

It was sown October 15, which is very late, on stalk ground and pastured until April. It made four to five grains to the mesh, with large straw and long heads. It is hardier than any other wheat. Marvelous is the wheat and my neighbors are all wanting a start of it this fall.—C. P. Swober, Owen Co., Ind.

Just What You Claim

Marvelous wheat is just what you claim for it.—Allen Scales, Warrick Co., Ind.

The Stuff For Sure

Marvelous is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—Thos. O. Smart, Jefferson Co., Ind.

40 Bushels to the Acre

My Marvelous is fine. Will make 40 bushels to the acre.—J. A. Zimmerman, Tazewell Co., Ill.

Best I Ever Raised

Marvelous is far better than other wheat. Has longer heads and more grains to the head. I think it will yield twice as much per acre. Marvelous is the best wheat I ever raised. I found from 40 to 60 heads to the grain.—David Wile, Montgomery Co., Pa.

More Than Fulfilled Expectations

Marvelous has more than fulfilled our expectations and your advertisement of it. The heads are large, well filled and we estimate the yield at 35 bushels to the acre.—Mrs. Annie L. McBeth, Champaign Co., Ohio.

Heads Have 70 Grains

Marvelous wheat is more vigorous in growth, stiffer straw and heads longer than Pool grown in the same field. Many heads have 70 grains in them.—Joseph M. Smith, Washington Co., Pa.

100 Bushels From One

I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bushels from the one bushel I sowed.—W. E. Goldsmith, Preble Co., Ohio.

Crop Engaged at $5 a Bushel

The new wheat was sown on two acres of ground on September 25. It was not winter-killed in the least. No other wheat grew any better in the spring. I estimate the yield at 50 bushels per acre, which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I have to sell is already engaged at $5 per bushel. I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kans.

Marvelous Wheat Is All Right

The Marvelous wheat is all right. I sowed it on the 6th of October and it came up and grew very fast. It has fine, large heads and is a fine-looking wheat. I think it can easily be made to produce 40 or 50 bushels or more to the acre. I will sow only the Marvelous.—Chas. McClelland, Wayne Co., O.

Will Sow My Whole Crop of Marvelous

I got my Marvelous sowed very late, but it is going to do better than my other wheat. I think it will make about two times as much as the other. I sold all of mine for seed and I am going to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—John S. Harmon, Carroll Co., Md.

Beats Them All by Far

Marvelous is the wheat for me. It beats them all by far.—C. J. Moster, Newton Co., Mo.

50 Bushels to the Acre

Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grow. Some of my neighbors say it will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Six of my neighbors have spoken for 285 bushels.—W. M. Peak, Scott Co., Ky.

Selling Seed at $4 a Bushel

I wish to say my Marvelous wheat is all you claim for it. It stood all the heavy wind and rain. Many visited the field with much surprise. Some went so far as to say if they did not know me to be straight they wouldn't believe it. I must say it is properly named. It is certainly Marvelous. Judges say it will make 40 bushels or more per acre. Several have spoken for seed at $4 per bushel.—G. W. Parker, Franklin Co., Kentucky.

One Acre Equal to Three

I sowed one acre of the new wheat in October. It made a good growth in the fall and stood the winter as well if not better than the others. In the spring it soon took the lead of other wheat sown in the same field. The one acre of the new wheat will make as much grain as three acres of other varieties.—W. J. Willis Unicor Co., Tenn.

Far Ahead of All Others

Marvelous is far ahead of all other varieties. It made 25 bushels on upland without fertilizer. The best others did with fertilizer was 20 to 25 bushels and only one field made that.—R. J. Hasty, Washington Co., Okla.

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Vol. 18 — *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 15, 1915* — *No. 14*

Short Talks With Busy People

Ten Millions to Packers. It was reported in June that the Chicago packers expect to collect no less than ten million dollars from Great Britain on 29 cargoes of meats shipped to neutral countries but that had been held up by the British. In trying to starve other countries, the British are evidently weakening their financial resources.

Farm Products Going Abroad During last April $136,613,637 worth of farm products were shipped from the United States to foreign countries. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, flour and other breadstuffs, and cattle, hogs, sheep, dressed and canned meats, cotton and cotton seed oil were the principal items so exported. This indicates such a demand for farm products in this country as was never known before, and it would mean great things to American farmers were it not for the powers of speculation that absorb the profits. The profits derived from such trade do not reach the farmers; but in spite of the buyers' and shippers' plans the exports reduce the supplies and compelled the offer of somewhat better prices than would be offered without them. To that extent some of the farmers were benefitted.

Labor Strikes in Chicago We mentioned in a previous issue the appalling conditions in Chicago that resulted from the strike of not less than 125,000 working people in that city. About the time that strike was settled more than 14,000 street car workers quit and stopped every street car in the city. Business and working people have learned to depend upon the street cars to take them to their places of employment, and persons unacquainted with city life cannot imagine the result of the stoppage of the cars. Thousands and thousands of working people fail to reach their places on time. As a result business houses remain closed, shops do not open, and all sorts of service is paralyzed. Laboring people should not be denied a means of protecting themselves from mistreatment or imposition, but strikes should be prohibited. There should be legal means for the settlement of disputes, and organized workers should not be allowed to leave their places without giving due notice of their purpose to do so. The public is concerned as much as the working people and those who employ them.

Big Sale of Meat Toward the last of June a single Chicago packer sold 7,000,000 pounds of canned beef to the Italian government. Wonder if that great deal added any thing to the price paid farmers for beef cattle? We understand that 200 butcher shops have closed in Scotland for lack of cattle, and the price of meat there almost prohibits its use.

Uncle Sam and Air Craft The United States has asked for bids for the construction of air craft. They are to be biplanes of the sea-going type, and are to be capable of carrying two persons, guns, ammunition, wireless outfit and armour. They are to weigh from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds, and must have a speed of 50 to 80 miles an hour. This is the first proposition the United States ever made for the construction of such craft, and as early as April 15 concerns had made bids ranging from $6,600 to $18,000 each.

Under Water Also In April, we are informed contract plans were signed by national authorities for the construction of a sea-going submarine. It is to have an under water speed of ten knots an hour and a surface speed twice that. It is thought this will excel any craft of the kind in the world, and it is to be named Schley in honor of the late Admiral Schley.

Famers Who Borrow Money The Office of Information of the Department of Agriculture at washington, speaking of wheat production in Canada, says: "The farmers who are borrowing money have to haul their grain to the market immediately and sell for cash to meet their paper coming due." As a result, continues the Washington authorities, "they sell on a glutted market and must take 10 to 15 cents under the market." And that condition is the same in the United States as it is in Canada. Those in debt must sell at once to meet their obligations, and that makes glutted markets here as elsewhere. It is clear to see who is so vitally interested in the rural credit schemes to induce the farmers to go in debt—the money lender and the produce profit grabber.

Live Stock in Canada Some farmers fear that Canada is to become a competitor with the United States in live stock. A well posted writer in a leading northern paper says the stock situation in Canada is all in our favor, that the farmers there are much shorter of stock than we are, and that they actually need to get breeding stock from the United States. The war situation in Europe naturally makes Canada a part of it, and whatever resources Canada has will naturally be claimed by England. The United States need not fear undue competition in the stock business. The only trouble is the arbitrary control of prices by the buyers and packers.

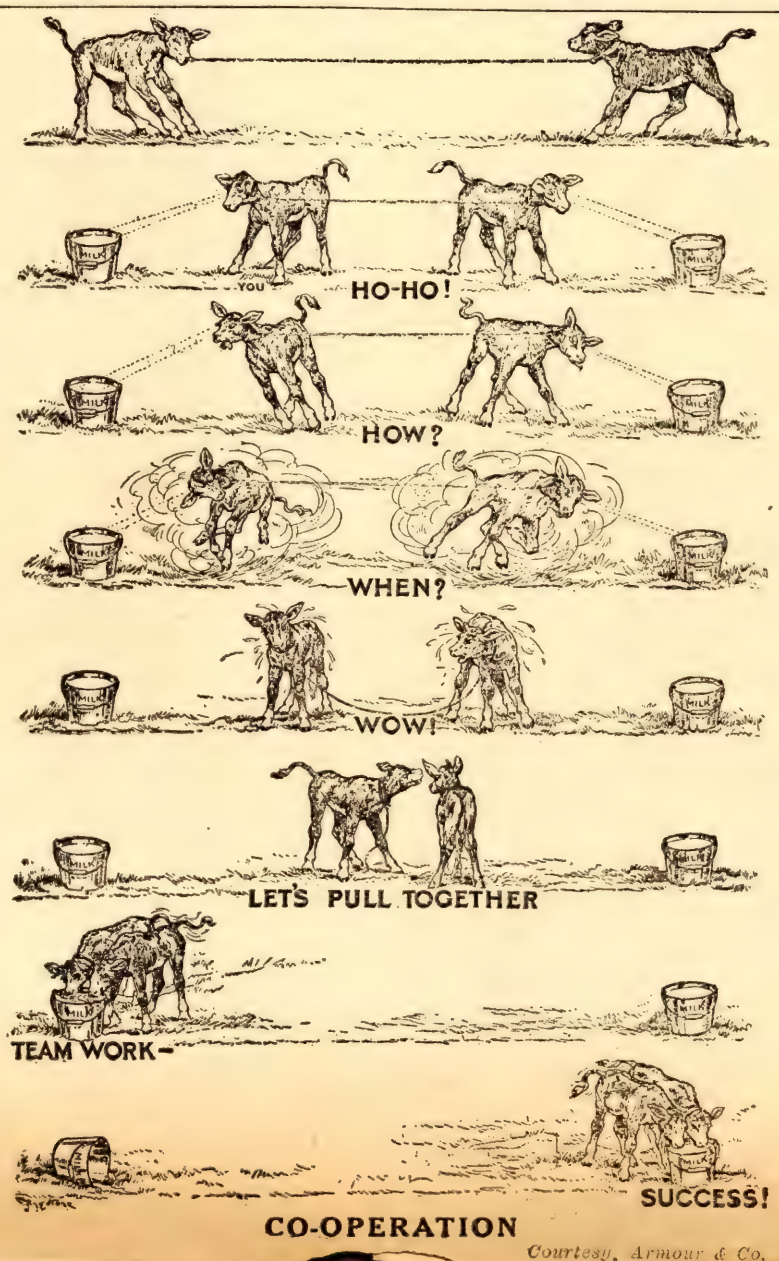
Milk Versus Beer Because of the increased danger of accidents when workmen drink intoxicants of any kind, St. Louis foundries have prohibited the use of beer among their employes while on duty and are encouraging them to drink milk instead. In some plants refrigerators and free ice are being provided for keeping the men's milk bottles cool.

Kansas Farmers to Hold Their Wheat Two hundred farmers near Seneca, Kansas, have purchased the Red Elevator for $5,000, and will run it on a co-operative basis so that the wheat growers of that section can hold their wheat for the after harvest prices.

An Instance of Marketing As an incident of marketing we mention the fact that on a single Monday last spring (the first Monday in May, according to the Price Current Grain Reporter) there appeared on the Chicago market fifty thousand hogs, which the same authority says was fully twenty thousand more than the demand required. On the same day twenty thousand cattle reached the Chicago market, and that was four thousand more than were required. At the same time there were like excessive receipts in other western markets. The farmers who had been feeding during the winter were unloading so as to get the stock out of the way before the crop work demanded full time. But, of course, such marketing was ill-advised, and it was done without co-operation or knowledge of what others were doing. Such excessive receipts all at once crushed prices, and the feeders were the losers, the packers the gainers. If a proper system of marketing had been in operation no such excess would have gone to market on any one day.

Merchants and Farmers The State agricultural agent of Arkansas, recently declared that "the country merchant pretty nearly dictates to the farmer what he shall plant, how he shall plant it and the price he must put upon it." If that is so in Arkansas, we have not found it so elsewhere. As a rule country merchants and farmers are the best of friends, and measurably co-operate with each other. Southern farmers, especially tenants, have long been in the habit of contracting their crops even before planting, and on those contracts they obtain their summer supplies. It may be this practice is what Mr. Watson, the State agent, referred to. In such cases the merchant is interested in the crop because he has bought it in advance and is making payments on it all the time. Such a situation is unfortunate, and co-operative marketing would greatly relieve it.

Loans to the Farmers President Wheeler of the University of California notes and deprecates conditions similar to the above, and he suggests land loans, rural credits, as a remedy. But most farmers who are in that condition are tenant farmers, and have no lands to mortgage or on which bonds may be issued. Hence that plan could not benefit this class of farmers at all. A better marketing system, the storing of products and thus securing steady and remunerative prices instead of dumping them, would be a much surer and more independent remedy. The initial step is to put farmers in condition to hold their stuff, and that will, perhaps, require a local co-operative arrangement which we believe may be worked out in almost community.



CO-OPERATION

Courtesy, Armour & Co.

EDITORIAL

The Need of Credit

SCARCELY any thing is so much talked of now as credit. What is credit? In a business and financial sense it is the ability to get money or something equivalent to money from others to use as your own. The credit idea so much talked about at present resolves itself into this: People cannot do things without money or its equivalent, and they cannot get money without credit. Means must, therefore, be provided by which all classes may attain conditions that justify those who have an excess of money to furnish those who lack money to accomplish a purpose they have in view. Companies organize to build railroads, but they have not the money to pay the cost of the building and equipment. They issue bonds involving the enterprises and money lenders accept those bonds, or invest in them, as it is usually termed, and furnish the money to meet the cost. Companies propose to develop mines, or oil fields, or to establish manufacturing plants or to erect mills, or build steamers and establish shipping and passenger lines on the seas. Money is needed to accomplish all these purposes, but those who would do the things have not the money. Others have, and again bonds are issued and credit is established that makes those who have the money willing to furnish it for the purposes indicated, taking a lein upon the property which stands good for the money furnished with a guarantee of payment together with an additional sum to pay for the use of the money—a per centage of interest.

It is now talked that farmers have not sufficient facilities for borrowing money. We have a right to conclude that those who have a surplus of money, and who do not wish to engage in anything industrial, but who depend for their incomes upon those who do, are not having sufficient demands for their money, and idle money makes no increase. The money lenders, therefore, having turned their attention to agriculture. Cannot farmers be induced to borrow as other industrial classes do? True the farmers accomplish their purposes as individuals, and individual borrowers do not appeal to the big money lenders. But cannot the farmers be induced to combine, mortgage their farms and homes as communities, that land bonds may be issued as combined securities for the money?

This is the purpose and the effect of nearly all the rural credit schemes. It is not so much the benefit of the farmers that prompts their advocacy as it is to open another bond scheme for the benefit of those who wish their accumulated millions to add to themselves without being invested in useful and industrial pursuits. What we know of these schemes justifies this conclusion.

This entire credit business develops a problem. Why must those who would accomplish useful purposes look to others for the means of doing so? And how is it that those who are not engaged in such enterprises are the ones that have the money which they use as a means of taxing the world's useful and progressive industries? No power but the government can create money. Industry may create wealth but not money. Various schemes may accumulate but they cannot make money; and these accumulation schemes are the curse of industry. The lawmakers have favored them because they feared to oppose them, and the result is a money power stronger than the government itself; and these new credit plans are simply to strengthen the Money Power.

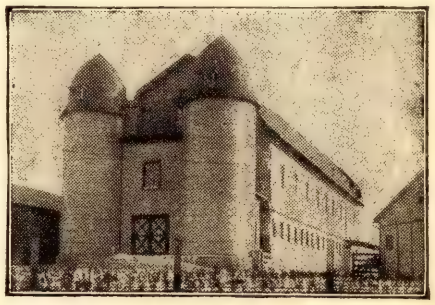
In spite of it all, the fact remains that the farmers are the world's creators of wealth. The bare ground remaining bare is worth nothing to man or beast except as a foundation on which to live, and that for a very short period without production. But farm that ground—plant seed in it and cultivate it, and things of inestimable value, things without which neither man nor beast could live, are produced, and may be harvested and held for the world's perpetual supply. It is an actual creation of wealth that never existed before—an annual wealth created by no other class. In 1914 the wheat crop of the United States was approximately 892,000,000 bushels, with a final value of nearly a billion dollars. The total production of six leading cereals was near 5,000,000,000 bushels. The orchard products were worth $140,000,000, and the vegetables were worth $400,000,000. The production of hay and forage was estimated at 100,000,000 tons valued at $800,000,000. The dairy products, including milk, butter and cheese, were worth near $600,000,000. But why give more estimates? Cotton, sugar, potatoes, poultry products, meat, etc., are all to be added; and every bit of it is new wealth created within a year, wealth not a particle of which ever existed before—commodities actually necessary to human and animal life, greater in value than all the money of the world would buy. And it was all produced or created by the farming class. But who has that wealth when it is converted into money? Farmers may need credit, but if the wealth they create was not unjustly absorbed by others they would not. Must the farmers be brought into servile subjection to the Money Power?

Surpluses and High Prices

P. S. GOODMAN in an address before the Chicago Flour Men's Club March 31, 1915, admits that the European war is to an extent responsible for the high price of bread. It destroyed some of the unharvested wheat in Europe, cut off the sources of supply of the Russian surplus, and raised the price of insurance and transportation. But, said he, the fact that we had a surplus of wheat has not on the whole been profitable to our people. From the surplus with which we have been feeding Europe, we have received thus far in extra compensation, $75,000,000 over an average price, but in the same period our own people have paid for that which they have consumed $110,000,000, and the heavy burden of this increased cost has been placed upon the consumers. The people generally, those who have had to buy the flour their bread, may not have felt the e price, but among the very poor there has been economy and lessened consumption. There has been a diversion of money which would have gone into other channels, so that, economically, the country is not helped by the large surplus of wheat.

But who did get the benefit of this extra cost? Not the farmers for the wheat was mostly sold by them before the increased price came. The profits, therefore, came to those who owned the wheat at the time of the raise. These owners were watching the market, and as prices rose in Europe they increased the prices here, and made our own people pay as much as did those in Europe, less only the cost and risk of shipment.

But, as we have said, the farmers did not get that increase. As is always the case the increased profits went to the early buyers. Another great crop is just now on hand, and the European war continues. Wheat in the European market must necessarily continue high. Who will get the benefit of the price this year? Our own people will have to pay high, as will those of the devasted countries of Europe. Will those extra prices go into the pockets of a few early buyers as they did last year? Prices are already lower, as they always are at harvest and threshing time, but farmers are not compelled to sell so early. If they hold their stuff they are the ones that will get the increase and then the whole country will be benefited, because the farmers will have the surplus money, and all business will be increased.



AN UP-TO-DATE STOCK BARN AND TWIN SILOS ON OLD FORGE FARM, SPRING GROVE, PA.

How Wars Affected the Price of Wheat in the Past

At this time we may well look up history and see how war affects the price of wheat. We have no statistics of prices in the United States back farther than 1875, but we have a compliation of the range of prices of wheat in England from 1779 to the beginning of the present great war in August 1914. From this we are able to make the following report:

A Remarkable Coincidence

It is a coincidence that the price of wheat in 1779 was the same as at the commencement of the present great war in Europe ($1.05 per bushel.) In 1789 the French revolution began and the average price that year was $1.56. It advanced to $1.66 the next year but settled back to $1.26, the average in 1792.

From 1783 to 1807

When the Twenty Year war with France began in 1783 the price was $1.50. By 1796 it had reached $2.39, when it took a turn and the average price in 1797 was $1.56 and in 1798, $1.54. From this point it rapidly ascended until it reached $3.63 in 1801. This year witnessed the victory of Nelson and a peace was declared. Immediately the price of wheat began to go down. It averaged $1.70 in 1803 when its downward course was arrested and turned upward again by a war declared by Napoleon. This time it averaged $2.74 in 1805 but receded to $2.07 in 1807 after the issuance of the Berlin Decree in 1806.

From 1808 to 1822

In 1808 the Peninsular War commenced and the average price that year was $2.44, but went up to $3.08 in 1810, down to $2.98 in 1811, then up to $3.85 in 1812 which was the year of the disastrous retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. This was the turning point in Napoeon's career and his overthrow at Waterloo occured in 1815. Between 1812 and 1815 the price of wheat constantly sought a lower level and the average price in the year of the Waterloo battle, the end of the war, was $1.99. From this point the price again advanced, because of great waste and apprehensions of scarcity to $2.69 in 1816. After this the price declined until it was $1.33 in 1822.

From 1828 to 1860

In 1828-29 was a Russi-Turkish war, but there was only 21 cents variation in the average price of wheat in England—$1.82 to $2.03 After this war the price went to $1.20 in 1835, up to $2.15 in 1839, to $1.52 in 1843-'44-'46. In this latter year, the "Corn Laws" of Great Britain, which were calculated to keep prices down, were repealed. The price averaged $2.33 the next year, 1847, but broke to $1.15 by 1851 and reached to $1.54 on rumors of another war which broke out in 1853 between Russia and Turkey. This and the Crimean War of 1854 caused to price to go to $2.21 in 1865. There were two years of peace following this and the average price was around $1.33. Minor European wars were waged in 1859 and '60 with slight fluctuations in the average year's prices.

From 1861 to 1877

In 1861 the American Civil war began. The year of its opening the average price of wheat in England was $1.68. From there it dropped to $1.22 in 1865, only to advance to $1.50 the year of the beginning of the Austro-Prussian war in 1866 and reached $1.94 in 1867. Peace prevailed until 1870 when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. This year the average price was $1.40 but advanced to $1.70 for the next year. For 1875 the price was $1.25. The prospect of trouble between Russia and Turkey again caused the price to go up to $1.70 in 1877, the year the war broke out.

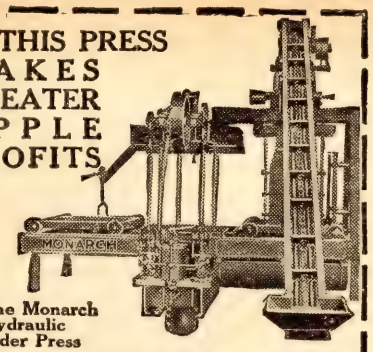
From 1877 to the Present War

Since that time peace prevailed in Europe until the present trouble and the price of wheat in England was comparatively low. The price in 1880 was $1.25, in 1890, 92 cents, in 1894-'96, 68 cents. A rise was noted in the year of our Spanish-American war in 1898 to $1.03. After the war, in 1899, the price was 72 cents. The fluctuations were then very narrow until the present war, the highest being $1.11 in 1909.

On August 10, 1914 the present European war began with the price at $1.05, while on May 15, 1915, the quotation at Liverpool for cash wheat was $2.00 a bushel.

(Above are the average prices in England per bushel for the years given. Naturally the highest and lowest for the respective years were much wide of the average. Also changes in the laws of the country and the shortage or abundance of the crop had their influences. The chief contributing force, to the fluctuations of price, however, were the wars.)

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LOOK! **$109 Buys This Improved 1000 Bu Competitor Bin**



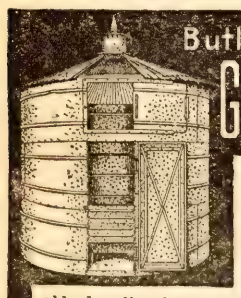
Costs less than 10cents per lb. delivered to your station. The COMPETITOR is the heaviest and best made moderate priced granary on the market. Write for folder. Don't be a dumper. Prices are naturally lowest at harvest time. 10c per bu. rise pays for this granary. Don't let the speculators make all the easy money. Get a fire and rat proof metal granary and store your crop in perfect safety for full market value.

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The old reliable NORTHFIELD still stands at the head for efficiency and substantiability. The most thoroughly ventilated and best made portable, sectional, metal granary. Thousands in use. All giving perfect satisfaction. Sheet metal used in the Northfield is nearly twice as thick as ordinary. Samples free. The 1,000 bu. Northfield costs less than 8c per lb. Absolutely rain, snow, bird, vermin, wind, mildew, rust and fire proof. Internal ventilator drys out dampest corn husked. Easily and quickly set up. Write for new catalog. Free.

Northfield Iron Co., 158 Nico Bldg. Northfield, Minn.

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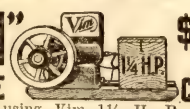
Butler Metal GRAIN BIN

CORRUGATED RAT-PROOF FIRE-PROOF

Safe, profitable place to store grain until favorable time to sell. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door, removable shoveling board, 2-foot sliding door for easy scooping. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.

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Save money by using Vim 1¼ H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensative governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer.

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4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50, Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

If you want anything you can't get at home, read our advertisements. They are also interesting.

It is reported that Great Britain recently placed an order in this country for ten million dollars worth of rapid fire guns. That ought to give somebody some rapid work.

The hay baler is pounding away all over the country now. Who will price the hay? Do you ever think of that?

How many UTDs come to your post office? Every reader will help you to get better prices.

Neighbor Thrifty has a fine hay crop this year, and he wants to know something about the price that is to be paid for it. But Uncle Threadbare don't care.

Billy thinker says it seems strange to him that wheat is not worth as much at threshing time as it is later in the season. A bushel contains just as many grains, weighs the same, and makes just as much flour.

If you'll read "The Farm and Its Problems", "Live Stock and Dairying," "The Poultry Yard," and "Woman's Work and Welfare," you'll find some interesting and useful reading.

Ain't there some jolly offers in our advertisements this time? It would be hard to beat them anywhere. And they are all made in earnest, and their honesty is guaranteed.

Visitor from the city—Have you any green grocers in this town?

Proud Native—No, sir; our grocers are the smartest men we've got. If you'll trade with 'em some you'll soon know they're not green.

"I learn that Jim Button's wife has left him without any reason."

"She's not to blame for that, for he had none when she found him."

There are many things that claim everybody's attention. We should all cultivate the public spirit that makes a progressive neighborhood and people what they are.

The dump receivers are ready for the dump deliveries.

Ain't it a pity that the farmers do not co-operate and have special marketing agents of their own to tell them exactly when to sell, where to sell, and at what price?

We do not try to tell the daily news because events take place faster than we can print our paper. We let the dailies and weeklies tell the news and we tell things they never think of, and wouldn't tell if they did.

Uncle Berry is still getting subscribers for UTDF, and says the more of his neighbors get it the more of them want it.

Business is growing. Our advertising pages is proof of that.

Farmers are as busy as bees along about now. Different things claim their attention on every farm, and the crop grabbers have their traps well set.

Most of the millionaires are those who have produced or controlled special articles of household necessity. Note the meat packers, the oil producers, the sugar trust, the coffee importers, the mine owners, etc. They always sell at their own price; and when they handle a commodity they do not produce they buy at their own price.

What if the farmers were organized so as to control their own business, then where would the millionaires be? But farmers don't ask anything but steady and reasonable prices.

Those who do most useful things
Are those who fare the worst;
The selfish class who work for gain
Are sure to come in first.

An instance of the high cost of government is the sending of a post office inspector from Wahshington to inspect a post office at Guam, about 25,000 miles away. The inspection requires about half a day's time.

Old Lady—What do you sell geese for, young man?

New Clerk—'Cause feed is so high, ma'am.

Aunt, from a distance—How long did your honeymoon last, dear?

Newly Wed—'Till I had to have a little money.

"It's a very good world we live in,
To lend, to spend, or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or get what's
your own,
It's the very worst place that ever was
known."

Life is a struggle, but none of us are ready to give it up. The point is to do the things that count the most, and take advantage as nearly as possible of every opportunity.

"Bill, you can't guess what I did for a Fourth of July remembrance? I ordered UTDF sent to Uncle Tim Baker, and he likes it so well he is nearly tickled to death."

Aunt Patsy subscribed for UTDF and got its free seed distribution, and she says she never had such a garden in her life.

Our friends are active this summer in getting subscribers for UTDF, and we are glad of it. If farmers do not control the marketing of their stuff this year it will not be our fault, nor that of our friends.

The department of agriculture is now getting into the moving picture business, and, we are told, has employed a force of "picture experts." Washington and Jefferson, who had never learned anything but common sense in the public service, must realize by this time how far back they were.

Holland is now building cruisers and submarines. Guess everybody has the war fever.

The great street car strike in Chicago lasted 48 hours, but that was long enough. There should be no labor strikes. Let other means be found.

"I hear you are in business for yourself."

"Not now; I was married last week."

"Through all the long midsummer day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay.
I seek the coolest sheltered seat,
Just where the field and forest meet."

These nations are not in the war but they have suffered losses all the same: Norway, 15 vessels have been torpedoed and 12 blown up by mines. Sweden, 6 torpedoed and 18 by mines. Denmark, 4 torpedoed and 10 by mines.

The Pennsylvania railroad has ordered 167,500 tons of steel rails for use on the lines east and west of Pittsburg.

"How is it that Jones always acts before he thinks?"

"If he took time to think he would never act."

"Let vapid idlers loll in silk
Around their costly board;
Give us the bowl of bread and milk,
By homespun beauty poured,
Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth
Sends up its smoky curls,
Who will not thank the kindly earth,
And bless our farmer girls?"

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

Get my Big FREE BOOK OF BUGGY BARGAINS



If you knew what a wonderful book I am offering you, you would write for it this minute. The finest, most complete buggy catalog ever issued. Tells how I make my "Blue Grass" Buggies, how I test them, guarantee them and sell them at a price that will

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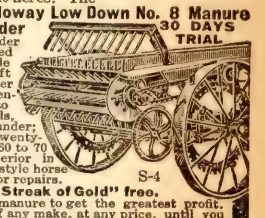
Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WHEAT $1.50 CORN 75c



Prices bound to stay high another twelve months. Perhaps go still higher. If you want bigger grain crops make the acreage planted produce its biggest yield. Use a Galloway Spreader and get 15 or more extra bushels of corn per acre. Figure this extra profit yourself on only 40 acres. The

New Galloway Low Down No. 8 Manure Spreader 30 DAYS TRIAL



has all four wheels under the load. Frame trussed like a steel bridge; double chain drive; lightest draft of any low down spreader built; tight bottom; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel wheels, front wheels turn clear under; feed adjustable four to twenty-four bushels per acre; 60 to 70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to new style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. S-4

My book "A Streak of Gold" free.

Tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. Do not buy a spreader of any make, at any price, until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth $1.00. Spreaders shipped f. o. b. Waterloo, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs or Chicago. Address

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Get This FREE

5-Pass. 28 H. P. **Magnificent BUSH MotorCar**



And the Agency for Your Territory

Get a Car Free and qualify to make $3000 to $5000 a year and up in the Automobile Business. A Postal brings full details of this great Free Auto Offer. Write quick — before your territory is taken. Address me like this—**J. H. Bush**, President,

BUSH MOTOR COLLEGE, Inc.
DEPT. 720—BUSH BUILDING
North Clark Street and Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Good Bye Mr. Louse!



No more dipping or spraying. Keep your herd healthy and free from vermin and parasites with a

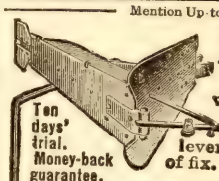
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Works like magic. Strong, durable and simple. Can't get out of order. **The price is right.** We will supply you through your dealer if possible. **Write us for Our Special Introductory FREE Trial Offer.**

National Factories, Inc. Dept. K Richmond, Ind.

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Ditching Made Easy



with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. Simple—Practical.

Ten days' trial. Money-back guarantee.

Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for full information and introductory proposition.

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Auto-Fedan Hay Press

2-Horse 3-Stroke Self-Feed. **Guaranteed**



Two men can run it. Saves ½ the labor. Takes a feed with division board. Absolutely safe.

Catalog Free

Send us your orders and Consignments of Hay.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1642 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

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Corn Harvester

That beats them all. One horse cuts two rows. Carries to the shock. Worked by 1, 2 or three men. No danger. No twine. Free trial. We also make **Stump Pullers** and **Tile Ditchers**. Catalog Free. Agents Wanted.

H. O. BENNETT & C., Westerville, Ohio

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

July Work on the Farm

Thrashing Time Notes

THE time for threshing has arrived. There are many items to be observed in this important work for the best results. If a heavy rain dampens the shocks throughout, drying of the sheaves can be hastened by going around after the outside of the shock is dry and pulling the shock apart so that the sun and wind can reach the inner sheaves.

Avoiding Waste

If a binder-canvass is available it will greatly lessen the difficulty of cleaning up about the machine and prevent a lot of waste to spread it on the ground beneath the feeder, where so much grain falls. After the bulk of its contents have been removed, the corners of the canvas can be drawn together and the remaining grain emptied into the machine. In this way the space covered by the canvas is thoroughly and easily cleaned.

The Grain Bin

The grain bin should be carefully looked over to see that it is free from holes. A number of drain tiles placed one upon the other as the grain bin is filled will provide air-channels which will help to keep the grain from spoiling should it be a little damp. It is best to use small sized tile and more of them.

Water for the Threshers

See that there is plenty of cool drinking water for the men at the machine and in the field. The smaller boys may often make themselves useful as water carriers. As a water vessel, a jug is best adapted for the purpose; it helps to keep the water cool and free from dirt.

Making a Straw Stack

In building a straw-stack care should be taken to give the center the most tramping. The desire to give the stack a nice outside appearance is liable to lead one to devote much of his time near the outside and neglect the center. When the stack settles, after being thus tramped the straw is pitched toward the center, which is just the opposite as it should be.

Weedy Straw

If a field is badly infested with Canada thistle or some other noxious weed is may be best to thrash the grain in the field, and then burn the straw to destroy the weed seeds. If passed through the stables the seed will be disseminated over the entire farm by being spread with the manure over the various fields or by clinging to the feet of the stock. It means the destruction of what will make a lot of valuable humus to burn up a stack of straw, but in combating some weeds farmers dare not be too scrupulous.

Lye as a Rodent Destroyer

Several of the experiment stations recommend concentrated lye as a destroyer of pocket-gophers. With a small iron rod find the runways of the gopher, make a hole down into it, and pour a little dry powdered lye into the gophers runway. The gopher gets the lye on his feet, licks it off, and thus is poisoned. If this will work with pocket-gophers, there would seem to be no reason why it will not destroy prairie-dogs, meadow moles, woodchucks and other burrowing pests. Few persons realize the millions of dollars in damages caused by these different animals, in meadows, lawns, orchards and cultivated fields. There are many ways of poisoning them, none of which will work all the time, but some of which will help every day in the year. Use them all, and make the conditions unhealthy for the burrowers all through the season. The evil may be cut down, if not abolished.

Test Your Seeds

With the seeds of alfalfa, clover, vetch and other legumes so high that many farmers are wondering whether or not they can afford to buy at all the question of getting good seed is a crucial one. The Department at Washington has been testing lots of seed for some time and finds a degree of adulteration and low vitality which is startling. Of these lots of seeds of vetch, white, red and alsike clover, the actual percentage of the true seed was found to vary from 64 per cent in the case of red clover to only 25 per cent in vetch. More horrible to relate, what true seeds were actually found in samples varied in vitality from three quarters down to less than a third that would grow. This made the seeds which were fit to sow cost from $23.29 per hundred for vetch to $111.86 per hundred for white clover seeds.

When to Cut Alfalfa

Cutting or clipping should not be done until the new shoots or new sprouts start out at the surface of the ground. Many farmers kill their alfalfa by trying to save it from weeds by "clipping them off" too long after the shoots or new stems start. Cut at once (bloom or no bloom) when these buds or shoots are one half to two inches long, and cut close to the ground, too, as then you have a sure evidence that nature is trying to produce a new crop of alfalfa and the old growth should be removed to prevent double duty for the roots of the plant, that is, supporting the old top and producing a new one at the same time.

Pig Weed

Prevent pigweed from going to seed, and avoid sowing the seed in grain and grass seed. Frequent and thorough cultivation of the seed bed before sowing the seed will check growth in grain fields. Good plowing, thorough cultivation, with some hand hoeing and pulling, will eradicate the weed from cultivated crops. It does not give serious trouble in fields where crops are grown in a good rotation. It is most troublesome in gardens, but shallow cultivation and hoeing or pulling by hand will eradicate it.

July Work in the Garden

This month usually is the most trying of all in the garden, and the farm-folks who make a special effort to keep everything thriving and in proper shape, will feel well repaid for their efforts when the time comes to harvest the products of their toil. Keep the hoe going, to maintain the dust-mulch and conserve the moisture while destroying the late weeds. Nothing outside of cultivation with a shovel plow does so much good to the garden products as a frequent hoeing.

The Value of Alfalfa

I would like to call attention to those farmers, readers of UTDF, who do not as yet realize the value of the alfalfa crop on the dairy farm or on any other farm. We should now be looking forward to sowing more alfalfa for future years. I would like to see those who have not yet tried to grow the plant to get ready to sow some this year and those who have had experience with the crop will surely try to sow a larger acreage.

It is a well established fact that few crops can be grown with such large returns as alfalfa. I have known men who have cleared more than $125 an acre, annually, by feeding hogs on it alone. It is a good feed for all stock, cows, horses, sheep and is valuable as poultry feed. On our farm we feel lost every day that we are without this valuable feed. Nothing that I know of will develop young cattle like alfalfa, either green or cured in hay. Now, these are facts proven by hundreds of farmers and dairymen the country over.

You can get more hay from an acre of alfalfa than ordinarily can be cut from three acres of timothy, and the alfalfa will carry about three times the amount of protein, ton for ton. I have heard some say that they do not grow alfalfa because it keeps them making hay from May until about October. Surely in these days of short supplies of feed, and with such high prices prevailing, is the ideal time for farmers to get busy and grow at least one crop on their farms that is sure to bring in a profit.

Another thing that seems to stand in the way of many men is the fear of the cost of establishing an alfalfa crop. Any fairly good field of land will grow alfalfa where corn or potatoes have been grown the year before. Plow good and plow deep. After this and before harrowing spread not less than two or three tons of burned lime to the acre, after which harrow thoroughly. If you have some crops, such as field peas or soy beans to turn under in time for plowing for the alfalfa, in the fall, it will be well. To grow the crop successfully we must have an abundance of humus in the soil.

The entire cost of establishing a crop or field of alfalfa is about as follows:

Lime, about 2½ tons to the acre	$12.00
Inoculated Soils, 500 lbs. to the acre or inoculating material about	.50
Fertilizer, 600 lbs. to the acre	7.50
Seed, 30 lbs. to the acre	6.50
Total	$26.50

H. W. Swope, Danville, Pa.

(There are many fields that are ready for alfalfa without the application of lime and commercial fertilizer. Of course, in such cases the expense will be much less. Any reader of this paper who wants to study the question as relates to preparing the soil, sowing the seed and making the most from the crop can get the necessary booklet by sending 10 cents to this paper.—Ed.)



IN THE FOOTPRINT THE SOIL IS MOIST, BEYOND IT THE SOIL IS DRY. MOISTURE RISES FROM A DEPTH IF THE SOIL PARTICLES ARE FINE AND CLOSELY PACKED, BUT IT DOES NOT IF THE SOIL PARTICLES ARE COARSE AND POROUS. ALSO WHAT DOES RISE IN THE LATER CASE READILY PASSES OFF. *Illustration from book "Soil Sense" by The Dunham Co., Berea, Ohio.*

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Sheaves and Rakings

We have received from the publishers, D. C. Heath & Co., 239 W. 39th St., New York City, a copy of Lewis' Farm Business Arithmetic. This is a work of 200 pages. It is particularly designed for the boys and girls on farms and to give them practice in the mechanics of figuring in all such quantitative problems as pertain to the farm. It has helpful examples along all lines of farm work and business, besides a large number of useful tables and a department on Farm Business Arithmetic. The price is 48 cents.

Mr. Alexander Macdonald, a wholesale merchant of Winnipeg, Can., who, on July 1st had lived in Canada 43 years, said regarding the crop prospects of that country: "I have traveled from east to west more or less every year since I have lived in this country and it has been my business to learn and estimate the general state of affairs. I may say in regard to this year's crops that I never before saw the indications of a bumper crop so good, or a future so bright and full of promise. My estimate of the grain crop of Canada is 500,000,000 bushels, besides we must not overlook the root crops, dairy products, livestock, etc. I feel that the condition of affairs in this country is equal to or better the condition in any other country on the globe."

The Hessian fly has been present in many sections of the country and in the total an enormous amount of wheat was destroyed. This is the time to consider preventive measures. Wheat should not be sowed on wheat stubble infested with fly, or if it is the stubble should first be burned off. Plowing should be done early and frequent cultivations given. The land should be in a high state of fertility, then the wheat plants will withstand the ravages of the fly much better. The best preventive of all is to sow after the mature fly has gone in the fall. This, in the latitude of Indianapolis, would put the wheat sowing about the last week in September, and correspondingly later in latitudes farther south.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 1,305,000 tons of hay are bought each year and shipped into eleven southern states. Also that these eleven southern states produce only four-fifths of the hay consumed.

"Modern Irrigation" is a booklet we have received from J. P. Campbell, Jacksonville, Fla., explaining the Campbell Turbo-Irrigator. This system is adapted to gardens and moderate areas and not farms. A booklet may be secured by making the request.

The National Fertilizer Association will meet in Annual Convention at Hot Springs, Va., the week beginning July 12th. Mr. W. H. Bowker will address the convention on "The Relation of the Fertilizer Industry to Agriculture in the Industrial Development of this Country."

We have received a valuable bulletin from the American Agricultural Chemical Company, 92 State St., Boston, Mass., title, "Vetch and Its Culture." This bulletin will be sent free upon request, if UTDF is mentioned.

Our attention is called to a new machine for cultivating alfalfa. It is manufactured by John Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. This machine does not damage the plants, it is claimed, as the shape of the teeth allows them to slip around the plants or to cut through the crowns of the alfalfa plant without injuring them. At the same time shallow rooted weeds are cleaned out of the field and the much desired loose soil surface is obtained. A claim made by the manufacturer is that alfalfa needs cultivating as much as corn, potatoes, and other crops need it. We believe this is true, but the claim should be broader. We believe that grain crops such as wheat, oats, barley, etc., will respond to cultivation as readily as do other crops that are now cultivated. It occurs to us also that this machine can be used for cultivating grain crops providing they are drilled about twice as far apart as ordinarily. This can be accomplished by stopping up every other drill tube. If grain crops are cutlivated, much less seed can be sown per acre. This cultivator has a seed sowing attachment also.

Alfalfa is a crop that can be sown any month from early Spring to time of sowing for wheat in the Fall. Perhaps the best time, however, is in July and the early part of August. Where the knowledge that has been gained from years of investigating and experimenting with this plant is applied in the preparation of the soil and the sowing of the seed, it is one of the most certain crops that the farmer can sow. This is in strong contrast with the uncertainty that attended the sowing of it a few years ago.

Many of our readers are constantly getting to the point where they want to do some cement work on the farm and about the buildings. It will be to their advantage to write to the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Bellevue Court Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., and describe what they want to build, when this Association will be able to give them valuable advice. We now have before us a circular that explains a simple method of constructing a concrete foundation for farm engines. Also another circular giving plans for constructing concrete grape or other vine trellises. The latitude of work, in which cement can be advantageously used, is very wide.

One of our subscribers asked for advice about harvesting sudan grass for hay, also whether it will thrive if sown with cow peas. The grass should be cut for hay about the time it is heading out and before it seeds. Sudan grass and cow peas make a splendid combination and they are being grown this way by a number of farmers at present.

One of our subscribers ask us to tell all of our readers that wheat on ground plowed early and thoroughly cultivated is quite sure to yield a third more than late plowed ground. There can be no question about the value of early plowing and most farmers are convinced of this, therefore, this item is in the nature of a reminder.

The Department of Agriculture claims to have discovered that the hull or shell on most clover seed of the different varieties is so hard and impervicus to moisture that if sown in its natural condition, a large percentage of it will not germinate. They have considered this subject of sufficient importance to issue Farmers Bulletin No. 676, which can be had free by sending a request. Perhaps the condition referred to has been responsible for many failures or partial failures of clover to "catch." We recommend investigation.

The University of Wisconsin says regarding alfalfa: "Alfalfa won't stand for wet feet. Therefore, choose a well-drained field having preferably a gentle slope, so as to prevent an accumulation of water from melting snow or heavy rain. Avoid fields having pockets or depressions. Alfalfa will do well on level fields, but in the spring there is always danger of formation of smothering ice sheets, which kills it out in large areas."

The United States Department of Agriculture has been wrestling with the questions: "What are Egg Noodles", and "What is Macaroni"? In other words, how much egg must a manufacturer add to his noodles before he is legally entitled to label his product, "Egg Noodles." A hearing of the manufacturers was held to determine these questions and it is claimed that at the hearing evidences of fradulent practices were uncovered, and that many noodles labeled "Egg Noodles" were really eggless. In such cases yellow dye was substituted for the eggs to give the required color. And the same way with macaroni. The report says it was discovered that dye was used instead of eggs to deceive the housewife.

Motor Notes

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wis., makers of the "Case" automobile, makes a feature of delivering them to the purchaser "ready for the road" in very particular. This means that when the car is delivered to the purchaser, nothing needs to be bought by that purchaser to make it complete for running under all conditions. The company says: "We believe that in furnishing as 'regular', those things which are generally found as 'extras', we are rendering an unusual service to the automobile buyer."

Automobile drivers should appreciate that a little glass cut, a nail hole or any abrasion that penetrates the rubber tread to the fabric of the tire opens the way for dirt and moisture to creep in. These should be repaired as soon as discovered and nail holes should be repaired as soon as the nail is removed. A tire cut is one of the most common and most destructive of all tire troubles and yet is the easiest to remedy if taken in time. A good plan is to look over your tires ever few days.

The Chalmers Motor Company claims to have formulated a widely different plan from anything ever undertaken in the manufacture of motor cars before. The company issues a book of labor coupons that will be negotiated at any one of the 800 Chalmers Service Stations, absolutely without cost to the owner. In this way they claim that the owner of a Chalmers car carries a "health insurance" for his car wherever his may go, as they cover the country from New York to San Francisco, and from Moline to Duluth.

The Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich., manufacturer of the famous Studebaker automobiles, have announced some startling price reductions. For instance, this company now offers, for 1916, a seven-passenger, 40 hourse power, 4-cylinder car at $885, and a seven-passenger, 50 horse power, 6-cylinder car for $1,050. In announcing these prices, the company claims that they are able to make such startling reductions on account of the scientific manufacturing methods employed, a wealth of manufacturing experience and the great quantity produced. We believed the unprecedented sale of automobiles this year, 1915, was due to reduction in prices made, more than to anything else. If such reductions, as in the Studebaker cars, are the rule for high grade cars for the 1916 trade, we may reasonably expect a new record for sales to be made in that year, even though general business conditions may not be any better.

Few people know that there is an automobile school in Detroit, Mich. The official paper of the school is called "Automobile School News". The purpose of the school is to teach and prepare men for making and selling automobiles or driving them. In other words, to make experts. It is claimed that the demand for such men is much greater than the supply. A copy of the "News" can be obtained by addressing the Michigan State Automobile School, Inc., 11-17 Selden Ave., Cor. Woodward, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. John A. Wilson, President of the American Automobile Association, set forth in most consise language, at the recent annual meeting of the Association in Boston, just what the Association stands for. He said:

"We believe in a logical and comprehensive federal aid to the several States in their roads building. We believe in the freest interstate use of motor driven and all other kinds of vehicles, as set forth in the Adamson measure; we believe that the owner of an automobile should only be taxed once for its possession, as evidenced by our taking to the United States Supreme Court the double taxation question; and we believe that it is a function of government for the United States to advertise its scenic and health attractions to its own citizens, encouraging them to become acquainted with their own country, rather than going abroad yearly because of the existence of connected road systems and attractions which are inferior to what can be found at home. We are an organization of citizens who seek nothing except a general good; and the making clear of this particular point has been no easy task, even though it be absolutely the truth."

An American, Mr. W. V. Logan, writing from Russia, says: "The field for American business development in Russia is unlimited. All evidence is that all Russia is having a great awakening, and there is no end to the possibilities there for American business institutions * * * Germans have had much of Russia's commerce. No matter what the outcome of the present war will be, it will be long—if ever—before the feeling between the two countries subsides. This will help to make America's opportunity. Few people in America appreciate Russia's vastness, its lack of development of industries of its own, and its trade possibilities. Take the automobile industry, when the war started, there were only 12,500 motor vehicles in all of Russia. This included trucks, pleasure cars, large and small. The Government purchased between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 worth of automobiles and motor trucks while I was there. After this war American products will be very well known. The introduction is now being made. It is up to American manufacturers to follow the introduction if they care for the enormous business that can be their's. All industries are now centered on Government work. One hears nothing but war talk. It seems that in Russia the people either have plenty of money or none at all. Those who have money are great spenders. Food supplies are apparently plentiful, but prices are away up. I saw strawberries at 35 cents apiece, apples at 75 cents each."

One of the chief troubles in operating a gas engine or motor car is the ignition. Most people look upon a storage battery as a "mystery box." The storage battery should have careful attention as it is the very life of the engine or car. The instructions are simply to keep the battery well charged and the water in the cells should not drop below a certain level that is usually marked. The person who will look after these two items should experience no trouble at all.

An expert on the care of tires gives some valuable information about caring for inner tubes. He says: "The observance of a few precautions will help to eliminate the inconveniences arising from this source. Running too flat quickly ruins a tube. A grinding and cutting action results and the tube soon gives way. Before inserting the inner tube, it should be flexed with talcum powder between the casing and the tube. Neglecting this, the tube heats, and sometimes fastens itself to the fabric of the casing. Do not use too much talc or it is likely to cake on the surface of the tube and cut into it. Great care must be used in placing the tube in the case. Otherwise, it may become "pinched", which by and by will cause it to split or "blow out." Spare tubes should not come in contact with grease, oil, and tools, nor should they be placed where folded edges or other parts become chafed and worn."

On June 4th there was shipped from The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, a trainload of Overland automobiles, consisting of 125 loaded freight cars. This train is supposed to be the longest "through" freight train made up in the history of railroading. It was pulled by two modern "Mogul" engines and consigned to the distributors of the Overland automobile in New York City. The communication further gives the information that the company is 17,000 automobiles short of being able to fill orders now on hand. All of this gives an idea of the extent of the operations of this company, also is an indication of the degree of prosperity in our country.

The Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of the popular Marmon automobiles inform us that they sold 36 cars to people attending the Speedway races at Indianapolis the latter part of May, all of them for "immediate delivery."

MORE and BETTER WHEAT
from the acre at less cost to grow.
—Two hundred to four hundred pounds of
Armour's Fertilizers
drilled in at seeding time will promote rapid root-growth, insure early maturity, heavy grain and more of it; reduced bushel cost; a good clover catch and a more profitable grain crop—
IT'S THE YEAR the world needs the grain.
See our local dealer or write us for
"More Money From Wheat"
ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS Dept. 123
Chicago, Ill. Baltimore, Md. Nashville, Tenn. Greensboro, N. C.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



ALFALFA—the great MONEY CROP AND SOIL IMPROVER
The growth of Alfalfa has increased wonderfully in the past and will continue to increase until it is a standard crop on practically every farm. Perhaps your former attempts to grow it were not successful. But with the light of long study of its needs this need not be true of your next attempt unless your farm is positively not suited for it, which we can tell you.
The essentials for success are good seed, proper preparation of the soil, inoculation of the seed, when necessary and a knowledge of how to make the most from the crop to sell or to feed. All of these things we are prepared to satisfy you on before you pay any money for seed. So if you have no Alfalfa growing now, or if you are thinking of increasing your acreage
Send for our free booklets.
Don't buy your seed until you get them. Perhaps you cannot meet the requirements of the crop, or your farm may be one of the comparatively few that cannot be made adaptable to it, or you may get bad seed. You want to start right, then you will end right.
Ask us for free booklets on Alfalfa, the wonder crop.
O. K. Seed Store, Desk A, Indianapolis, Ind.

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

The Work for July

Fly Time

FLY time and decreased milk production generally go hand in hand. It is impossible to keep up the normal flow of milk during the worst of fly time unless the pests are warded off, to a large extent. The cow is naturally a very nervous animal, and whenever excited she cannot do justice to herself. Milk secretion is accomplished best under quiet and comfortable conditions. When flies worry and excite the cow through the day, it cannot be expected that she will produce a normal flow of milk. Then, again, she will not eat sufficient food for best results during the fly time. In order to avoid flies, she will remain in the shade or bushes the greater part of the day. Some flies cause a direct loss by sucking the blood, while others only bite. Precautions should be taken to keep the cattle as free from flies as possible.

Preventing Flies

A great deal can be accomplished by keeping the stable and premises as free from manure and decaying organic matter as possible. Flies lay their eggs in fresh manure around the barn or in decaying organic matter, and these eggs hatch out in about eight hours, forming the well know white maggots which feed upon the manure. These soon pupate and are transformed into ordinary adult flies, which, in turn, repeat the process time after time until there are millions of the pests. It is much easier to keep the manure and litter away from the premises than it is to combat and ward off flies after they are matured. By observing strict cleanliness one prevents millions of them from coming into existance.

Keeping the Flies Away

While one should take every possible precaution to reduce the number of flies, we can keep those that are present from causing much annoyance to the cows by spraying. There are several preparations on the market that are good for this purpose. The active principle of these is the odor and taste which are distasteful to the flies. A mixture of three parts crude oil with one part of crude carbolic acid is excellent and cheap, or the kerosene emulsion is very effective. When the flies are the most troublesome the herd should be sprayed twice a day, night and morning. With a compressed air or pump sprayer the time required to spray is small. One should be careful to reach all parts of the cow, especially on the belly, around the tail and along the back. Apply it before the milking is begun and overcome a lot of switching and stepping of the cow in trying to free herself from the pests. When taken in time the spraying will also keep away the species of fly that lays the eggs which develop into grubs on the back and sides. It cannot be wondered at that a cow cannot do well when subjected to all these annoying pests, and every precaution and preventive should be taken to overcome the harmful effects of fly time.

The Horses in July

Keep the colts growing. Don't be stingy with the grain, but feed liberally of bran, oats and a little oil meal.

Don't put the horses in their sweltering stalls at noon while they are eating. Arrange feed troughs or common boxes in a wagon under a cool, open shed or spreading tree. Also remove the sweaty harness. Then they will enjoy their noon-day meal the same as you do.

The Milking Machine

The milking machine—what a blessing it is this hot weather and what a labor saver! But it must be kept scrupulously clean. Moreover, the suction type of milker sucks up germs and dust from the air; hence the importance of keeping the cows and stables perfectly clean. Also take great pains in washing and scalding the machine after each milking. This means cleaner and better milk.

Pigs in July

To keep pigs in the pink of condition during hot weather see that they have a fair allowance of salt in their feed, and access at all times to a mixture of charcoal and sulphur.

If you are troubled with lice on your hogs, a mud wallow prepared for them is the best and cheapest preventive and destroyer.

If a hog misses a feed watch him; if he misses the second feed, remove him from the herd and thoroughly disinfect where he has been. In this way you may prevent any serious trouble.

The Sheep's Hoof

Attention to the hoofs of sheep especially in summer is frequently necessary. Long broken hoofs sometimes cause broken down pasterns and hoofs in bad condition afford a good lodging place for foot rot. It does not take long to trim the hoofs the same as we would the hoofs of a horse and often it pays well to do so.

New Ideas for the Autumn Fairs

These new times call for new ideas in your agricultural exhibition as in everything else. Old methods are giving away to newer and beter. Times are changing; our fairs must change also or fail.

The New in Live Stock

We know of an enterprising group of exhibitors whose cows at the fairs this fall will be milked by some red-cheeked milk maids in Dutch custom. They will have the latest devices for lessening work, improving product and increasing the profit. Men in white duck will use a vacuum cleaner for cleaning the cows, the milk will be sold at five cents a glass and the whole thing conducted to prove that the best methods yield the best profits.

New Departure in Judging

After the live stock premiums are awarded, the best animals in each class are to be brought into the ring, and the judges are to point out the why and wherefore of their award, explaining why the first prize was awarded. This will be attractive and a great help to everyone interested in better cattle.



SILO DETACHED FROM BARN

Clemson College of South Carolina says that in comparison with any of the grain rations, oats are the best single grain ration for both mature horses and colts and for mules. There is no other grain so safe to feed and from which such satisfactory results are obtained. It also says that the best way to feed oats is in the whole grain, the expense of crushing or grinding not being justified.

July is a good time to begin the construction of a silo that is to be put in use this year. A site should be selected, the foundation laid and if it is to be of concrete, the forms should be prepared, after which much of the work can be done at odd times. A silo should be completed at least three or four weeks before it is used.

A most excellent mash for horses is made by mixing two quarts of oats, one quart of bran and a half-pint of linseed meal. Scald this mixture, cover it and allow it to stand for five hours before using.

Write, Phone or Wire!

WE have the stock and can make immediate shipment, enabling you to preserve 100 per cent of your corn crop in the

INDIANA SILO



Easy to erect. No special tools or skilled labor needed. Every stave guaranteed. You pay for the Indiana Silo out of what it saves on feed bill. Address nearest office.

THE INDIANA SILO CO.
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Kansas City, Mo. Ft. Worth, Texas

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.



30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

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No. 5½

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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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$15.95 ON TRIAL
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR COMPANY
Box 4149 Bainbridge, N. Y.

A 6 H.P. Engine is filling this silo

The cutter is a No. 11 Blizzard. On thousands of farms, regular farm gasoline engines, from 3 H. P. up to 12 H. P., are running Blizzard Ensilage Cutters with entire satisfaction. The

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

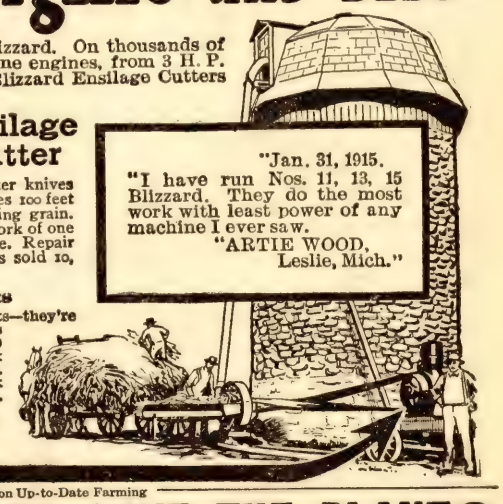
is light-running because so simple. Cutter knives and elevating fans all on fly-wheel. Elevates 100 feet as easy as 20. In extensive use for elevating grain. Enormous capacity. Self-feed table saves work of one man. Makes even-cut silage. Unusually safe. Repair expense little or nothing. Many Blizzards sold 10, 12, 15 years ago still in use.

"Jan. 31, 1915.
"I have run Nos. 11, 13, 15 Blizzard. They do the most work with least power of any machine I ever saw.
"ARTIE WOOD,
Leslie, Mich."

Write today for booklets

You can have any or all of these three booklets—they're free. (1) Blizzard Catalog. (2) "What Users Say," written by nearly 300 Blizzard users. (3) "Making Silage Pay Better"—a valuable book on preparation of silage and filling of silos. When you write mention size of your silo—ask nearest dealer's name, if you don't know him.

The Joseph Dick Mfg. Company
Box 43, Canton, Ohio



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

Don't allow the bugs and worms to take your plants. It is easy to kill them. Ferto-Insecto is an inexpensive and easily applied powder that will do the work. Harmless to man and beast.

FERTO-INSECTO DESTROYS

Potato bugs, certain worms on Cabbage, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Currants, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Tobacco, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Flowering Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. It kills the worms and bugs that eat the leaves. Easily applied through coarse cloth or small sack. Used by thousands. Send postage extra for Parcel Post charges.

PRICE 5 lbs. 25c 50 lbs. $1.75 500 lbs. $12.50
10 lbs. 40c 100 lbs. $3.00 1,000 lbs. $22.50

Made by O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Indiana

Ferto-Insecto is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbage from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

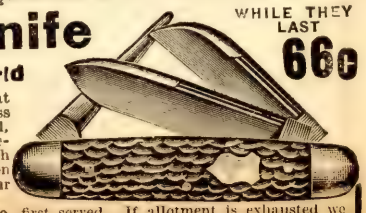
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Farmer's Special Knife

WHILE THEY LAST **66c**

Most Popular Farmer's Knife in the World

Only a limited number of the Farmers Specials will be sold at this price. Exact size, 3¾ inches; genuine stag handle, brass lined, German Silver bolsters. Blades made of best razor steel, properly tempered and ready for the hard service a farmer requires. One 3-inch blade, one 2¾-inch pruning blade, one punch blade for cutting any size hole in harness, belts, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed—to buy its equal elsewhere would cost double our special price. Satisfaction guarantneed; this is a bargain.



Only 66c A limited number at this price; first come, first served. If allotment is exhausted we will send money back by return mail. One for 66c, two for $1.25, not over two to a customer. S. E. FERRY, IRVINGTON, IND.

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

July Work in the Poultry Yard

Fastening Poultry Netting

WHEN putting up wire netting for the poutry-runs or in any place where you do not expect to leave it until it rusts out, drive a sixpenny wire nail half its length into the posts just under the top strand, also just above the bottom strand and every foot or so, or as often as you think necessary, up and down the posts, and bend these nails alternately down and up the adjacent strands. The fence will be held just as firmly as if fastened with staples, and if you even want to take down the netting, all you have to do is to bend back the nails. When the netting is put on with staples driven firmly, it is not only a long job to take down the fence, but almost impossible to do so without damaging the netting.

Fattening Fowls for Market

Many fowls sent to market are in a very poor condition. They are picked up as they run and sent to market, when a little time and trouble would greatly add to the profits. When you are ready to sell the chickens put them in a small, clean yard, with just room for them to move about in. Give them all the water they will drink. Put in plenty of grit for them and begin feeding them all the cracked corn they will eat twice a day, and once a day give them a feed made of cornmeal and middlings, half and half, mixed in water or skim milk to make a crumbly dough. Keep the fowls eating for two or three weeks, and you will be surprised at the number of pounds gained. Chickens fattened this way are very fine and juicy and command the highest price.

Clean Eggs Wanted

Eggs should be gathered regularly and not allowed to remain in the nests three or four days before taken to the packing room. If dirty they should be washed in order to improve the appearance of the same, unless they can be used at home as this gives them enhanced commercial value. Dirty eggs do not appeal to the buyer, and as a consequence do not bring the price that clean ones do.

Care of the Eggs

During these hot months great care should be taken with the eggs after they are gathered or they will become stale. Keep them in a cool place. Do not place them along side of a kerosene can, or in a damp cellar, or in close proxmity with decayed matter of any kind. Particularly keep them away from onions.

Bumble Foot

At this time of the year some of the old fowls may go lame. Upon examination you will find a bunch on the bottom of their feet. This is called bumble foot and is caused by a bruise from jumping from high roosts. This can easily be cured by opening the swelling on the bottom of the foot, cleaning it out and swabbing with tincture of iodine. The bird should be placed in a coop by itself and bedded with plenty of soft material.

Surplus Stock

Many readers of this paper live in communities where there is a good summer market for poultry. Our advise to them is to sell all surplus stock to summer customers and not hold it until fall. There is a temptation to hang onto hens that are laying to get their last eggs, and yet, considering the cost of keeping the hen two or three months longer and the reduced price you must sell her for then, it is often better to sell in July and August and make your best profit off them.

Summer Comfort

Here are four suggestions in regard to the summer comfort of the fowls: 1. See that they have a good supply of cool, fresh drinking water before them all the time and keep their drinking vessels clean and sweet. 2. Give plenty of green food. If they do not have free range cut grass for them every day. 3. See that the house and nest boxes are kept free from lice and red mites. Spray the perches and nest often with kerosene or liquid louse killer. 4. Take out all windows, leaving nothing but poultry wire in their place, so as to give them the best possible circulation of air.

The Fall Fairs

The fall fairs will soon be here. Make it your business to attend some, as there are always features about fairs, especially so when they hold poultry institutes in connection with the fair, that you will learn much that will be of benefit. Study the exhibits, visit with the different poultry raisers that you meet there; exchange experiences and opinions, thereby satisfying any doubt or question that you are not clear on.

The Fence Corners

By Lincoln Rappleye

Well, Farmer Smith is busy now,
With his big crop of hay;
He's in his field by six o'clock,
And works ten hours each day.
He cares not for his sweaty face,
Or blisters on his hands,
He's not fraid of any toil,
And he's a grand, good man.

He's always lived an upright life,
And paid his honest debts,
And as he thinks of by gone days,
He has but few regrets.
But, there's a mortgage on his farm,
Which looks to him immense;
It's there because he does not mow,
The corners of his fence.

Say, are there other "Farmer Smiths"
That any of you know?
Do others let the best of hay
In their fence corners grow?
Do they strike out and toil all day
In centre of the field,
And quite forget through thoughtlessness
Where is the biggest yield?

Let's draw a lesson now, I pray,
And profit by this tale,
Lest others in this game of life,
Like Farmer Smith shall fail.
No matter what your work may be,
Or where'er you may go,
Be sure in every place like this,
To everything there mow.

AGENTS Just Out!

Here's Your Chance—The Chance of a Lifetime!

100 Good Men and Women Wanted at Once, Experience Unnecessary! Most amazing sensation ever sprung on American People. Send postal today for details, *FREE*. Average $5 a day to start—work up to $3,000 a year or more! Astounding 20th Anniversary offer on my line of high grade toilet goods, with absolutely wonderful premium offer causing tremendous increase in business. I want wide awake men and women who know opportunity when they see it and will play on the square—ambitious people who will let me show them how to double their earning power. The big income starts at once—no waiting! Our plan is so sensational we can't print it where all can read. I will explain fully, if you will write me today.

$5 to $10 a Day and up!

Position Permanent!

Easy pleasant work—my goods sell themselves! Beginners jump into big pay immediately. Just write today and say you are willing to represent me in your territory.

FREE Fine leatherette sample case, advertising matter, instruction book, etc., to start you off. Gold Monogram 42 Piece Dinner Set Coupon FREE with every sale you make, to boom your business.

No matter what you are doing now, THIS IS YOUR ONE GREAT OPPORTUNITY! There never was such an opportunity offered you or anyone else in the history of this country! The plan is sensational, astounding, new! The first one out with it makes a clean-up sure. Rise up today and get into big money-making business. The offer is limited, so send postal today—this very minute. Address E. M. Davis, Pres.

E. M. DAVIS SOAP CO.
991 Davis Block CHICAGO

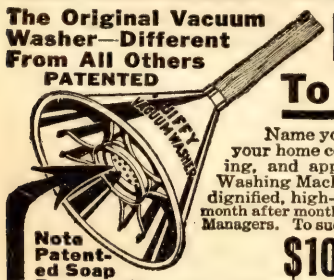
Here's Lucky Leven



$3.35 retail value—you sell for less than one third! Eleven high grade toilet articles, full drug store size. FREE dinner set coupon with each sale. Greatest stunt on earth. Only one winner of our big money-making line.

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The Original Vacuum Washer—Different From All Others PATENTED



Note Patented Soap Receptacle

HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT To Act As Our Sales Agent?

Name your price—set your mark—I'll prove to you that, right in your home county, you can easily make from $1,500 to $4,000 a year selling, and appointing sub-agents for the wonderful improved "Jiffy" Washing Machine. Selling Price $1.50. Profit 200 per cent. It's a clean, dignified, high-class proposition for those who want to make big money month after month and become financially independent—Agents, General Agents and Managers. To such it offers possibilities that are practically unlimited.

$10 FOR YOUR FIRST DAY

The "JIFFY" sells on sight in every home. Has completely revolutionized family washing—backed high priced washing machines off the map—so simple and easy to work a child can wash clothes with it—washes a tub full of clothes spotlessly clean in 3 minutes! Big, new, patented feature—the soap receptacle—none other has it. It's a whirlwind winner. Other machines look like the "Jiffy" but can't begin to compare with it either as a seller or as a washer. Vacuum principle, instantly sucks and blows dirt from clothes—results are amazing.

Agents Getting Rich Over 197,000 already sold, which means profits of over $197,000 for agents—$1.00 profit on every sale. We need a few more Agents, Managers and General Agents. We give you county rights—fully protect you, turn sales over to you. Wonderful demand already created through our national advertising.

NO EXPERIENCE. No long-winded or flowery talk—no selling experience of any kind needed to sell the "Jiffy." IT SELLS ITSELF! You can't fail. Business supplies the capital to keep things moving. Write quick before someone else gets in ahead of you. State territory you want and we'll fix it up for you. Don't put this off—it's too important. Your name and address on postal will do. Write that postal now—today.

W. J. FRANK MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 23 St. Louis, Mo.



Get My Big New Book—Read My 5% Profit Offer

BIG change in prices on my famous Split Hickory Vehicles this year. Get the story.

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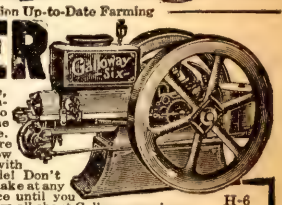
Just a postcard will do. I'll tell you also about the 2 years' guarantee and 30 days' Free road test. Don't wait. Write now. $39.25

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The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
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POWER



Economical, reliable, steady, satisfactory engine service built into every Galloway gasoline and kerosene engine. Heavy weight, large bore and long stroke low speeded. Compare it with any engine! Then decide! Don't buy an engine of any make at any price until you know all about Galloway engines. H-6

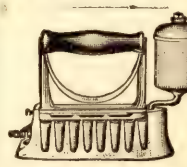
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Great volume, perfected design and simplicity make Galloway prices possible. Built from best material on modern automatic machinery, all parts standardized. Sold to you at one small profit. No unnecessary parts. Built-in quality steadily increases our volume. All styles and sizes from 1 1-2 h. p. to 16 h. p at proportionate prices. A postal gets the Galloway engine book free. Engines shipped from Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Waterloo or Chicago.

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AGENTS $30 to $50 Weekly MEN AND WOMEN



Selling the New Improved MONITOR Self Heating FLAT IRON. Positively the lowest priced and fastest selling Iron made. Over 650,000 in use. Evans, N. Car., sold 2 dozen on Sat. Mrs. Nixon, Vt. sold 8 first half day. No experience needed — sells itself. New terms. Binding Guarantee. Exclusive territory. Sample free to workers. Write today.

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Will Make You INDEPENDENT

The perfect tractor for the medium sized farm. Enables one man to do the work of several men with teams, in less time and at lower cost. Plows, harvests, operates all farm machinery and is unequalled for road work and general hauling. Gasoline or Kerosene for fuel. Three sizes, suitable for every requirement. Our prices and terms make it easier for you to own a HUBER than to be without it. Write today for FREE Catalog.

THE HUBER MFG. CO.
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OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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For Forage, Silage and Molasses

A profitable crop to grow. Early Orange Cane is sown through July. Grown as far north as Minnesota. We have fine seed. Special $1.15 bu. Bags free in 2 bu. lots or more.

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Let us send you a Free copy of

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A beautifully illustrated booklet which explains all about the fascination and utility of photography for the farmer.

Anyone can make pictures by the simple Kodak way, and a Kodak will be a source of pleasure for the whole family.

Write for this book to-day.

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30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



Total cost only $7.50 by Our 7 MONTHS TIME Purchase Plan

to prove to you that this magnificent Royal has the Sweetest, Purest, Loudest and Clearest tone—to prove to you that it is as large and handsome as the trust machines that sell at $25.00—to prove to you that it has the strongest motor, the best reproducer and tone arm and the most ingenious devices to start, stop and control the music. Shipped with a supply of 10-inch double disc records of your selection, so you can enjoy the finest entertainments for one whole month. Return the outfit AT OUR EXPENSE if for any reason you do not wish to keep it. Drop a postal for our big list of unsolicited testimonials, record book and other literature. They are free.

S. H. DAVIS, X-45 8101 May St., CHICAGO

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DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 5 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Bargain in Player Piano

I offer a standard make player piano direct from the factory at a price that makes it a big bargain. Beautiful mahogany case, beautifully toned instrument. Can be used as a regular piano, played by hand, or the novice can play all classes of music without previous training.

For sale at two-thirds its value. Full description on request, if you want a piano write me.

J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FREE To ANY WOMAN, Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 3 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. R. TYRRELL WARD, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

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THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

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3 big dolls given away

Girls, if you want 3 of the cutest dolls you ever saw send for this doll family. Louise is over 2 ft. tall, very like a real youngster in size. She can wear a real baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. Brother Jimmie is a husky fellow and Sister Susie is too cute for anything.

JIMMIE AND SUSIE ARE FULLY DRESSED

and you will be delighted with all three dollies. I want to give this doll family to a little girl or boy in each home. The only condition is that you secure a new 6-months subscriber at 25c to Up-to-Date Farming. It is published twice a month, 12 issues in 6 months. Send 25 cents and new subscriber and dolls will be sent by parcel post, prepaid. Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.



Optimism

Get all the good there is to-day,
Don't fret about tomorrow;
There's trouble 'round us all the time,
What need is there to borrow?
The wise man gets what joy he can,
And leaves the fool to his folly;
He knows too much to waste his life
In gloom and melancholy.

Look on the bright side every time,
Don't waste your days repining;
When any cloud looks dark and dull,
Turn out the silver lining.
Be wise! Be cheerful, bright and glad.
Leave to the fool his folly,
And let your motto be "Cheer up!"
Your rule of life "Be jolly!"

—Selected.

One Way to Health

IT TAKES many of us a long time to learn that there is a very close connection between the mental and physical parts of our nature and that any disturbance of mind, whether produced by grief, anxiety or ill-temper, reacts upon our bodies and will eventually make of us physical wrecks, if we do not do all in our power to make the best of the circumstances that lead to these unhealthy mental conditions.

Into everyone's life come bitter experiences and trying problems; and since these must necessarily constitute a part of every life, we should school ourselves to meet them bravely and patiently, doing all within our power to overcome their depressing influences.

Often some diversion, however reluctantly entered into, will materially aid us to overcome our disturbed mental condition. Sometimes quietly singing a stanza of a favorite song or recalling some strong, helpful words that we long ago committed to memory will restore our mental equilibrium; and sometimes going off alone and resting for a few minutes, being careful not to allow ourselves to think of our grievances or troubles, will greatly help.

Let us keep this thought constantly before us: No one who persists in either fretting, worrying, sulking, or scolding, or who gives way to anger and impatience can have a healthy body or a happy home.

The Young House-Wife's Duties

WITH the introduction into the home of labor-saving devices and better kitchen conveniences, the young house-wife's duties become less onerous and she has time to catch the vision of duties not heretofore fully recognized. She then begins to realize that she must not only be an ideal home-maker but a business partner as well.

As a business partner she must be systematic and time-saving; must adapt the standard of living to the income, and must closely study the purchasing value of a dollar. This applies not only to the best and most economical way of marketing, but also to learning the nutritive values of the different foods and how she can best utilize everything from the store, garden and cellar.

Then, too, she should know how she can furnish the home in a pretty, attractive way, with the smallest expenditure of money; how to carefully "keep up" the house in its different departments; how to buy for herself and family such materials or apparels as shall be strong, durable and withal pretty and becoming, steering clear of ever buying anything simply because it is a bargain.

The young housewife must learn what papers and books are the best investments for the home, and how to keep an expense account that will clearly show receipts and expenditures, and not be a mere jumble of figures, wholly unintelligible to anyone except herself.

Little Pathways to Beauty

DRINK no less than eight glasses of water a day, cool, but not iced. Eat plenty of spinach and—let me whisper it—plenty of raw onions when no one is around to object to the odor. They help to remove those waste poisons from the system that are apt to manifest themselves in disfiguring pimples.

Do not overlook the beautifying effects of lettuce. It has sedative qualities and will nobly assist in the beauty sleep.

Tomatoes have a stimulating effect on the liver when eaten raw, with or without a pinch of salt and a dressing of sweet oil with a trifle of vinegar mixed in. If cut in two and rubbed on the face, arms and hands two or three times a day, tomatoes are excellent in helping to remove tan.

Carrots, string-beans, peas and beets if freely eaten, are all little helps along the pathway to beauty.

An Herb Corner

WHEN our grandmothers were young there was always a certain corner of the garden devoted to herbs, sweet-smelling, some of them, wholesome and valuable, all of them.

Many of these were grown for their medicinal properties, and in consequence the old family doctor was rarely called upon. In this class we find saffron, spikenard, horehound, feverfew, wormwood and spearmint, from the presence of which colds, fevers and stomach disorders took their flight.

For deliciously flavoring meats and soups we used sage, parsley, thyme and summer-savory; while for giving a delightful fragrance to the contents of bureau drawers and linen chests there were lavender, rosemary and angelica.

These herbs are as valuable, and should be as desirable to-day as in grandmother's time, so why not determine to have them next year?

A request sent to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, asking for their leaflets on herbs will bring you much valuable information regarding soil, time for planting, care and uses of the different plants.

Some Good Plans

This is the time to lay out the work so that the hardest of it may be done in the cool of the morning.

To hang out in the strong sunlight any clothes that might attract moth-millers.

To spread on the grass linens that have grown yellow through not being used, and giving them a good sunbleach.

To figure closely how to have appetizing, nourishing meals by the aid of a fireless cooker and a little oil stove.

To plan on working at least one hour a day in the flower or vegetable garden, and to have a little time each evening after the "chores" are done for wholesome recreation and pleasure with the family.

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Household Helps

WHEN washing pink garments that have become faded, pour boiling water over a piece of red cheese-cloth. Let it stand a few minutes until the color is all out of the cheese-cloth, then pour the dye into a bucket of cold water. After washing and rinsing the garment put it into the dye water and allow it to remain an hour. This method gives a perfect, even coloring.

To set colors in wash goods permanently, add a handful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of turpentine to three-quarters of a pail full of warm water. Put the material in and let it remain until water is cold. Do not wring, but hang on the line, and let it drip dry.

To mend hot water bags, apply several coats of liquid court-plaster to the holes, allowing each coat to dry before adding the next. The result will be waterproof and not affected by hot water.

AN English recipe for polishing furniture is to shave yellow bees' wax in turpentine to make it the consistency of paste. When it is dissolved, apply with a soft flannel to the surface to be polished. Rub vigorously.

PUT a silver spoon in when any hot liquid is to be poured into the glass, pouring directly on the bowl of the spoon. The heat will not crack the glass in this way.

To prevent salt from getting lumpy in damp weather, when filling the shaker, put in twelve or thirteen grains of rice. This will keep the salt dry and fine.

TINWARE may be kept from rusting by rubbing it with fresh lard when new, then thoroughly heating it in the oven before it is used.

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What is Now the Fashion

The principal change which the fashion of the moment insists upon is the full, loose skirt for thin materials. Naturally one would not use the same style for organdie and for serge and it is for voile, organdie and other cotton novelties that we use the full gathered skirt.

This new style is straight at both edges in most cases and is gathered at the top and joined to a belt, or is joined to a yoke which in turn is gathered.

Some of these new skirts have the yoke plain and fitted with the lower flounce gathered, but the gathered yoke is newer and more popular.

Yokes are used on all tailored skirts. Some of them are plain, others shaped in ornamental outlines and still others do not pass entirely around the figure, but cover only parts of the back or front or sides.



7240—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 10, and 12 years. The two gore skirt of this frock is joined to an underwaist and over both is worn the jacket tunic which closes in front, spreading a little after passing the bust. At the open neck is a small, flat collar, and the sleeves may be long or short.

7250—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 48 inches bust measure. This simple, tailored waist has plain front and back. The neck may be finished with standing or flat collar, and the sleeve be made long or short, with roll cuffs or plain finish for long sleeve. Box pleat band or coat closing may be used in front.

7273—BOYS' MIDDY SUIT. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. An ideal suit for summer wear, this model has small trousers made with or without the wide, sailor collar and with the sleeves made either long or short. These suits are made sometimes of one color and sometimes of two combined.

7263—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The plainness of the blouse of this dress is relieved by a Puritan collar in either of two sizes, leaving the neck just a trifle exposed. The sleeves may be long or short. The three gore skirt may have either raised or regulation waistline.

6907—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This very, smart skirt is excellent for such materials as corduroy, velveteen and heavy serge. The yoke is quite deep and below it the skirt is in two gores. These may be gathered or arranged to form two small box pleats in both front and back.

6725—LADIES' APRON AND CAP. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Modified kimono lines are used in this apron which is quite loose and hangs in sacque fashion from shoulder to hem. There is a seam along the shoulder and down the outside of the sleeve, each section of which is cut in one with the body of the garment.

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Health and Beauty

To Obtain a Good Complexion

An authority on matters pertaining to the complexion says that every time you wash your face, take some clean white tissue paper, and rub the skin carefully but not too gently, with it. Then wash your face in lukewarm water and powder it thoroughly. After a few minutes wipe off the powder, and the skin will be found to have gained a pearl-like texture. This treatment must be persevered in and used for a long time.

To Preserve the Teeth

To make the teeth white dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of water; before it is quite cold add thereto one teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh and one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor. Bottle and mix for use. One wineglass of the solution added to half a pint of tepid water is sufficient for each application. This solution applied daily preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates tartarous adhesion, produces a pearl-like whiteness, arrests decay, and induces a healthy action in the gums.

For Insomnia

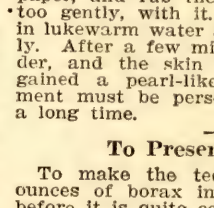
A glass of hot milk, taken just before undressing, has wonderfully sedative effect upon the nervous system. Massage of the arms and legs after getting into bed will frequently induce sleep. A short brisk walk in the open air a uarter of an hour before retiring, or placing the feet in hot water for a few minutes just before entering the bed, are both perfectly legitimate and harmless means of banishing the insomnia fiend.

Another method is to breathe very slowly for several minutes after laying the head on the pillow. Take as deep a breath as possible, holding it as long as you can, then exhale the breath slowly. Continue doing this until a pleasuralbe weariness supervenes, and in all probability you will soon sink into unconsciousness, and entirely forget that such a thing as insomnia has any existence for you.

To Make Baby's Hair Curley

Young mothers may be glad to know that a baby's hair may often be encouraged to curl naturally if it is brushed upward and twisted around the finger while it is wet. Brushing downward rather encourages a child's hair to grow straight. The upward brushing is not becoming for the time, and this is no doubt the reason that so few care to persevere with the idea, but it well repays one afterward. Of course, it is not every head of hear that responds to the treatment, but in many cases it has been successful.

Castile soap is a very good thing with which to wash the children's hair, but remember that a very little will suffice. If you use too much you will find difficulty in rinsing it out thoroughly. In order to keep the hair bright and clean you must pay particular attention to your brushes and combs, as well as to the hair itself. See that they are always clean, and, if possible have two brushes always for use.



Boudoir Cap, 10c

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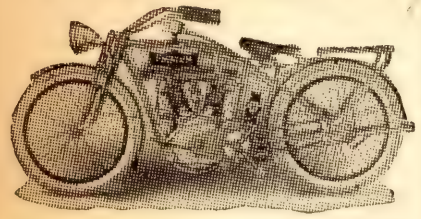
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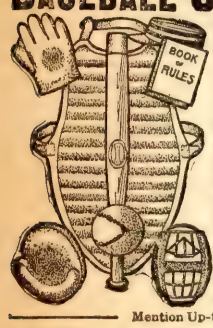


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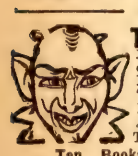
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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

AGAIN our letters give proof that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is known and appreciated in all parts of the country, and that its readers are the clearest thinkers and most earnest workers for progress and better things. For this issue we have letters from 24 States, and from some of the States we have several letters; but, of course, we cannot print them all. We highly esteem the writers, for we know that when the young people are thoughtful and progressive the country in a very few years will be as they are. We welcome every newcomer to our list, and we appreciate the letters whether we can print them all or not.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 16 years, and I live in the heart of the Ozark mountains. We came here five years ago from West Virginia. I get lonesome sometimes, but I love farm life. I wouldn't live in the city again, for I love this beautiful country for its fine fruits, its beautiful flowers, and its great and priceless forests. Many families from different States have settled here in the last year. The land will grow most anything. The price of land is comparatively low, but it will soon double in value. We have a flock of Angora goats to clear the land of brush. Then after two cultivated crops we sow to meadow. Papa takes UTD, and it is a fine paper. I wish the Cadets were here to climb the cliffs with me. Let me hear from some of our boys and girls, and I will answer with pleasure.—Pearl Yorty, Hanover, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—We have taken UTDF for more than a year, and think it fine. I like the Cadet page very much, and am always anxious for it to come. At present I am keeping house for my father, but I expect to go to school next winter, and teach the next. I am 16 years old, and we cannot teach here until we are 18. I would like to hear from the Cadets and will answer all the cards and letters I receive.—Ruby Smith, Garman, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—Please make room in your interesting circle for an Illinois girl. I am 19 years old and live on a farm of 147. My mother has been in poor health for over three years. We take several farm papers, but UTD is a favorite. Farming would become more profitable if all farmers would heed its instructions. I belong to a Missionary Baptist church three miles from home. I will be glad to correspond with the Cadets.—Ella Riley, Dix, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Wisconsin girl and live on a farm with my parents. We own 314 acres. I am 15 years old and have two brothers younger than myself. I can plow, disk, harrow or run any other machinery. I work with three horses. I like outdoor work better than housework. My father had his leg broken about three years ago, and has been a cripple ever since. We have taken UTD for 8 years, and think it the best paper we have had in the house. I would like to hear from some of the Cadet friends, and will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Lizzie Witt, Trego, Wis.

DEAR CADETS—As I see so many nice letters in the young people's corner I decided to try my luck too. I want to thank the editor for giving us young farmer boys and girls room in his excellent paper to express ourselves in print. I have been reading UTD for over a year, and, by the way, it is "some paper, believe me." We have a fine stand of corn, and wheat is looking fine in this part of Virginia; we are having plenty of sunshine and rain. It is getting rather warm in the South now (May 20) but I would rather endure the heat here than to exchange with our northern friends. I have a flower garden which I am devoting to new and rare varieties of flowers. I also have a vegetable garden which I very much enjoy working. With best wishes for our paper and the Cadets, and hoping to get cards from you all, I am—Louise Shores, Wytheville, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 15 year, and live on a farm of 420 acres. I have always lived on a farm and like it fine. We live three miles from town and a mile and a half from school, but we drive during the winter. Papa takes UTD and he likes it real well; it has so much good information in it. I like to read the letters from the Cadets, and I will answer all cards and letters I receive from them.—Bessie Ellickson, Monango, N. Dak.

DEAR CADETS—My home is in the Empire State, and I may say I am very glad I am a New York girl. I live on a farm which is a little way back from the road, but it is very pleasant, and I never find time to get lonesome. I would rather live in the open country where one can inhale the purest air. I am nearly 15, and am attending school, but I also find time to work about my home. This is a productive region and some of the products are corn, potatoes, wheat, all kinds of vegetables and large quantities of fruit. We have very pleasant times as I have several brothers and two sisters. My chief sport is horseback riding which I have occasion to do quite often I enjoy UTDF very much, and will answer all letters and post cards, especially from California and Virginia, as I would like to go there.—Rozilla Brotherton, Antwerp, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 19 years, and live on a farm of 498 acres. My whole life has been spent on the farm, and I like country life. I have been a reader of UTD for at least three years, and I enjoy reading it very much, so much that I spend most of my leisure time reading and studying it. We raise wheat, corn, oats, grass and some cotton. Our markets are good, but we live 12 miles from a railroad, three miles from the Tennessee river, and four and a half miles from Decatur our county seat. I would be glad to hear from all that will write, and I will answer all.—Ranze Hayes, Decatur, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—Is an Oregon girl welcome to your jolly circle? I am 18 years old, and enjoy farm life fine. We have taken UTD for 3 years, and think it a fine paper. I live with my parents and 6 brothers on a large farm 6 miles from the quiet little town of Weston. Up here in the beautiful blue mountains we spend our summers, but we return to Weston for the winter. But I must say to all the Cadet boys and girls farm life is great. I would be pleased to hear from all and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Bertha Walden, Weston, Oregon.

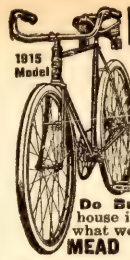
DEAR CADETS—I am a West Virginia girl of 15 and would like to become a Cadet. I live on a farm of 182 acres, 14 miles from Charleston, the capital of our State. We have on the farm 6 horses, 6 cows, and sheep, hogs, chickens and geese. I enjoy country life and sports, especially walking. We grow the ordinary farm crops and all vegetables and fruits. My favorite pastimes are reading and embroidering and sometimes I take walks with my girl friends. I attend the Baptist church and I am a reader of UTD and like it very much. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Ida M. Salisbury, Blue Creek, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I want to join the Cadets. I live on a farm of 450 acres 6 miles south of Oakland, Maryland. I am 19 years old and I like to read UTD. We have 4 horses, 9 cows, and 30 sheep. I like to drive the horses. I will answer all cards and letters I receive and will be glad to do so.—Osborne S. Beckman, Oakland, Md.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

	Age
Arthur Richmond, Cutler, Ill	14
Simon Richards, Strang, Okla	19
Mae Seibert, Miami, Okla	16
Earl Riley, Dix, Ill	13
Mabel McKee, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	17
John Hite, Heiskell, Tenn	18
Adela M. Prance, Fonda, N. Y	15
Mary Jasa, Thurston, Nebr	19
Lottie Steimburg, Ringtown, Pa	17
Eva E. Dixon, West Decatur, Pa	—
Edith Warnick, Dodson, Md	18
Billie Deal, Granite Falls, N. C	16
Matthew Emertzz, Colwick, Kans	22
Bertha Wildermuth, Linton, N. Dak	18
Alvine Ehlers, Leigh, Neb	15
Grace Kelly, Hamden, Mo	16
Esther Kelley, Hamden, Mo	18
Ora Prather, Hamden, Mo	19
Louise S. Burros, Wellsville, N. Y	11
Alta Brittain, Elsie, Neb	—
Esther Unruh, Las Anamas, Colo	15
Orell A. Phillips, Shady Springs, W. Va	15
Roy Layton, Arnold, Neb	12
Frank T. Janousky, Belleville, Tex	18
Louis E. Howerton, 110 Geneva Ave., Hamilton Mont	16
Lucy Tenant, Everson, Wash	16
Emma E. Piercefield, Martinsville, Ind	—
Lawrence Barrick, Newville, Pa	18
Mabel Mathews, Cassopolis, Mich	16
Hazel Hinsey, Osceola, Iowa	10
Ruth Vance, Hamlet, Ind	11
Sylvia L. Miller, Shepshewana, Ind	19
Eugene Markham, Spanish Fork, Utah	22



Delivered TO YOU FREE

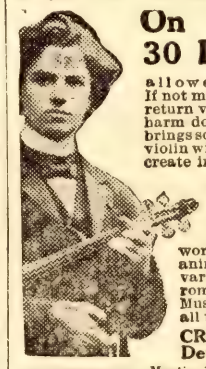
A sample 1915 model **"Ranger"** bicycle, on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.** ***Write at once*** for large illustrated catalog showing *complete line* of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our ***low prices*** and *remarkable terms.*

RIDER AGENTS Wanted—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, ***Tires*** and Sundries from our big catalog. **Do Business** *direct* with the leading bicycle house in America. **Do not buy** until you ***know*** what we can do for you. WRITE TO US.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. S-161 CHICAGO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

FINE OLD VIOLINS



On Easy Payments 30 Days Free Trial

allowed, no matter where you live. If not more than pleased with our values return violin AT OUR EXPENSE—and no harm done. Ability to play the violin brings social and financial success. Get a violin with a rich, mellow tone and it will create in you a desire to master it.

Free! Magnificent Album-Catalog

containing portraits of the world's greatest violinists since Paganini's time, a half-tone of "Stradivarius in His Workshop," and the romantic story of The King of Musical Instruments. A postal brings all to you FREE—no obligations.

CREMONA VIOLIN SHOP
Dept. H 545 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

23 RUBY JEWEL $35 GOLD WATCH $3.50



Here is the watch you have always wanted. Sent you at our risk and expense. **Send no money,** not even a deposit. **We pay all charges.** Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' watch and we will send you all charges paid, for free examination and test this beautifully engraved **1915 THIN MODEL 25-YEAR GUARANTEED AMERICAN MADE WATCH.** If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $35 gold watch, pay us only $3 50 and the watch is yours.

DREXEL JEWELRY CO., Dept. 351, Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

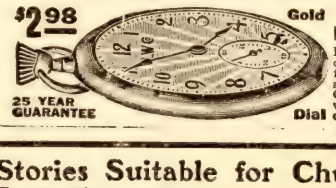
FOUR FERNS GIVEN



We have obtained a special concession from **Farm Journal,** the standard agriculture magazine of America, for them to accept one-year subscriptions from **new** readers through us. **Farm Journal** is for the whole farm family, the farmer, his wife and children. **Household Guest** is a story, home and fashion magazine. The four ferns will be selected from the following varieties: Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scottl, Sprengerl, Plumosus Lace Fern. Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send **Farm Journal one year, Household Guest one year, and the four ferns for only 50c., prepaid by parcels post. Send all orders to Household Guest, Dept. FJ17** 550 N. LaSalle St., Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$2.98



25 YEAR GUARANTEE

Gold Dial

1915 MODEL 25 YEAR GUARANTEED $25 GOLD WATCH $2.98

Here's a the watch you always wanted, sent at our risk—you send no money, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer Ladies' or Gents' size, gold sunburst or fancy dial, open face, plain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enameled dial, and we send this **elegant 25 year guaranteed** thin model, stem wind & set watch, C. O. D. to your P. O. or for Free Examination and test at your Express Office. If pleased with it and sure it equals a 17 Jewel $25 Gold Watch, pay us our Special Sale Price only $2.98 and watch is yours. Write NOW. **LIGHT WATCH CO., Dept. N 16, Chicago**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Stories Suitable for Church, School or Home Entertainments

Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

A Cart Load of Fun for 10 Cents

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven ponies in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards litho graphed in rich colors, and also a certificate for 1500 Free Votes in our grand contest for two beautiful Shetland ponies. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Two Ponies Given Away

Remember the Ponies will absolutely be given away in the grand contest which we will tell you all about. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail.

A. M. PIPER. 895 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sheet Music Coupon

Send this coupon and 5 cents for each copy desired from the following list of sheet music. Guaranteed satisfactory. Full size, with colored titles, some pieces have up to eight pages.

Vocal

Anchored—Watson
Forsaken—Koschat
The Lost Chord—Sullivan
Sorry Her Lot (Pinafore)—Sullivan

Instrumental

Anvil Chorus—Verdi
Old Folks at Home (Variation)—Lerman
Princess Patches—Rose
Silvery Waves—Wyman

Music Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Send me the following sheet music. I enclose 5c for each piece selected. (Use other paper for list.)

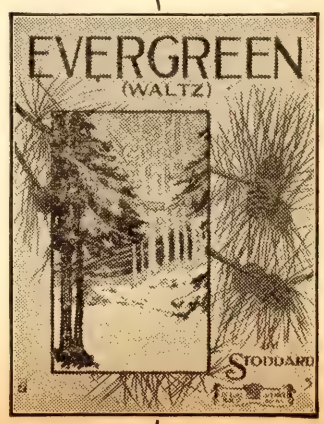
Name of Piece .....

Send to .....

Postoffice .....

R. F. D..... Box..... State.....

(Not good after Sept. 1915)



A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

The power by which hundreds of thousands of minds, yes, millions of minds, may be turned to consideration of the same thing at the same time is a wonderfully useful influence. Whether that power is employed to make millions think of the policies of the government or the homely comforts and economics affecting their daily lives, the underlying value of this power is the same; the advantages to be gained from its use are identical.—FROM AN ADDRESS BY JOHN H. FAHEY, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

—o—

We are pleased to quote this as the utterance of such a man and to emphasize the underlying principle, often expressed in these columns, of our efforts to get farmers to stand together in their business of marketing.

—o—

Our slogan has been: "THE SAME PRICE FOR THE SAME CROPS AT THE SAME TIME TO ALL THE PRODUCERS THEREOF."

—o—

We have seen the effect of a few hundred thousand farmers controlling their crops and asking the same price. While the power exerted by this number has largely been lost for a time through the action of a like, or larger number throwing their crops overboard, they only needed to bide their time when their prices were paid.

—o—

We have often said in these columns: The world needs all that is produced, not only a part of it. Therefore, if the world cannot get what farmers produce,—the absolutely necessary things of life—at the buyers' prices, it will pay the sellers prices. There is no saying truer than this.

—o—

Then it follows that if we make this paper the influence, the power, to go to a million farmers and turn their minds to the fact that $1.25 has been agreed on, by the growers themselves, as a fair and equitable and profitable price for the 1915 wheat crop and that this price will be asked and the wheat held for it, it will be a wonderful useful influence.

—o—

Then, unquestionably, **$1.25 will be the** market price at once.

—o—

So every effort will be made by the publishers of UTDF to increase its circulation to at least a million. Now it does not follow that the present readers will not get benefits through asking the price $1.25 and holding for it, before the million is secured. They will. They, and their friends whom they tell about the price and some of whom will control too, will exert an enormous power. They will control such an amount of wheat that the world cannot do without it and finally their price will be paid. But a million farmers will control so much, and can produce such a condition on the market any time they want to, that the price they demand will be the market price at once.

—o—

The duty of our present readers is to talk to their neighbors and tell them the price, that has been agreed upon for wheat, and the prices for other crops as they are decided and get them to promise to ask them and hold for them.

—o—

Talk has its value. Conversations by people who read UTDF cultivate the minds of their hearers and convey to them the same ideas. Such seeds of ideas grow and in a movement like this are bound to produce grand fruits, benefitting all of the farmers.

—o—

Farmers frequently consult each other—indulge in an exchange of ideas. Then how important it is that the subject discussed by them is the one that now concerns all farmers—the one of marketing the crops. Such discussions cannot fail to result in the betterment of farmers prices and business.

—o—

We predicted, in preceding numbers, what would happen when the new wheat crop was ready to market. It has happened. If any wheat grower is comforting himself with the thought that any other person will protect him in the price he may as well dismiss the delusion at once. If he wants a fair price he must help himself by refusing to sell except at his own asking price.

—o—

Following was the gist of the Chicago market report on wheat of July 6th:

Wheat prices took a decided downward shoot to-day, influenced by the outlook that the arrivals of new grain would be much enlarged. The market closed 1⅝@1¾ to 3½c under Saturday night's level.

—o—

But suppose the growers would fool the speculators by holding up their crops? Suppose the buyers of wheat in the country would find you holding for $1.25 a bushel at delivery point? And suppose several of the country buyers would telegraph that news to their brokers in Chicago? Why, if this would happen there would be the wildest scramble by the bears to get under cover that has been seen in a long time.

—o—

Wheat bears and bulls are the most timid creatures imaginable. Several thousand wheat growers demanding $1.25 for their wheat and this fact communicated to the Chicago Board of Trade will throw more consternation than a thousand shells fired by an army into the camp of an enemy. There are enough wheat growers, readers of UTDF, now, to turn the trick. Try it on the local buyers.

—o—

THERE IS A CALL FOR ACTION RIGHT NOW—PROMPT ACTION—on the part of farmers. Without positive, concerted action you are bringing on yourselves gross losses. By your inaction you wrong yourselves and permit yourselves to be wronged and robbed. By your inaction you permit those who produce nothing to gather in the fruits of your season's toil. Those people could do this because they have been meeting the farmers singly and alone. Whereas, if you had a common knowledge of what your crops are worth and the knowledge that the word had gone out to others that the price should be asked and the crop held for it, you would present a fairly solid front at once, and the buyers would soon ask what is your price?

—o—

So the question confronts us, how can the price, $1.25 a bushel, agreed on by the growers themselves, but subject to revision if conditions of the crop, the demand and the European war, seem to suggest it, be gotten to a great many growers at once before a large part of the crop is thrown overboard?

—o—

It cannot be done by sending representatives to the farmers to talk to them face to face. But it can be done through the newspapers and circulars and pamphlets if the hearty co-operation of those who get this paper is given. It needs YOUR help and MINE and that of OUR friends. THE CALL IS FOR UNITED ACTION.

—o—

We have supplied the full plan in a booklet called "What is Wrong With Agriculture" (No. 2) and "The Case Stated With a Program for Correcting the Trouble." The thing to do now, RIGHT NOW is to get this booklet before one million farmers. We would do this entirely at our own expense if we had the names and could stand the expense. But we have not the names and we believe we should not be asked to stand all of the expense. But here is a plan:

—o—

Up-to-Date Farming has over 200,000 subscribers now. Its readers get the prices agreed upon, below which crops should not be sold, also by reading the paper they are constantly in touch with the campaign—in short, they can co-operate.

—o—

We would like to have a million subscribers, but to get them will be too slow. Therefore, as we already said, we have prepared a booklet that supplies the full plan of action. Any farmer who has this booklet will know what is required in the matter of controling his crops to compel his price to be paid, and how to control, whether he is a wealthy farmer or financially in need. This booklet we will furnish at 2½ cents each and mail it. This price barely covers the actual cost when printed in very large numbers.

—o—

To carry out our plans to bring a million minds into accord so a million men may act as one man, is to ask 80,000 of our present subscribers to send us the names of 10 farmers each and 2½ cents for each name, 25 cents in all, and we will mail a booklet to each one at once and to the sender of the names.

—o—

EIGHTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS SENDING 10 NAMES EACH WILL BE 800,000 NAMES. ADD TO THIS THE 200,000 PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS AND WE HAVE THE MILLION.

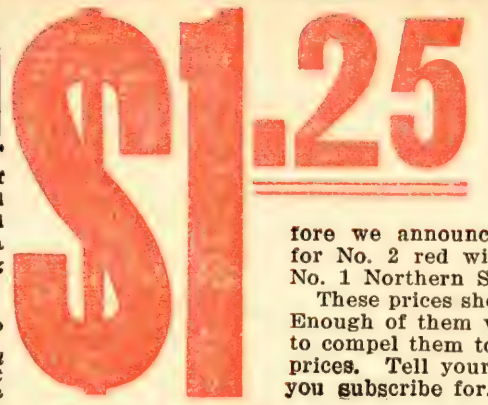
—o—

This campaign must be carried into every corner of the country. So it needs YOUR help now. Fill out the coupon and send at once.

—o—

Give us this 800,000 additional names, not

Ask $1.25 for New Wheat



This paper, in its issue of June 15, asked wheat growers to express themselves on the price for new wheat. The price suggested varied from $1.00 to $2.50 a bushel. By far a large majority voted for $1.25 subject to change if conditions of the crop, the demand and the European war seemed to justify. Therefore we announce $1.25 AS THE MINIMUM PRICE for No. 2 red winter wheat. No. 2 hard winter, and No. 1 Northern Spring, each 5 cents higher.

These prices should be known by every wheat grower. Enough of them will then ask them and hold for them to compel them to be paid and they will be the market prices. Tell your neighbors. Publish it in the papers you subscribe for.

Ask $1.25 for New Wheat

subscribers, but to receive the booklet, now and you will be shown an example of national co-operation in marketing farm crops as has never been witnessed before. The booklet makes all clear and the plan is perfectly easy to follow. A million men are mighty and their mind turned toward the accomplishment of this good object—first, $1.25 a bushel for wheat and then a sufficiently profitable price for oats and every other crop—cannot fail. Let's enlist this mighty army and march noiselessly, unresistingly on to correct the evils that have crept into the marketing system.

—o—

When you send the ten names you will help your ten neighbors, the 200,000 present subscribers to UTDF and all of the others who will enlist in this war. But the greatest thought of all is that all these hundreds of thousands will help YOU until YOU will be as strong as the combined strength of all in your demands for a square deal in disposing of your crops.

—o—

It is the temporary surplus that breaks the price. When farmers know how to control their own surplusses and get money too, if they need it, buyers will bid against each other and prices will go up. When one million farmers know how to co-operate in marketing, they will not all need to do it, but enough of them will do it to control the temporary surplus of any crop that was ever raised.

—o—

The reader has gotten a very good idea of the plan to get $1.25 wheat from this paper. But the booklet will explain it in detail. So send your 10 names as soon as you read this and only 25 cents and we will mail the booklet direct to each name. If 80,000 readers of this paper will do this in July, we guarantee $1.25 will be the paying price for wheat before August 15th.

—o—

Farmers, you are first hands for neary everything that makes up the wealth of the country and supports the life of people and domestic animals. You have worked long and well under the smiles of an approving Providence and you are rewarded with bountiful crops. Now it is your privilege and your DUTY to take out a fair profit before you turn them over to other people.

—o—

We have prepared the way. But no good purpose can be accomplished without the hearty co-operation of those interested and those who will reap the benefits.

—o—

We are constantly receiving many letters approving the plans. Here are a few:

I have just finished reading your plan to control crops and market them to get what they are worth. I must say this plan hits true and should be brought to the notice of every farmer in America. This is a grain growing section. There are hundreds of farmers here who depend on wheat for their living. The yield is about the average of the country, around 15 bushels per acre, while our price has averaged 60 to 80c a bushel at threshing time when most of us have been selling. You can see there is no profit in this. In fact most of our farmers are in debt and paying 12 per cent interest.

E. M. NAYLOR,
GLENDIVE, MONT.

I have been a reader of UTDF for for some time and approve of every word you print and every move you make. I don't see how any producer of crops can afford to be without it, and if read I cannot see how any one will continue to rush his crops on to glutted markets to his loss. I am always ready to help you.

R. E. POTTER,
DEL RIO, TEX.

*I have read with great interest your plan for marketing crops. I heartily endorse it. I wish that every wheat grower in the country had a copy of this plan. Would it be posible for you to get it published in all the farm papers and newspapers so that every farmer could read it? If you will send me some copies I will distribute them amongst the largest wheat growers of this community. To do anything for this crop will require quick action. * * * The time will come when the farmer will come into his own and I hope it is not far distant.*

G. L. FAIDLEY, BURR OAK, KAS.



This is a picture of the farmer who made a success of marketing without reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING. He marketed his stuff all right, but he didn't get much money. The expression on his face is the register of his many disappointments.

—o—

Send your 10 names, and send as many more as you will. Write perfectly plain.

This is the Coupon

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I have read your appeal and desire to identify myself with the movement for a million co-operating farmers to secure Equitable and profitable prices. I send..... names herewith and 2½ cents each for which mail to each the booklet as promised.

Name *R. R. P. O.* *Sta*

My Name .....

1..... .....

2..... .....

3..... .....

4..... .....

5..... .....

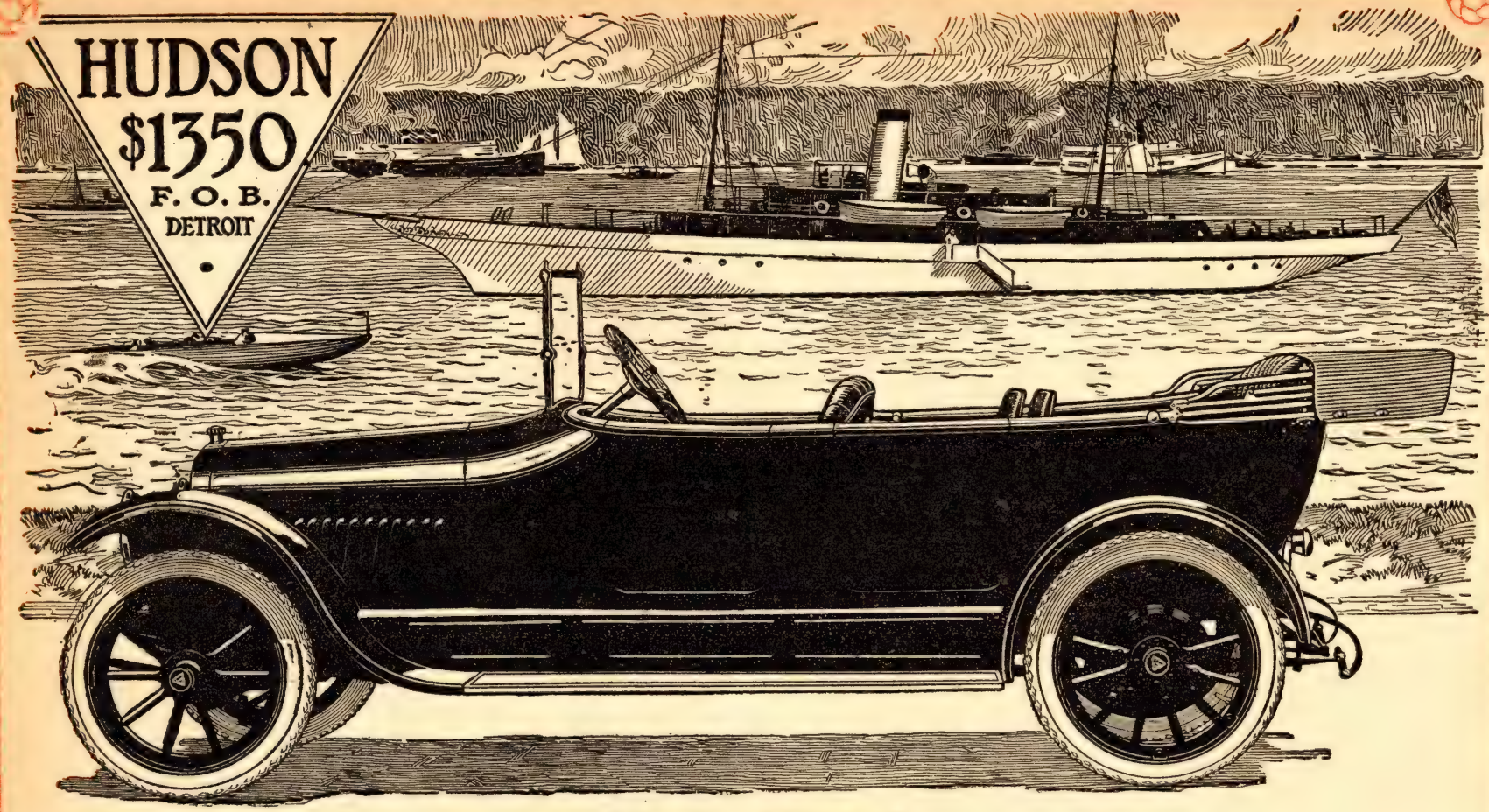
6..... .....

7..... .....

8..... .....

9..... .....

10..... .....



"The Road Cruiser"

Ready—the 1916 Hudson

This is to announce the 1916 HUDSON—the third model of this new-type HUDSON, which has become the most popular class car of the day.

It is 20 months since this new-type HUDSON came out at $1750. It weighed about one-third less than average old-time Sixes. It cut tire and fuel cost in two. It had ample power, ample room for seven. It has proved itself one of the staunchest cars ever built. Despite its low price, it excelled in many ways the costly cars of that day. Its lightness was due to better materials, better designing, to refinement in place of crudity.

This HUDSON became instantly popular. It took us one year to catch up with our orders. It forced us to treble our output. Repeatedly it attained a sale of a million dollars weekly.

In the past 20 months, 15,000 men have bought it. After two seasons with it they unite in pronouncing it the ideal modern car.

Now we announce improvements, in some respects the greatest HUDSON ever made. And one at least will be the most welcome innovation of the year—the new Ever-Lustre finish.

Now a $1350 Price

The first price on this new type was $1750. That was late in 1913. It startled Motordom. This was the first quality Six to sell under $2000, and many engineers said that price was impossible on a car of HUDSON quality. And they said our lightness—under 3000 pounds—was incompatible with strength.

Four Innovations

1—Yacht-Line Body
2—Lustrous Finish
3—Roomier Tonneau
4—$200 Reduction

But the car was a HUDSON, and HUDSON standards are high. Howard E. Coffin was the designer, and he never had made a mistake. So men flocked to this car in such numbers that our next model, with 31 improvements, could be sold for $1550.

Now, with a trebled output, we offer another $200 reduction. And that on a new model, vastly improved. That means $400 reduction—23 per cent—since this new type first came out at a price pronounced impossible.

Yacht-Line Body

And now comes the Yacht-Line body, a seven-year evolution. From straight lines we came to streamline. Now come lines so graceful and unbroken that we call them Yacht-Lines, and the car has been called "The Road Cruiser."

Even the door lines are unbroken. The tops of both the doors and the body are leather bound.

The tonneau is roomier, the rear seat is wider. Now three big people are comfortable on it. With seven in the car, nobody is crowded, and the two extra tonneau seats disappear when not wanted, doubling the tonneau room.

And now comes enameled leather upholstery over deep curled hair—a luxury which heretofore has been confined to costlier cars.

Lustrous Finish

And now, best of all, comes a finish that stays new. We have built in our factory enormous ovens, large enough for hundreds of bodies. Now each coat of finish is forced on, then baked on. The result is a finish brilliant, deep and enduring. It resists weather, washing, rubbing, mud. You who have seen good cars quickly grow shabby will realize what this finish means.

Note that these advances come to you in a $1350 HUDSON. And note that this HUDSON, by keeping so far ahead, is winning by thousands men who demand the best. Wherever you go you will see this new-type HUDSON driven by men of distinction, men who know cars, old, experienced motorists. And this new model will undoubtedly win 20,000 more.

Go see it now. Most HUDSON dealers have it. And this, like every new-model HUDSON, is bound to be oversold. Last summer, thousands of buyers waited weeks for their HUDSON. This summer, despite our larger output, there will be waiting for those who delay. And you won't find a car for second choice anywhere near so attractive.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, $1350, f. o. b. Detroit
Also a new Cabriolet, $1650, f. o. b. Detroit

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ask your dealer about HUDSON service. It is exceptional and extreme. It will tell you one reason why HUDSON cars give such perfect satisfaction.

We have dealers everywhere. These are a few in your vicinity:

INDIANA DEALERS

Albion—W. F. Carver, M. D.
Attica—Judy Auto Co.
Cambridge City—Stubes & Smith
Evansville—A. L. Maxwell Co.
Francesville—Gutwein & Son
Fort Wayne—Schiefer Automobile Co.
Frankfort—Frankfort Auto Co.
Indianapolis—Hulett-Law Motor Car Co.
Logansport—W. A. Routh
La Porte—Henry Bros.
Marion—Ed. Marquis
Muncie—Muncie Automobile Co.
South Bend—Milon G. Smith
Vincennes—The A. L. Maxwell Co.
Warsaw—Allen S. Widaman

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Minimum Prices

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard, new	1.30
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
TIMOTHY HAY—Choice, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

AS WE write this the fear of this country becoming involved in the Eastern conflict, because of the evasive stand, if indeed it may not be construed as a refusal by England to grant U. S. commerce and citizens freedom of the seas, and the growing fear that Germany's reply to our second note will not be satisfactory, are being felt in our grain and cotton markets. We doubt whether either of the contending sides in the war will peacefully agree to abandon any tactics that it thinks is to its advantage in the conduct of the war and we hope this country will not try to force the issues by war on either or both sides. In as much as both parties have incurred the displeasure of our government, because of acts committed on the high seas, should we attempt to square accounts without partiality the unique spectacle would be presented of the U. S. going to war with both of the warring parties. We cannot conceive of such a dreadful thing, and we cannot see that the lack of a perfect understanding should upset the business of the country. We may expect a long drawn out correspondence, but no war.

Wet weather in the Northern half of the country has sadly interfered with the harvesting of wheat, threshing and marketing, consequently the movement to market is late and much lighter than expected. Another factor, that the people who handle and grind wheat may not have given due thought to, is the disposition by farmers to hold more of their wheat. The weather in the South has been dryer and better for cotton. Business conditions, in manufacturing centres making such commodities as are called for in the war, are fairly good. Outside of such places there is not much to brag of in the way of inprovement.

The July crop report was issued on the 8th. Of first importance is the estimate that this wheat crop will approach a billion bushels—963,000,000 will be the crop if July 1 condition is maintained to the end of the season. The corn crop is estimated at 2,672,000,000 bushels. Details of the report are as follows:

Winter wheat estimated 668,006,000 bu. compared with 684,000,000 harvested last year and 441,000,000 the last five years' average. Since July1, an excess of rain has fallen which destroyed much wheat and which is likely to reduce the next estimate.

Spring wheat estimates 295,000,000 bu. compared with 296,000,000 last year and 245,000,000 the last 5 years' average.

Corn estimated 2,814,000,000 bushels compared with 2,672,804,000 bushels last year and 2,708,000,000 last 5 years' average. The largest crop of corn was 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912. The area planted this year is much increased but the condition is low. There is time for improvement and the present estimate of yield may be very wide of the final results.

Oats estimated 1,399,000,000 bushels compared with 1,288,000,000 bushels last year and 1,131,000,000 bushels the 5-year average. The largest oats crop ever grown was in 1912, 1,418,337,000 bushels.

Barley estimate 208,000,000 bushels. Last year, 194,953,000 bushels and a 5-year average of 182,000,000 bushels.

Of white potatoes the report says there are 3,732,000 acres planted against 3,708,000 last year. The condition is 91.2 per cent of normal and the yield is estimated at 393,000,000 bushels. Last July 1, the condition was only 83.6 per cent, but it improved and the final yield was 405,921,000 bushels.

There has been 94,000 more acres of tobacco planted than last year, 4,000 less acres of flax and 191,000 more acres of rice. The condition of hay is 4.4 per cent below a year before, and apples 0.9 per cent below a year before.

The Department ot Agriculture has issued its final report on the 1914 cotton crop and found that there were raised 442,229 more bales then it had formerly accounted for, last December. This report coming also on July 8th was partly responsible for the price of cotton going down, 44 points or $2.20 a bale on cotton already for too cheap. This was one of the bad effects of the report, what good purpose it will serve we cannot see. The final yyield i splaced at 16,134,930 bales of 500 pounds each. The largest previous crop was in 1911, 15,693,000 bales.

Wheat visible decreased over five million bushels and was, on the date given, June 26, the lowest it has been in 10 years, the period the figures are available, except in 1909 the visible on July 1, was 9,756,000; Aug. 1, 7,609,000; Sept. 1, 9,166,000 bushels. The 1909 crop was 737,189,000 bushels, which was more than the average as the crops were then running. It showed good control by the farmers that year. The cash price also the future prices are considerable higher than two weeks before.

Corn decreased liberally and the price is a little higher. Oats also decreased with prices higher.

Cotton is 59c per cwt. lower than two weeks before and $4.05 a cwt. lower than a year before (cash middling upland cotton closed on July 9, at 9.00c which makes it 79c a cwt. lower than two weeks before.)

The tables below tell the balance of the market story.

Advice

WHEAT—Don't sell or contract new wheat for less than $1.25 a bushel. CORN—Sell surplus old corn. OATS—Don't contract or sell new oats below 45 cents a bushel. See blank on this page to express yourself on what the minimum price of oats shall be. Fill out and send right in. BEANS—Dispose of old beans. HAY—Sell surplus old hay. COTTON—Don't sell at the present price.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on June 26, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, — sign means decrease.

	June 26, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	11,540,000	—5,121,000
CORN	7,833,000	—2,925,000
OATS	7,161,000	—3,459,000
BARLEY	1,441,000	— 95,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 8,176,000 bushels This was 2,355,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 7,910,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 3,550,000 bushels on the same date. This is 909,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 6,433,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, July 8th, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	1.18½	1 14½@1.15½	81½@83
St. Louis	1.23 @1.27	1.14 @1.15	78¼@79½
Kan. City	1 29	1.12 @1.13	75
Cincinnati	1.29 @1.31		81 @82
New York	.		

SPRING WHEAT

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard, $1.41¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.31¼@1.14¼. Two weeks before, $1.32 and $1.22½@1.31½. Year before, 94⅜c and 88@90⅝c respectively.

CORN NO. 2

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	77¾@78½	76¼@77¼	70¼@70½
St. Louis	78 @79	77	77
Kan. City	77	75½	75 @75½
Cincinnati	79½@80		76½@77
New York	.....		

OATS NO. 2

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	51½@51½	48½@50¼	37½@38
St. Louis	50 @53½	49½	40¼
Kan. City	49 @50	45 @45½	40
Cincinnati	53½@54		37½@38
New York	.....		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on July 8th, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—July, $1.09¼; Sept., $1.03⅜; December, $1.06¼. Two weeks before, $1 02¼, 99½c and $1.02⅜, respectively.

CORN—July, 75⅞c; Sept., 71c; December, 66c. Two weeks before, 73c, 72½c and 63¼c respectively.

OATS—July, 46½c; September, 37⅝c; December, 39⅜c. Two weeks before, 43⅞c, and 38½c respectively.

Cotton

New York, July 8, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9.20c. Two weeks before, 9.81c. A year before, 13.25c

Cotton Futures

The highest and the close of the futures market on July 8th and two weeks before, were as follows:

	July 8 High	July 8 Close	June 18 High	June 18 Close
January	9.78	9.56	10.28	10.18
March	10.02	9.83	10.50	10.42
May	10.23	10.05		10 62
July	9.05	8 85	9.58	9.5
August	9.20	8.98		
September		9.12		
October	9.48	9.25	9.97	9.87
December	9.71	9.51	10.22	10.15

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, July 18, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Market was less active and averaged somewhat lower. Receipts were reported at 40 cars. Buyers show a disposition to hold off for lower prices, and a weak feeling prevails in consequence.

Sales reported were. Per barrel, Virginia Cobblers—8 cars at $1.40, 1 car at $1.43, 9 cars at $1.45, 1 car at $1.50. 2 cars at $1.55.

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Virginia Cobblers	1.40@1.55	3.00	4.50@4.65
Per bu. Triumphs, Texas and Mississippi	45@ 55	75@ 85	1.00@1.60
Virginia Cobblers	45@ 50		

OLD POTATOES—Few coming now. Car received to-day brought 23c a bushel.

BEANS—Trade continues quiet with moderate quantities in the hands of dealers. Most of the supply is of Pea Beans.

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans, per bu. Hand-picked, good to choice	3.18@3.25	3.18@3.25	2.10@2.15
Common to fair	3.00@3.15	3.00@3.15	1.95@2.00
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.65	3.25@3.65	2.65@3.15
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	1.80@2.10
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 719 tons; shipments, 106 tons. Market firm for both Timothy and Prairie Hay. Demand good and offerings small.

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	18.50@19.50	18.00@19 00	17.50@18.50
No. 1 Timothy	17.50@18.00	17.00@17.50	15.00@16.00
No 2 Timothy	16.00@16.50	15.50@16.00	12.50@13.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	13 50@15.50	10.00@15.50	15.00@17.90
Illinois and Wisconsin	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@11.00

STRAW—

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	10.50@11.00	10.50@11 00	8.00@ 8.50
Oat Straw	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	6.50@ 7.00
Wheat Straw	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00	6.00@ 6.50

BROOM CORN—No change. Market continues quiet, with demand mainly for small lots

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton. Illinois	100@120	100@120	115@135
Western	80@110	80@110	90@130
Damaged	less.		

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	* ...	14,642	17,557
Tuesday	17,461	28,375	17,772
Wednesday	25,010	20,344	10,705
Thursday	13,927	10,934	10,918
Total	56,398	74,295	56,952

*Fourth of July.

	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
	—8,354,000	—5,371,000	—20,584,000
X	76,000	—1,521,000	— 5,713,000
—	481,000	—1,630,000	— 9,617,000
—	21,000	—1,740,000	— 1,463,000

The market was firmer for fine stock and unchanged for the ordinary and Checks and Dirties.

	July 8	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	16½	17 @17½	18 @19
Ordinary firsts	15½	16 @16½	17 @17¾
Miscellaneous cases included	14 @16½	16 @17½	15 @18¼
Cases returned	13½@16	15½@16¾	14½@17½
Checks, fresh, dry	11 @12	13½@14	13
Checks poor quality and packing	7 @10	11 @13	9 @10
Dirties, fresh, current receipts good	12½	14½	14½
Dirties, ordinary and running small	11¼@12		11 @12

Dirties, good northern, new cases, special lots bring a slight premium.

Storage-packed "Firsts" quotably 17¾@18c and storage-packed Extras quotably about 18¼@18½c. The offerings were fair and demand moderate.



TYPE OF BARN WITH CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION OF SILO

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	69	67	53	72	79	77						
	73	77	60	80	73	71						

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	55	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	49	54	70	56	57	51						
	58	60	75	59	51	47						

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highestcash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.10
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.96	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.52	1.63½	1.32						
	1.52	1.66	1.61	1.65	1.38½	1.11½						

MINIMUM PRICE FOR 1915 OATS CROP

To UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

I (or we) believe that the minimum price for oats of grade No. 2, white, should be.....c on the farm or at shipping point. (Minimum price is a figure below which the oats should not be sold, but may be sold for more.)

Remarks .....

.....

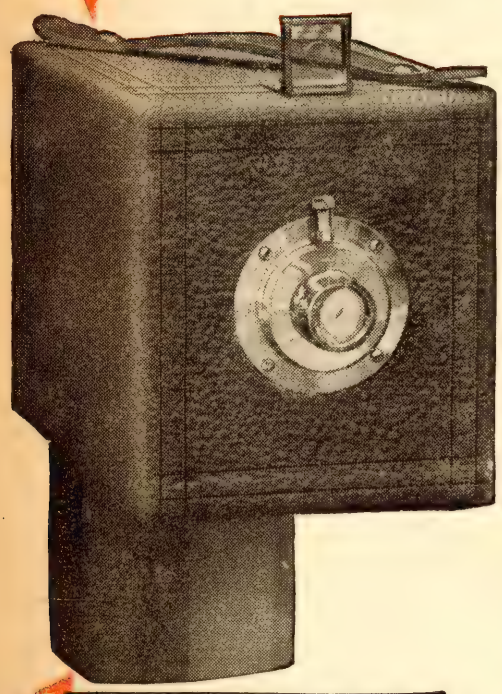
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WOULDN'T TAKE $50 FOR MY "MANDEL-ETTE"

I received the "Mandel-ette" Camera yesterday and am well pleased with it. Learned how to make good pictures in an hour and would not take $50 for it if I could not get another one.
Alfred L. Dustman, Berlin Center, Ohio.

IT'S A WONDER

The "Mandel-ette" safely at hand, and I am getting fine pictures "first crack out of the box." It's a wonder and I anticipate much pleasure in operating it.
W. H. Starkweather,
Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Wis.

$14 IN 5 HOURS

The "Mandel-ette" Camera I got from you some time ago is a wonder. I took in $14 in about five hours with it on the 4th.
C. A. Sund, Blabon, N. Dak.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT

I received my "Mandel-ette" some time ago. It was in good shape and everything O. K. I am well pleased with it. Everybody likes it.
A. A. Newhall, Surf, Calif.

BEST CAMERA IN THE WORLD

I am so well pleased with the "Mandel-ette" that I would not take $25 for it if I could not get another like it. I know that when people learn the "Mandel-ette" process they will never be satisfied with the old plate and film cameras and there will be a big demand for the best camera in the world, "Mandel-ette."
A. H. Hoffman, Wildomar, Calif.

SURELY A WONDER

Received "Mandel-ette" as per agreement, and gentlemen, I wish to express my gratitude, most fully, for your prompt attention to my request.
I have already taken a few pictures with your camera, and I am forced to admit, that your so called "Mandel-ette" is most surely a Wonder. Arthur Hawthorn Lee,
Coalspur, Alberta

FINE RESULTS AT FIRST ATTEMPT

I received the camera all O. K. and I was surprised to see the results of the first attempts I made to turn out a photo. The "Mandel-ette" is one certainly worth the money and will do all you claim for it and even more. James Colyer, Monroe, Iowa.

GREAT PLEASURE WITH HIS

The Camera is certainly a dandy. I was surprised to know that it could take a photo so fast. I have had great pleasure with it. Everybody thinks it is the only thing.
Fred Witte, Central Point, Oregon

REMARKABLY CLEAR PICTURES

I received the "Mandel-ette" some time ago and am having all kinds of fun with it. It takes remarkably clear pictures. The "Mandel-ette" needs no recommendation. I just show the pictures to my friends and they all understand at once what a fine camera it is.
Gertrude E. Gesler, Bangor, Wis.

CAN'T BE BEAT

I beg to thank you for your "Mandel-ette". I got it all right. It is a daisy. The machine can't be beat, there is nothing like it.
James McDowell, Bismark, Mo.

PLEASED

Received my "Mandel-ette" on Saturday and am well pleased with it. I have never taken a camera or kodak picture before but my pictures were good. I would recommend the "Mandel-ette" to anybody wanting a good, inexpensive camera.
Margaret Smithe, Dexter, Mo.

$8 IN 4 HOURS—COULD HAVE MADE MORE

I got the "Mandel-ette" on Friday evening and started work on Saturday morning. Made $8 the first four hours and run out of cards. Could have made that much more if I had cards. Harry Singleton, Claysburg, Pa.

PICTURES A SURPRISE

Am well pleased with the "Mandel-ette". Had no previous experience with cameras or kodaks before but found the "Mandel-ette" very easy to operate. It does all you claim for it—the "One Minute" pictures are a surprise to everyone. Thank you for your promptness in sending the camera and supplies.
Mrs. Anna Hegner, Beaver Falls, Pa.

SURPRISED ABBOTT

I received my "Mandel-ette" and full equipment in fine condition. Have made several pictures, which surprised me, they being so natural. I have no knowledge of photography whatever, but made fine pictures at first attempt.
I expect to have lots of fun with my 'Mandel-ette" in the future.
Horace B. Abbot, Beaukiss, Texas

Chicago Ferrotype Co.,
Desk 108 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to pay $1 when camera arrives, examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1.00 a month until your special price of only $5.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name .....

Street and No .....

Town.....State.....

DEAR EDITOR: You are doing an immense amount of good toward making farming a scientific, pleasureable, profit-giving business. I am a teacher as well as a farmer. You sounded the very depth of my views on country schools in your recent editorial. Our country boys and girls are being imposed upon by higher educational institutions. I am proud of the paper that tells them of it.—Clarence Franchville, Tell City, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

18th Year *August First, 1915* *Number 15*



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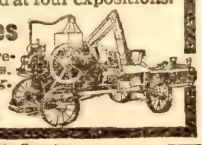
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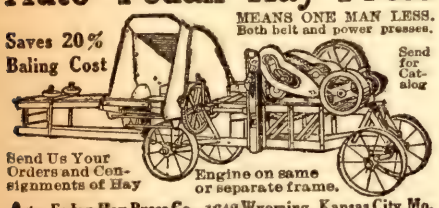
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Make $10 to $15 a Day

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Will Make You INDEPENDENT

The perfect tractor for the medium sized farm. Enables one man to do the work of several men with teams, in less time and at lower cost. Plows, harvests, operates all farm machinery and is unequalled for road work and general hauling. Gasoline or Kerosene for fuel. Three sizes, suitable for every requirement. Our prices and terms make it easier for you to own a HUBER than to be without it. Write today for FREE Catalog.

THE HUBER MFG. CO.
648 Center St. Marion, Ohio

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Many think commercial rivalry precipitated the present European war. At all events, it is rapidly becoming a trade contest. No ship seems to be safe that is engaged in trade between the nations.

America's greatness is just beginning to be understood. Peace can make a nation great more certainly than war. What an advancement it would be now if we had a marketing system that was not controlled by greed, a system fair and just to all, so that we could fully demonstrate our commercial greatness.

We are not cranky on the question of marketing. All we want is for farm products to supply the demands without having to go up stairs first.

"Why do farmers sell things for forty cents that the users have to pay a dollar for?"

"So as to make big profits for the market trust."

"My wife made me a success," said the nearly millionaire.

"That's good. But how did she do it"? asked the wife seeker.

"She wanted so many new things the first year that I had to hustle from daylight to dark, and I got in such habit of it I couldn't quit", was the reply.

Jim Dixon says he used to feel dull and tired at noon, but he don't now; he reads UTDF.

"A trip to the country taught me that farmers are as bad as the city milk seller. I saw a farmer water every one of his cows before he milked them."

Don't do that, Uncle Eb., don't do that. The fire will run over the meadow and make it as black as you are."

"Don't mind dat, honey, don't mind dat. De grass will grow up agin and make it as green as you is."

Though many times your deeds of kindness seem
To bear no harvest in another's heart,
Lose not your faith, sow on, and soon shall gleam
Green promise where love's little seedlings start.
Not all the seeds of Springtides sowing creep
From hidden nook to meet the sun's warm smile,
But from kind acts enough of love we reap,
To make our friendly sowing well worth while!

—Arthur Wallace Peach

Picnic? Yes, this is the picnic season.

"Man must not live to himself alone." That is so. Be sociable with your neighbors, and help one another.

"If Jim will hold his wheat I'll hold mine." That is about the way it goes all over the country. Jim and Tom, and Bill and Jack, and Ben and Rube ought to understand each other and all hold their wheat. Then something would be doing.

"What is an expert, pa"?

"It is a fellow appointed to teach other people how to do what he can't do himself."

"Watchful waiting is not a success on the farm. It takes a hustle there.

It is gratifying to read the glowing reports of abundant farm crops, but we cannot tell for sure whether they are the truth or whether their object is to beat down the prices at selling time.

Aint it a little queer that the speculating syndicates are always over-supplied when they buy and are very scant when they sell? There must be an excuse for low buying prices and for high selling prices, you know, and that is all there is to it.

If the farmers sold only to supply the demand a mighty big pile of greed-gathered money would be left with the people.

"Why do they put water in stocks, pa?"

"To soak the investors, my son."

The warring countries are all borrowing money. We suppose the money lenders will soon have no need for rural credits; government bonds will perhaps satisfy them.

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

—Longfellow.

The above lines appeal to every patriotic American now as they never did before.

Everything the farmers sell must be tested and graded, but it is not so with other folks. You never hear of testing and grading machinery, or calico, or sugar, or coffee, or salt.

"My daughter is having her voice trained."

"You mean strained, don't you"?

UTDF is going into many homes this summer it never reached before and we haven't heard of a single one that is not pleased with it.

"What's the matter with the preacher and the doctor?"

"Their business conflicts. As soon as the preacher gets a fellow ready for heaven the doctor comes in and he gets well."

Business is still growing, and money is increasing. Read our advertisements.

Our club raisers have been busy during July. The Fourth gave them a good start, and they are keeping it up.

Friends, there are still people in your neighborhood that ought to read UTDF.

A bushel in the granary
Belongs to him that grew it,
But in the city market
The farmers never knew it;
The stubble and the straw remain,
But profits all have vanished,
And hope that grew on every stock
Has been completely banished.

It is not best for anybody that monopolistic greed should control the marketing of farm crops. These crops are human necessities, and the producers should have fair prices for them and consumers should get them at fair prices. The present marketing theory is, "We must buy as cheap as possible and sell as high as possible." That is Greed's way of doing things.

"Pa, why do we say a man gets hot when he's mad?"

"Because he is generally engaged in a heated argument, my son."

Five hundred thousand constant readers! We haven't quite that many, but we want them.

"We need to learn—for life is more
Than wearing, eating, drinking—
A little less of later lore
And more of early thinking.
We need to live and love and learn
The simple things to cheer us—
To well known truths we will return,
And learn the lessons near us."

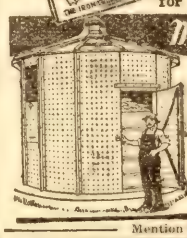
What do you think of our advertisers? Read the advertisements and then you can decide that question.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.



THIS BOOK on CORN CRIBS Sent PostPaid FREE

Contains surprising facts about big yearly waste of corn by rats, mice, birds, mould, etc,. where ordinary wood cribs are used. Shows how to avoid your share of this great loss and have better cured, stronger germinating corn. Send for FREE COPY today.

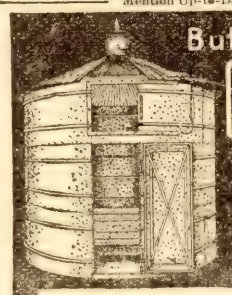


Marshall Iron Corn Cribs

costs no more than ordinary wood cribs—last a life-time. Keep out all rats, mice, birds, thieves, and are fire, lightning and weather proof. Shipped in sections; easily put up. Made in round or shed styles with or without driveway. Many sizes. $47.60 and up. Freight Paid. Write for FREE Catalog today.

IRON CRIB & BIN CO.
Box 70 Wooster, Ohio

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Butler Metal GRAIN BIN

CORRUGATED RAT-PROOF FIRE-PROOF

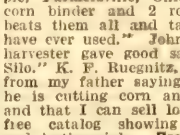
Safe, profitable place to store grain until favorable time to sell. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door, removable shoveling board, 2-foot sliding door for easy scooping. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
1306 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

CORN HARVESTER Self Gathering for cutting Corn Cane and Kaffir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only $20 with fodder binder. The only self gathering corn harvester on the market that is giving universal satisfaction.—Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "3 years ago I purchased your Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Huggins, Speermore, Okla. "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved $40 in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio: "I have used a corn shocker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines but your machine beats them all and takes less twine of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Okla. "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our Silo." K. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo. "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonials. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas.

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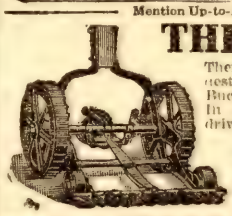
with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. Simple—Practical.

Ten days' trial. Money-back guarantee.

Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for full information and introductory proposition.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Inc. Box 821 Owensboro, Ky.

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There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

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LIME For the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by

OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., Huntington, Ind.

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ERNST Fine Apple & Peach Trees All kinds of Trees and Berry plants, of very best varieties. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. Ernst Nurseries, Eaton, O., Box 11.

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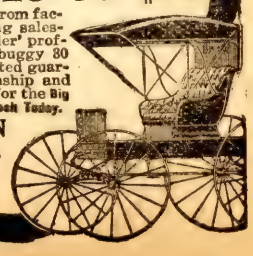


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J. A. Everitt
Editor

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Vol. 18 — *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST 1, 1915* — *No. 15*

Cattle From Honduras We now have it that the cattle problem is to be solved by shipments from Honduras in Central America. It is said that six thousand head have been purchased there and are to be shipped to East St. Louis in thousand head lots. These are not feeders but fat cattle of good quality and ready for the beef market. Those importations will no doubt reduce the prices paid our farmers, but it will not reduce the price charged for meat.

Cattle Going Out and Coming In In contrast with the above, it is announced that Great Britain and France have agents in the United States to buy all the beef cattle they can find available. The Department of Agriculture has information that 100,000 head have already been purchased. These cattle are to be shipped to France as fast as cattle boats can be procured to carry them and thence they are to be driven to various supply depots in the rear of the armies. This means that Americans will have to pay more and more for meat.

The Control of Beef A semi-official statement has it that the American packers virtually control the Argentine as well as the United States beef supply; and since the war they have practically furnished all the meat used by the allied armies, sending either from the United States or from South America. The buying of live cattle to be shipped as such, it is said, is intended to break the packers' monopoly. But the packers claim it is they that are shipping the live cattle because it is so difficult to preserve dressed meat in such shipments. However it is it will make meat higher in this country.

War and Debt It is reported that $900,000,000 have been subscribed to Austria's second war loan. In other words, Austrian bonds to that amount have been taken. Previous to that $800,000,000 had been taken. Austria-Hungary was $3,800,000,000 in debt before the war, and the increase during the eleven months of the war makes the total debt now $5,300,000,000, a sum almost uncountable. No matter what the result may be at the war's close, the nation's engaged in it will be practically ruined for all time, and those who join in it, no matter on which side of the seas, will share a like fate.

The Balance of Trade If the European war is truly a trade or commercial war, the United States is certainly getting the trade. Recent reports show that the balance of trade in our favor exceeds a billion dollars, and a billion is a number almost inconceivable. There are not a billion of seconds in thirty years! The ballance of trade means the amount we sell abroad more than we buy abroad. If this trade was really buying things and paying for them in money, it would mean that, during the past year, our people have received from foreign countries a billion dollars more than they have paid out. It looks like that ought to make money plenty and times good. But money and business are under special control and the people really know but little about it.

Short Talks With Busy People

A Tremendous War About 30,000,000 soldiers are engaged in the present European war. The numbers attributed to the different countries are as follows: Italy, 1,700,000; Germany, 7,000,000; Russia, 7,900,000; Austria, 5,500,000; Great Britain, 3,000,000; France, 4,000,000; Turkey, 1,500,000; Servia, 250,000. The number killed during the first six months of the war the Red Cross reports as follows: Germans, 482,000; Austrians, 341,000; French, 464,000; British, 116,000; Russians, 733,000. The wounded total 5,000,000. Let us still hope that no such war will ever reach this side of the sea.

Another Water Way Not many readers know that the United States has just completed a canal at a cost of $5,000,000, which opens the Columbia river freely to the Pacific ocean, and makes that stream navigable 500 miles from the sea. The canal is eight and a half miles in length, and cuts through solid rock for a distance of about five miles. The rock was mainly of volcanic origin and practically blocked the Columbia river, the third largest river in the United States, and by the removal of a few more obstructions, it may be opened to navigation for a thousand miles, thus making it second only to the Mississippi as a shipping outlet. It will turn much freight westward over the Pacific and through the Panama canal that now goes across the continent to the East and thence to Europe.

Wheat Held in Texas Texas is adding to her record as a wheat producing State, and this year's crop seems to have exceeded any previous year. But word comes from there that in many parts of the State both wheat and oats are being held for higher prices—for the natural prices after the harvest force-down. The farmers everywhere are learning the methods of the marketing trust, and its schemes are being thwarted. Farmers only ask fair dealing, and they are entitled to that. Low at buying time and high at selling time, won't work any longer. It requires steady and reasonable prices, both to producers and consumers, to make farming what it ought to be.

High Cost of Government A great deal is said about the high cost of living, but that is not the only thing that costs high. The United States government has 36,000 persons employed at the national capital who receive an average salary of $1,135 a year. These salaries range from $3,900 a year to $560, and the total sum required to pay these employes is $41,140,000 a year. These are special employes, not members of Congress or other elective officers. Add to these the thousands that are employed outside of Washington city and the cost of government becomes a problem.

Actually Unprofitable Officers Much of the cost is actually unprofitable to those who have to pay the bills and the government is not alone in such matters. The States come in a very close second. For the moment our thoughts extend to the Illinois game laws. The State is divided into six districts with a game warden and thirteen assistants in each district. We are not sure of the salary of the wardens, but each assistant receives $1,200 a year. The "official duties" of these people is to protect the game of Illinois. Illinois is no longer a game producing State. There are still a few squirrels, a few rabbits and some birds, and the cheapest protection for these would be to make the killing of them at any time by non-residents a misdemeanor, and punish the offenders the same as those who commit similar offences. In the case of birds that would be the proper thing to do. But all these may be killed at certain times, and during those times the birds and animals most useful to the farmers are ruthlessly killed by sporting hunters in spite of anything the farmers whose friends the birds are can do. In reality this long list of high salaried State officials are designed to protect the sporting hunters rather than the so-called game. What they do is not worth a penny to the taxpayers who must pay their salaries.



Extent of Woman Suffrage We are often asked to what extent woman are allowed to vote in the United States. In the following States women have the same right to vote that men have: Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, and Alaska. In Illinois they have a right to vote on all special questions, and for all candidates for office except the officers specially provided for in the State constitution, for that document uses the word "male" as a voting qualification for officers created by it, and a State law has not the power to change that. But for that the women would have full suffrage in Illinois also.

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets have been received at the office of UTDF. This department can easily be one of the most valuable in the paper. All you need to do is to select the bulletins that cover the matters on which you need information. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well for outside people to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing. Send direct. It will be useless to apply to Up-to-Date Farming.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—(Any person desiring a complete list of bulletins and other publications of the Department of Agriculture, from which to make selections should send for "Monthly List of Publications".) Bulletin No. 220, Road Models. The following articles selected from the Year Book of Agriculture for 1914, are now issued in pamphlet form: No. 646, Selection of Household Equipment; No. 639, Apple Syrup and Concentrated Cider; New Products for Utilizing Surplus and Cull Apples; No. 647, The Egg and Poultry Demonstration Car Work in Reducing Our $50,000,000 Waste in Eggs; No. 649, Hard Wheats Winning their Way; No. 640, The Economy of Farm Drainage; No. 634, Clean Water and How to get it on the Farm. Farmers Bulletins: No. 663, Drug Plants Under Cultivation; No. 678, Growing Hard Spring Wheat; No. 673, Irrigation Practice in Rice Growing.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Auburn, Ala.—Bulletin, No. 184, Local Fertilizer Experiment with Sweet Potatoes. Circular, No. 32, Fly Baits.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Tucson, Ariz.—Bulletins: No. 79, Ornamental Planting for Higher Altitudes in Arizona; No. 108, Milo Maize vs. Combined Rations for Swine; No. 110, Alfalfa as an Orchard Cover Crop. Also the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Department of Agriculture of Arizona.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Newark, Del.—Bulletin No. 2, Egg Laying Competitions, Their Aims and Accomplishments.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Urbana, Ill.—Statistical Report, Containing a Summary of the Report of Correspondents as to the Condition and Yield of the Crops, Live Stock., Fruit, Etc.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Lafayette, Ind.—Bulletins: No. 179, Sheep Feeding; No. 178, Cattle Feeding and Winter Steer Feeding. Circulars: No. 51, How to Produce Cream that Makes Good Butter; No. 50, The Creamer and Testers' License Law; No. 49, Farm Manures.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Ames, Iowa—Bulletin No. 155, Potato Insects. Circular No. 23, Common Corn Insects.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Manhattan, Kans.—Bulletin No. 203, Orchard Spraying. Circular No. 48, Raising Calves on Skim Milk; No. 49, Pruning.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Amherst, Mass.—Bulletin No. 160, Report of Cranberry Substation for 1914; No. 161, The Effect on a Crop of Clover of Liming the Soil.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, New Brunswick, N. J.—Circulars: No. 42, Spraying and Dusting White Potatoes; No. 43, Meadows and Pastures; No. 44, Common Diseases of Apples, Pears and Quinces; No. 45, Common Diseases of the Peach, Plum and Cherry; No. 46, The Hessian Fly.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, State College, N. M.—Bulletin No. 93, Soil Physics and Soil Moisture in Relation to First Year's Growth of Alfalfa.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Geneva, N. Y.—Bulletin No. 401, Strawberry Varieties. Circular No. 39, Alfalfa on Land Not Naturally Adapted to that Crop.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Raleigh, N. C.—April Bulletin: Analysis of Fertilizers, also Registration of Fertilizers. May Bulletin: Fertilizer Experiments With Corn on the Sandy Loam Soils of the Costal Plain. Varieties, Culture and Fertilization of Corn on Sandy Loam Soils.

EDITORIAL

Loss by Holding

SOME of the market organs that wish to frighten the farmers into selling, are proclaiming heavy losses they allege Kansas farmers have sustained by holding their wheat—wheat they could have sold at $1.25 per bushel but that will not now bring more than a dollar on the local market. If there is any truth in this at all, it is last year's wheat that is referred to. There have been times, of course, since the wheat of last year was harvested that wheat commanded unusually high prices. Wheat was down at harvest time last year, just as it is this year, and as it is every year; but when the buyers thought they had all they could get and it came their time to sell, then prices went up, and continued to go up until harvest time for this year approached. Then down went the price again. Those who, up to that time, had held their last year's wheat, if there is such, should have known it would do so, and they could have sold some weeks ago at profitable prices. If they did not so sell they are entirely to blame. We do not think any readers of this paper were caught, as we first advised holding for $1.25 and months before the new harvest time approached we advised them to sell all their wheat.

But those who have their last year's wheat should not worry. Indications seem to fully justify these conclusions. The papers have been loaded with reports of tremendous crops, and many farmers have been scared into selling early. But now comes other news. Floods and storms have swept the great wheat States. In many places harvesting has been impossible. Efforts have been made to cut wheat submerged in water, a thing impossible to do successfully. In other places where the wheat was in the shock it has been drifted into the rivers and lost. These flood losses are greater than were ever before known in this country, and the market trust cannot keep the prices down. Besides the war is still devasting Europe, and the unsupplied people must have bread.

Farmers who have held their wheat need not be alarmed although we think it was unwise. We are told from Kansas, whence came the other story, that the market manipulators will be balked in their schemes. There will be little wheat put on the market, because farmers are putting it in granaries, and will hold it for the inevitable advance. They still have enough money from last year's crop, our informants tell us, to finance them through the winter. Co-operative elevators are being built all over the State, and not less than three-fourths of the wheat will be held this year.

Land For Farmers

MANY who write and talk for the public deplore the scarcity of land for agricultural purposes, and thousands of farmers lack homes of their own. Each year there is a greater and greater hungering for homes, and tenant farmers are constantly on the increase.

Have the lands been saved for farmers' homes? We have some figures to give that will at this day, surprise many of our readers. No less than one hundred and fourteen million, nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand, one hundred and ninty-three (114,978,193) acres of land, the most if not all of it good farming land, has been given by the State and national governments to railroad companies! These are not recent gifts. The most of the grants were made years ago when the recipient companies were being organized, or had just been organized, and the grants were made to encourage the building of the roads. But all the same they were gifts pure and simple, and when the roads were built neither the States nor the government had any claim on them and no concessions as to service were given.

The grants made by the States were as follows, the figures representing acres: Illinois, 2,595,133; Mississippi, 1,075,345; Alabama, 2,746,400; Florida, 2,207,023; Louisiana, 472,421; Arkansas, 2,562,095; Iowa, 4,929,758; Michigan, 3,133,176; Wisconsin, 3,649,749; Minnesota, 8,028,760; Kansas, 4,633,760. The total thus granted by the State legislatures was 36,033,620 acres. In addition to this the United States government by act of Congress and the Presidential signature granted in the same way and for the same ostensible purpose 78,944,573 acres. Besides that the national government has granted for the encouragement of wagon road building 3,060,563 acres.

The railroad companies that received these grants are as follows: Union Pacific, 19,137,149; Central Pacific, 9,455,838; Burlington and Missouri River, 2,764,080; Northern Pacific, 34,546,147; Oregon and California, 2,765,677; Southern Pacific, 5,128,790; Atchison, Topeka nd Sante Fe, 2,944,788; Illinois Central, 2,595,133. The land so given to corporations would makes 80-acre farm homes for 1,475,484 people. Of course much of this land is now owned and occupied by farmers, but it was bought by them from the corporations at prices made by the corporations themselves.

It is but fair to say, however, that the Government has not been unmindful of farm seekers. No less than 137,855,709 acres have been granted to homesteaders, and these lands have been taken by 977,467 people. But in the light of present day conditions it looks like those great railroad grants were ill advised. Hundereds of railroads have been built without land grants, and are serving the public just as well as are the roads that received the grants, and the States and the nation could have given homes and farms to a million and a half more people.

Thought and Energy and Success

LIFE is short at the very best, and rural life sometimes becomes monotonous. Without an ambition for improvement the days follow each other in the same line with nothing to relieve the monotony. But with the thinking farmer it is not so. In his case there is always "something doing." He reads and thinks and studies results. Things are not just as they happen; they are as he makes them. He has an ambition to excel, not only for his personal promotion but for the good of the locality in which he lives. To accomplish the latter purpose he not only desires to advance, but he wishes those around him to advance also.

This ambition, this habit of thought, promotes energy. Difficulties are overcome, obstructions are cleared away, life's rough places are made smooth, monotony is unknown and accomplishment brings a feeling of satisfaction, an assurance of success.

If this were the dominant spirit of agriculture, if all farmers felt thus and worked to that end, what a different picture would farming present, and what an uplift would there be for the whole country! Wrongs that are inexcusable would disappear, there would be less of the selfish spirit in human control, and greed would cease to absorb the results of others' labors.

This spirit of thought and energy and ambition prompting to increased effort is gaining rapidly in rural communities. Wrongs that were not recognized before are becoming plain as day, and quiet but effective measures are being taken to prevent them. The eighteen years of this paper have had telling effects. The disadvantages under which the greatest class of our people have labored are being understood, and the thought and energy that have become characteristic of our readers are devising remedies for those evils, remedies that will not in the least interfere with any other class, but that will benefit all.

This renewed activity in these right lines is the result of reading. Reading leads to thinking and thinking promotes action. Would that we could induce everybody to read.

A Difficult Thing to be Learned

THE Portland Oregonian discusses what it calls the two important things for farmers to learn and do, and those are "rigorous bookkeeping and expert marketing." The Oregonian says:

"The farmer may, with a little professional help, learn to keep his accounts intelligibly, but we doubt seriously if he ever can hope to become an adept salesman. This is one of the most difficult of arts. It requires long training and undivided attention to be practiced successfully. Farmers can never have the long training and their minds are taken up with too many things to allow them to devote adequate attention to selling their products. Farmers must in some way become able to avail themselves of expert service in marketing their products and the only way to obtain it is through co-operation. But as long as they are satisfied with a miserable pittance for their annual profit, or amiably put up with none at all, they are not likely to go to the trouble of co-operating with their neighbors to secure better market returns."

We take a more hopeful view of this matter than does our Oregon friend. There is no question of the importance of these two matters, especially of the latter, but we are more hopeful of its accomplishment. Co-operation is already a fixture in the minds of a great majority of the farmers, and that co-operation has already been made a success in marketing. The plan is very simple, and it involves distribution as well as selling. There are central agencies, with constant information both as to supply and demand, and the success depends upon bringing these two together most directly and at the least expense between them, so as to allow the producer profitable prices and enable the consumer to buy at reasonable prices. The plan is in successful operation in many places and modern intelligence is sure to make it a success everywhere.

Another Great Farm Machine

IT IS out of date to talk about a revolution in farming, for that business is a perpetual revolution. As soon as one great invention changes farming methods almost entirely, another invention comes that virtually lays the preceding one back with those that have gone before. The road from the reaphook and the cradle to the present harvesting machines is thus strewn with what were machines of great improvement in their day, and the work of progress and invention is still going on.

The latest and most striking innovation, improvement we might have said, that has fallen under our observation is the internal combustion engine, which, it is claimed, marks the beginning of a new era in the history of mechanics. It makes possible the application of mechanical power to a thousand devices previously operated by hand or by horses. Its benefits are developing both on the farm and off of it. It enables the small manufacturer to develop power sufficient for the requirements of his plant, and to have that power ready in a moment when needed and be entirely independent of engineering assistance.

The gasoline engine is no longer a thing that is new. The civilized world has become ecquainted with it and uses it. It has made the automobile and flying machines successes. It has also brought many important changes in the power employed on the farms and around and within the home. But the stationary gasoline engine has its sphere of usefulness, and cannot safely or profitably be taken beyond that sphere. The tractor, however, the internal combustion tractor engine, remedies all these limitations, and furnishes a power that is always ready for almost any purpose and fits into almost any emergency. This makes it instinctively the machine for the farms. It combines in one device an engine that will propel itself to any desired location and furnish both locomotive power and the power necessary for the operation of stationary or portable machinery.

This would seem to mark the beginning of a new epoch in farming, and even in household affairs. The farmer can have power whenever and wherever he wants it, a power that may be made available for working in the fields or in the woods, in the barn or in the dairy or the laundry. It is a power instantly available at all times, ready at a moment's notice to pump water for irrigation or to fight fire, or to help the women folks when washing machines, cream separators or churns are to be operated as well as furnish the motive power for machines in tae field and wagons on the road.

In fact, the tractor as made to-day, is a complete power unit, simple, sturdy and automatic. It does all that the best three to five or more horsepower stationary engines can do, and in addition thereto it will easily, faithfully and promptly do the motive power work that horses or mules have done in the past. It seems that no previous experience is necessary to operate one of these machines. Anybody that can turn a crank can start the motor, and any body that can guide a cultivator or plow can operate it in the field. The speed and power are automatically regulated. Once started, the engine will run with unvarying uniformity, even though the conditions of the ground which is being cultivated may frequently vary. The governor instantly adjusts the speed of the engine to the changing conditions. The implements are attached to the tractor just as they would be hitched to the single tree behind a horse. There is no unevenness in work or speed, no abrupt stops and startings, no awkward turning to the right or left, no nibbling at the growing plants, no breaking of harness no fighting of flies—in short the horse may be in the barn or pasture, and not so many of them are needed on the farm. The tractor don't get tired, eats gasoline or oil when at work and nothing when not working.

We thus write of these new machines because we want our readers to know about them, because they are inaugurating another era in improved methods of farming. Then if you want to see them at work go to the great tractor demonstration to be held at Champaign, Ill., Aug. 3, 4, 5 and 6. About 35 different styles made by as many different companies and selling for $200 up will there perform on 720 acres of ground for an estimated attendance of 50,000 farmers and other interested people.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

August Work on the Farm

AUGUST is generally a busy month on the farm. The harvesting of the crops which we worked hard to make is still under way. This means a lot of hard work to secure them as they should be, and there are a great many other things that need to be done.

Save all the Hay

In the hurry of haying, it sometimes happens that here and there, perhaps because a little difficult to get at, little patches of grass are mowed around and left. Now these places make the farm look bad and, too, the hay is worth saving for fodder next winter; and even though it is a little trouble to get it, the fact is that it should be cut.

Trimming Out the Fences

The brush and briars along the fences should be cut this month. They are great breeding places for woodchucks, rabbits and other undesirable pests of the farm. This ground is rich in plant food and it will pay to clean it up and get it seeded to grass. Anyhow if nothing else, it will pay well to trim out the fences for looks only, and besides much of the shrubbery if cut in August will fail to come up again, another season.

Cleaning Up the Fields

On stony farms, and there are many such, something should be done each year in way of improvement. This is often a long, difficult job to accomplish, as the writer knows from experience, but the energetic farmer should keep bravely and determinedly at it until his fields are as free from stones and other obstructions as it is possible to get them. This is a good month in which to do such work.

Keeping the Corn and Potato Fields Clear of Weeds

As it has been a good season for the growth of weeds in the corn and potato fields, after haying and harvesting these should be gone over where necessary and "cut up", or otherwise destroyed before going to seed. This will prevent the spread of the pests and be a benefit to the corn. Clean corn and potato fields are in every way desirable from a profit standpoint in addition to being a sign of good husbandry.

Do Not Delay With the Silo

More silos are going up this season than ever before in one year. The manufacturers are taxed to the utmost. So if you are planning to put up a silo you should order one at once and avoid the dissappointment of getting it too late.

The Pit to Set the Silo On

In putting up a silo avoid digging too deep a pit to set the silo on. Let the staves run to the bottom of the silo because there you can tighten the joint and save all the silage. A silo with a pit three to seven feet deep will not keep tight and thus much silage will be lost by mould and rot. If you do have to make a deep pit fill it up to where the staves begin with stone.

When to Cut the Corn for Silage

If we cut corn too green and immature we get the weight but not the nourishment. We get a watery and often sour or over-fermented feed that does not give the best results by any means. If we allow the plants to get ripe we do not have moisture enough and the silage will not settle in the silo and exclude the air, and we sometimes have very mouldy silage as a result. The feed will be hard and unpalatable as compared with real good silage. The grains are hard and many are not masticated and pass the digestive tract whole and we are the losers. We should make every effort to put the corn in the silo just as soon as the grain changes from the milk to the doughy condition. There is no better test than smashing the grain and if the starch is assuming the doughy condtion and shows very little milk the cutting should be rushed. At this period you have the necessary moisture but not too much. You have the greatest actual amount of nourishment, and you will get the maximum feeding value from every acre.



CRIBBING A CROP OF 5,000 BUSHELS OF CORN ON THE FARM OF JAMES E. MAHER, NEAR BLAIN, NEBRASKA. MR. BLAIN READS UP-TO-DATE FARMING AND WAS NOT WILLING TO TAKE THE PRICE OFFERED AT HARVEST TIME. THE SAME PORTABLE ELEVATOR HE USED FOR CRIBBING THE CORN CAN BE USED FOR BINNING GRAIN AND LOADING CARS.

When the Corn is Frosted

Usually when the corn is cut badly by the frost it should be put into the silo at once because it dries out very rapidly after being frosted. If the corn gets too dry a small steady stream of water should flow on it as it comes out of the cutter and by the time it reaches the silo the moisture is well distributed through the cut corn and it will settle and cure well. If the corn is very immature the stem is quite watery while the leaves are very dry and not as much water is needed as if the corn were mature. The silo is the best place for frosted corn but get it there immediately after the freeze.

Wild Mustard

Wild mustard is most common in fields that are devoted to grain growing and disappears when a rotation with grass or cultivated crops followed. If scattering plants appear in the grain, they should be pulled by hand. If the field is badly infested the plants may be sprayed while in blossom with a solution of sulphate of iron, in the proportion of from 75 to 100 pounds of iron sulphate to 50 gallons of water. After the grain is harvested the land should be worked up with a disk or spring tooth harrow to cover the seed and induce germination. Some of the plants can be destroyed by late fall plowing.

Summer Made Manure

As little manure as possible should be allowed to remain about the yard and buildings in summer. It is a breeding place for flies and ought to be removed as quickly as it can be. There is no better way than to have a wagon expressly for hauling manure and keep it where the manure from the stables and yard can be thrown into it daily, and haul it off and spread it every day or two. This will check the fly nuisance about the buildings very materially.

Hoe the Cabbages

Keep the cabbage patch well hoed this month. Hoeing cabbages often will keep the soil loose and free from weeds giving a rapid growth. No crop will respond to good culture more quickly than will cabbage, and it is a good crop to grow becaue, if the market is not satisfactory, cabbage makes an excellent feed for any kind of livestock. It wil pay anyone who keeps hens to put away a few cabbages in autumn for winter green feed for the poultry.

The Advantages of Good Drainage

On many farms there are fields, or portions of fields that need drainage. This can be determined by the condition of the soil when the time for Spring ploughing arrives, and the crops that have been produced on the ground. If an excess of water interferes with seasonable cultivation, drainage should be resorted to and it should not be put off longer than absolutely necessary. Tile drainage is the most satisfactory. August is a good month to do such work.

Plow for Wheat

Too much importance cannot be attached to early ploughing for the fall wheat and rye crop. Plow early and work on the ground until seeding time arrives. Wheat, as a rule, is not cultivated after it is planted, therefore it is important that the ground receive its treatment in advance. Frequent harrowing, discing and perhaps rolling will free it from weeds and volunteer growths of grain and put it in a good mechanical condition. If you intend to sow wheat on wheat stubble, where there has been Hessian fly it will be a great mistake to not plow early and cultivate several times, otherwise the early volunteer wheat can accommodate enough fly to infest the whole field or neighborhood.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

ENAMELED STEEL GRAIN BIN



Are You Going to Get the Right Price for Your Grain?

The Right Price is the Price You Make the Buyer Pay.

ARE you going to help get control of the grain market? Farmers by holding one-tenth of this country's crop this year can gain control of the market. They can eliminate the speculator and make Europe come to their door for grain. Or are you going to dump your grain on the low market at threshing time and give the speculators control? Which?

Join the Widespread "BUY A BIN" Movement Set your own price for your grain. We are prepared to furnish the famous **Columbian Metal Granary** in two styles—Galvanized and Enameled. The European war has caused a great shortage of zinc spelter with which galvanizing is done. We have plenty of galvanized sheets, but to meet the demand for a serviceable yet economical bin we are enameling steel sheets. They are chemically treated, dipped in enamel and then passed through an asbestos oven, where under terrific heat the enamel is baked into the pores of the metal. This gives the steel a flexible enamel coat similar to that put on automobiles—one that is wear and rust resisting. It will last from three to five years without upkeep expense or attention. After that it can be recoated with enamel paint and made to last a lifetime. This paint is inexpensive and can be had from us at all times.

500 Bu. Galvanized	**$90.66**	**1000 Bu. Galvanized**	**$118.88**
500 Bu. Enameled	**66.66**	**1000 Bu. Enameled**	**88.88**

Full Capacity Guaranteed.

Above prices are delivered to any station in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and the Dakotas. Special delivered prices elsewhere.

THINK OF IT storage room for less than 9c per bushel. An advance of that much will pay for your bin. All over that advance is clear profit.

READ THIS DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY. These bins are exactly the same in construction. The body of each is made of No. 20 guage metal, bottom 24 guage and roof 26 guage. Sections are joined by means of our patent reinforced joint (see illustration) which makes Columbians easy to erect and adds strength. Note how bottom fits into bottom flange of body where it is securely bolted. The roof is sectional and self supporting. Columbians are equipped with a large 5 ft. by 2 ft. door having metal shoveling board and metal door boards, 22-inch port hole and 22-inch manhole in roof. One ventilating tube is furnished.

EASY TO ERECT. Two men can erect a Columbian in a few hours time. All bolts, tools, etc., as well as illustrated instructions are furnished. Can be erected on skid platform as shown and moved to the thresher and threshed directly into saving teams and men.

ORDER AT ONCE. Our manufacturing capacity is a bin every four minutes which insures prompt shipment. Early orders will be shipped same day they are received. Get your order in early. Send No Money. Simply fill in the attached coupon giving name of your bank. We will make shipment with draft attached to bill of lading. **Pay for your bin when you get it—but get it now.** Profit by the experience of thousands of others who stored their grain last year and reaped a profit of as much as $1.00 per bushel. Buy a Bin that protects your grain from rats, mice, fire, lightning, vermin, etc. If you prefer have your dealer order for you.

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
America's Largest Metal Bin Manufacturers.
1732 West 12th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Columbian Steel Tank Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Please Ship
- .... 500 Enamel Bin, Price.... $66.66
- ....1000 Enamel Bin, Price.... 88.88
- .... 500 Galvanized Bin, Price 90.66
- ....1000 Galvanized Bin, Price 118.88

We Pay the Freight

Name.....

P. O. .....

Shipping point.....Send bill

of lading to (Give Bank).....

Sheaves and Rakings

If in the agricultural bulletins, you come across the word "agronomy" and another word "agronomists", you are to understand that these are the new words for farming and farmers. It will not be many years, we suppose, until the learned "experts" who are abroad in the land will not be guilty of using the good old homely words, "farming" and "farmers".

Out in Oklahoma they are going to have Rural Credit. The State Rural Credit Association was incorporated at Oklahoma City, March 22nd. The capital stock is $1,000,000. In the statement that we have the object is said to be to lend money to Oklahoma farmers at a low rate of interest. Ben Lafayette of Tatetoah was elected the secretary. It is proposed to start immediately a systematic campaign in every school district in the state so that farmers may be educated to a complete understanding

FARMER MERCHANT BANKER STOCKMAN

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"THE HOME SUBDIVISION OF REFINEMENT"

A Few Minutes Ride from Chicago's Business Center

Where Values Are Advancing by Leaps and Bounds
Chicago Real Estate Is Making Fortunes for Others; Why Not for You?

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Everything you raise is sold there
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Everything you use to work your land comes from Chicago

Chicago Has Nearly Three Million People

and is growing at the rate of One Hundred Thousand New People yearly. Enough to make a New Omaha Every Year.

Chicago has 38 railroads. Great Lake shipping point
Chicago is the fastest growing city in the world
Chicago real estate increased in value Three Hundred and Eleven Millions of Dollars in the past year.

These are a few reasons why you should invest a few dollars a month in

NORWOOD PLAZA

In Chicago's most rapidly growing portion of the Great Northwest Side. With excellent transit facilities.

A fine class of people are building homes there, insuring a steady rise in values and profits. If you buy a lot or two in Norwood Plaza you will realize large profits in the most secure investment on earth. Millions are being made in Chicago real estate. Get your share.

Write us now for information how you can get
"A FREE TRIP TO CHICAGO AND RETURN"
Without a cent of expense to you. We will furnish bank References for reliability. We are Chicago's most active realty investment dealers.

McCollam & Kruggel

127 N. Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Free Book on Road Construction

Will be Issued About August 1st

Reserve Your Copy Now

We are just receiving from the printers a new book on road construction, which we believe will prove the most useful and valuable book of the kind ever issued. Our object in preparing it is to show the why and how of using

DU PONT

Red Cross Explosives
for Road Building

It is by no means confined to this method, but thoroughly covers every detail of road construction and maintenance, and the uses of all modern methods and appliances for this purpose. It is fully illustrated by halftones and original plan and sectional drawings. A copy will be sent free to any supervisor, path master or private party who has anything to do with building or maintaining roads.

Write to us at once and you will get one of the first copies issued. Ask for booklet No. 211

Good Roads Department

Du Pont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

of the organization's aims and acquire a knowledge of its system or operation.

The following interesting figures we take from San Diego, Cal., *Union*: "According to the 1910 Census, of the 6,361,502 farm operators in the United States, only 3,948,722 were the owners of the farms. The average income of American farmers was reported in 1913 as $640 a year. Between 1890 and 1910 the percentage of farm property mortgaged increased from 28 to 33.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Sennessee gives out a statement that since the 1910 Census, 50,000 Tennessee farmers have moved into the cities, and this in spite of vastly improved conditions in Tennessee agriculture. As this paper has often said, it will take something more than agitation for big crops and diversification to start the tide "back to the farm."

In New England is an organization ten years old known as the New England Federation for Rural Progress. At its last meeting recently held in Boston, the principal topic was "The lost motion between producers and the market man." After discussing the subject, it was decided that the farmer should be taught how his goods are handled by the market man, with a view to enabling the producer "to more intelligently prepare his produce for market." As long as the farmer's attention can be diverted from the actual marketing of his stuff, through a system of his own devising, the "lost motion" and all its attendant evils will continue.

There are many employment bureaus in New York City. A unique one is conducted by the Jewish Agricultural Society, 174 Second Ave., New York City. It is unique in the fact that it confines itself purely to agricultural labor and its object is "to give the Jewish young man an opportunity at least to learn something of practical farming and incidently to find out for himself whether he is fit for it." It is reported that during the seven years that this Bureau has been in operation, it has secured positions for more than 5,000 farm hands. No charge is made to either employer or employee. The Manager of the Bureau, Mr. Robinson, says that the demand for farm labor this year is less than it has been in years immediately preceding, and that he has now several men for every job that he can find.

Subscriber, T. Edson Smith, of Montana, asks us to publish something that will give the grower an idea of what the different grades of wheat are. We believe grades are not uniform in all markets of the country, that is, different rules probably govern in Montana to what govern in Indiana. The rules that govern in Indiana, however, we believe, govern in all the Central and Eastern states. Following are extracts from the rules of the Indianapolis Board of Trade:

No. 1 Red Winter wheat shall be pure, soft, red winter wheat of both dark and light colors, sound, sweet, plump, dry and well cleaned, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Red Winter wheat shall be soft, red winter wheat of both light and dark colors, sound, plump and sweet, dry and clean, shall not contain more than 5 per cent. of white winter wheat, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

No.3 Red winter wheat shall be sound, soft, red winter wheat, not clean or plump enough for No. 2, shall not contain more than 8 per cent. of white winter wheat, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 4 Red Winter wheat shall be soft, red winter wheat, shall not contain more than 8 per cent. of white winter wheat. It may be damp or dirty, but must be cool and sweet, and weigh not less than 50 pounds to the measured bushel.

We have not space to publish the rules for all of the different grades which are as follows: White Winter wheat, Hard Winter wheat, Northern Spring wheat, Spring wheat, White Spring wheat, Durum (Macaroni) wheat, Velvet Chaff wheat, Pacific Coast wheat and Mixed wheat. Regarding Pacific Coast wheat the Indianapolis grading rules are:

No. 1 Pacific Coast Red wheat shall be dry, sound, clean and free from smut and weigh not less than 59 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Pacific Coast wheat shall be dry, sound, clean and only slightly tainted with smut and alkali, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Pacific Coast wheat shall include all other Pacific red wheat. It may be smutty or musty or from any other reason unfit for flouring purposes, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

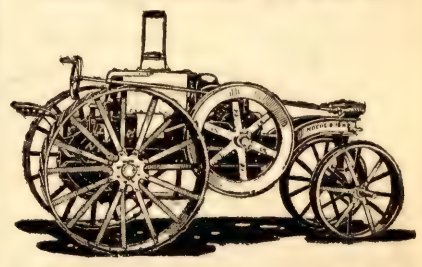
Note—Pacific Coast White wheat shall be graded according to the rules for Pacific Coast Red wheat, and in case of a mixture of Pacific Coast wheat with our home-grown wheat, red or white, such mixture shall be graded "Pacific Coast Wheat."

Up in Saskatchewan, Canada, a movement is on to grow a "patriotic" acre. This means that the grain grown on such one acre on each farm will be ground into flour in Saskatchewan, and sacked in special sacks for transportation to England where it will be presented to the Imperial Government as a free gift from the Saskatchewan farmers. The originator of the idea says there is great enthusiasm over the movement.

Our old readers will recall the campaign that UTDF conducted for dollar wheat back in 1903 and how the campaign won. In that campaign the phrase "Dollar Wheat" became a country-wide, popular slogan. It was used in many ways. Some advertisers used it as a heading or catch line in their advertisements. It looks now as though our present campaign for profitable prices for wheat and other crops will be helped by business men and advertisers. For instance, in an advertisement constructed by the Columbia Steel Tank Co., 1732 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., are these: "Are you going to get the Right Price for your Grain"; and this: "The right price is the price you make the buyer pay;" and this "Are you going to help get control of the grain market"; also this: "Farmers, by holding one-tenth of this year's crop you can gain control of the market". This advertiser evidently has been reading UTDF. We want to correct him though in the last statement. It should be, by controlling one-tenth more than was controlled last season will put farmers in control of the market.

A few years ago—only six or seven—some friends of the writer moved to the city of Chicago. The first time I visited them, they were on what I would call the outskirts of the town. There were few homes and scarcely any business houses. Each time I have visited my friends since I have been amazed at the great progress made in the development of that part of the city. Now that whole neighborhood is built up solidly with large stores, theatres, picture shows, residences and everything of that nature, property prices not only doubled and tripled but increased manyfold, and small investments made then have grown into moderate fortunes. There are still equal opportunities for profits in Chicago property.

Mogul 8-16—Best Small Farm Tractor



Never have we marketed a machine that aroused so much enthusiasm among farmers as the Mogul 8-16 oil burning tractor.

One feature of this tractor that has made a hit is its simplicity. It has a simple one-cylinder engine. There are no intricate gear shifts—you pull one lever to move forward and another to reverse. That's all there is to it—easier to handle than a team.

The cost to you is low—only $675 cash f. o. b. Chicago. Compare the work of the tractor with that of $675 worth of horse flesh and add the fact that it will run any machine requiring up to 16-horse power. That tells the story. Every farmer with 80 acres or more under cultivation can use a Mogul 8-16 tractor with profit.

Place your order now—that's the only way to be sure of prompt delivery. Write to the address below for full information.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

WHEAT $1.50 CORN 75c



Prices bound to stay high another twelve months. Perhaps go still higher. If you want bigger grain crops make the acreage planted produce its biggest yield. Use a Galloway Spreader and get 15 or more extra bushels of corn per acre. Figure this extra profit yourself on only 40 acres. The

New Galloway Low Down No. 8 Manure Spreader

30 DAYS TRIAL



has all four wheels under the load. Frame trussed like a steel bridge; double chain drive; lightest draft of any low down spreader built; tight bottom; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel wheels, front wheels turn clear under; feed adjustable four to twenty-four bushels per acre; 60 to 70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to new style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. S-4

My book "A Streak of Gold" free. Tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. Do not buy a spreader of any make, at any price, until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth $1.00 Spreaders shipped f.o.b. Waterloo, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs or Chicago. Address

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Work for August

THIS month is a trying one for cows, and as the pastures begin to give out which they often do along towards the end of the month, it will call for some fodder corn to be fed to the cows in milk; and in many cases it will be best to begin to feed a little grain too. It is quite important to keep up the flow of milk to the best it can be and in this connection the cows should have as much protection from flies as possible.

In the Pasture

There is no better time than this to clear the pastures of brush and briers. We certainly do need more and better pasture. If we could utilize all the land we have set apart for pasturage, we often could keep more cows than we do now. In doing a piece of work of this kind, it is a good plan to leave the ground as free from litter as possible. Pile the brush and draw off poles or small trees which are large enough for fuel. When cut and piled closely at this season of the year, brush will soon get dry enough to burn. This slicks the ground up good and clean.

Care of the Calves

If the spring calves are to make a rugged and at the same time a rapid growth, no greater mistake can be made than to turn them out to pasture in the fall, after they have been weaned, and leave them to subsist entirely on grass. However abundant grass may be the calves will not thrive as they ought to because it is impossible for them to keep up a plump, fleshy condition on the grass feed alone. The great business of the growing calf is to make muscle. This muscle is what gives plumpness and that fleshy appearance to a well fed thrifty calf. For this purpose a food is called for that is especially rich in muscle forming material. Grass is not.

What to Feed

No feed will serve the purpose better than oats. Not only are oats rich in the material desired, but that richness is not so concentated as to make them a dangerous food. No one ever injured a young animal of any kind by giving it a regular feed of oats. Oats are neither heating nor fattening in their nature, but they tend, instead, to build up the muscle and to give the animal strength and vigor. As soon as the pastures begin to fail is the time that the calves need this addition to their feed. Either bring the calves into the stable night and morning or else take the oats to the pasture field, and the gains which the calves will make because of this addition to their feed will more than repay all costs. If, at any time, the calves are allowed to grow thin in flesh, it will take a long time of good feeding and careful attention to bring them again into a thrifty condition. A growth each day in the year is what every dairyman should aim for with his young animals.



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If you want to save on feed,
Build a silo.
It will help in times of need,
Build a silo.
Build of concrete if you would,
Build of brick or build of wood,
Build of anything that's good,
Build a silo.
Dairy feeds are soaring high,
Build a silo.
Summer seems to be goin' dry,
Build a silo.
Cows, too, go dry, fed on hay,
Sort o' seem to fall away,
They need silage every day,
So build a silo.

Pasturage costs quite a heap,
Build a silo.
Winter feeds are never cheap,
Build a silo.
Build it wide and build it deep,
'Cording to the cows you keep,
And for milk you'll never weep,
So build a silo.
That's the burden of my song,
Build a silo.
If you've cows you can't go wrong,
Milk will flow an' smiles'll come
With the separator's hum,
And you'll shout, "I'm glad, by gum!
I built a silo."

—*Ex.*

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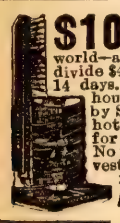
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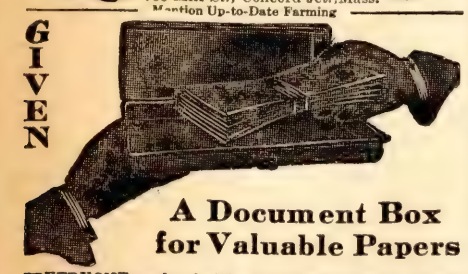


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August Work with Poultry

THE poultry plant in August is a busy place. Not just the same work as in July, not so much labor for small chicks as in June, no incubator care unless you want to try out the production of "soft roasters" for dressed poultry trade next spring or hatch more pullets for late winter laying. If the plant is run, as most are, on land that also supports other live stock there will be many cares that come with the running of a farm.

Preparing for Winter

Although August is one of the hottest of months it is not too early to begin preparation for winter. There will be dull days which can be utilized by making needed repairs upon the hen houses—stopping that leak in the roof, putting fresh dirt in the place of old, and a great many other items which should be done.

Making Room for the Chicks

Remember that the youngsters, as they expand in size, need more room. A house that would hold sixty chicks in June should not have more than forty in it now. Cull closely and send all but the best to market. Crowded chicks in August will be roupy chicks in winter.

August Hatched Chicks

It is a mistake to think that March, April and May are the only months in the year in which to get out chicks. August is one of the best months to hatch chicks if your chick crop is short or you wish to raise "soft roasters". Chicks hatched in August will have three months of favorable weather in which to get started, and with good care and feeding will begin to lay the latter part of the winter, and will make excellent layers all summer.

A Serviceable Hopper

A serviceable and inexpensive feed hopper for the chicks may be made out of a strawberry crate which can be purchased for five cents. All you have to do is to tack a strip of half-inch board, four inches wide, around the bottom of the crate on the inside; and lo! your hopper is done. It will do as good service as a hopper costing twenty-five times as much.

Nesting Materials

It is generally somewhat of a problem to the average poultry raiser what to use for nesting material. During the hot weather months nothing will take the place of planer shavings as a nesting material. They are cooler and cleaner than hay or straw and do not seem to make such a harbor for lice and red mites. If you have never used them a trial will convince you of their good qualities as a nesting material.

Roosting

When should chicks begin to roost? On this subject, as on all others, there is a difference of opinion. Some say, "Let them go as soon as they will". Others say, "No, it will give them crooked breast bones". In the writer's experience we like to get our chicks on the roost when about ten weeks old with the small breed and a few weeks later the larger ones. Chicks are better on the roost than on the floor as they are cooler these hot nights, and the red mites are not so apt to molest them. As for crooked breast bones we have never had any trouble with them.

Colds

With sudden changes, chilling showers following very hot days, cool nights and other conditions induce fall colds, you need to keep a sharp lookout for sneezing and snuffing in young stock this month. All young growing fowl are easily susceptible to slight catarrhal colds at this season of the year. Don't crowd the coops but provide for abundant fresh air combined with comfort in all sleeping quarters. If possible supply the roosting coops as soon as the birds are ready to roost. In some sections half-grown chicks are much safer roosting in evergreen trees at this season than in small rather crowded box coops. This season, night prowlers have forced us to coop growing chicks at night, but by another summer we hope to be so equipped that we can let our half-grown stock sleep practically out of doors without much danger from owls, skunks, foxes and other thieves at night.

Cleaning Up

Clean up now. Then keep things clean. Pick up all poultry appliances which may have been neglected or left about the time of most work with the youngsters. See that all equipment is put in order and stored away for use again another season. Dress the land about the houses and yards with air-slacked lime or with wood ashes, and plow or spade deeply, stirring the soil. Then sow rye, so that there will be an abundance of fresh growth when the birds are housed for the fall. See that all nests are kept clean and well supplied with clean nesting material. Houses with board or cement floors should be swept clean and then sprayed or sprinkled with a good creosol disinfectant solution. If your poultry houses have earth floors, sweep walls and ceiling with a stiff broom and remove all dust and cobwebs, remove all manure, then remove the top of the dirt floor to the depth of about eight inches. Spread this on the land and give the floor a thorough disinfecting and replace with new earth or sand.

Care of Moulding Birds

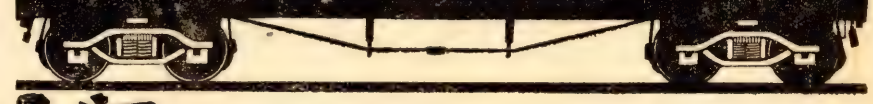
During the moult of the old birds, they should have the best of care and some changes should be made in their feeding to aid them in the production of the new coat of feathers. After they begin to moult we reduce the ration of wheat, oats and the like and feed largely corn, all they will eat. A small amount of linseed oil meal added to their mash will be very beneficial to them, and a few sunflower seeds will prove equally as beneficial. Provide plenty of shade and make the poultry houses as cool and well ventilated as possible for the comfort of the fowls. Look out for lice and keep the houses and runs clean. Feed regularly and keep cool, fresh water before them, and when they get their new coat of feathers on they will be ready to produce eggs that bring the high prices. Plenty of green food, in any form that you may have at hand should be given them at this time.

No Need of a Scare Crow

Tourist—There seem to be a great many crows in this neighborhood. Do you have scare crows in your corn fields?

Native—Oh, no; I am frequently out in the fields myself.

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Be Glad

Be glad! There are so many things
To cheer us on our way!
The sunny sky, the rippling stream,
The field of new-mown hay.

Be glad for every rosy dawn,
For twilight's peaceful hour,
For changing seasons as they come,
For tree, and grass, and flower.

Be glad for toil, be glad for rest;
For strength to do your part.
Be glad that all the common joys
May come to every heart.

The cheerful heart is always best;
For sweet contentment strive,
Be glad for health, for friends to love;
Be glad to be alive.

—*Selected.*

The Better Way

"I USED to work from early dawn until late all through the heat of summer with no thought that there was a better way," said a bright-eyed little woman to the writer the other day.

"For thirteen years," she continued, "I had no real vacation,—just for an occasional day when it was too stormy for my husband to work out of doors, and then I had so much mending and darning to do that I felt guilty when I took a day off; but through reading some progressive farm papers I learned of a better way, and for the last two summers I have had a real comfortable, happy time with my family.

"I speak of having a happy time because it used to be that when hot weather came and the burden of the work grew heavier and I had to be around a hot stove half of my time getting the meals, I became irritable and impatient and our home wasn't what it should have been..

"Each evening now I plan my work for the next day, preparing when practicable the vegetables, and in the cool of the morning I do all the work that I possibly can. That blessed fireless cooker gets the most of our dinner with sufficient left-over for the cold supper that we serve, which includes iced tea with lemon sliced in it, or ice-cold lemonade or buttermilk. The family declare they enjoy the meal as much as they would if it were hot and I think they do. I always have for a surprise some extra nice dish to serve with the supper.

"Since we have no fire in the afternoon we do not have hot dishwater, so we carefully scrape the dishes and stack them in the pan, leaving them to be washed in the morning with the breakfast dishes.

"Each afternoon I find time to take a half hour for absolute rest in a quiet, darkened room, relaxing every muscle, and perhaps taking a nap. Following this the older children and I look over the papers and at supper time we give the news to the men folks who have not had time to read.

Saturday evening, unless there is a great pressure of farm work we have a camp-fire supper in the old pasture field and spend the evening in the open. The children play games and husband and I join them when not too tired, or sit in the light of the fire and talk over the week, agreeing, no matter how things have gone, to lay aside our cares Saturday night and not burden ourselves with them over Sunday, and so we go home rested and refreshed and ready in soul and body for the Day of Rest.

He Didn't Have To

"See here, my friend, you must walk more."

"Why must I, doctor? I really can't afford it. I have a $5,000 auto and that is too much money to lie idle."

Eye Strain

BE CAREFUL never to severely tax the eyes. They may stand it without protest for quiet a long time, but when they do give out it takes a correspondingly long time for them to recover from the ill-usage to which they have been subjected.

Do not use them for reading, sewing or writing in a poor and flickering light, if it can possibly be avoided. Do not have the light directly in front or behind. It should fall from the side on book or work. Do not use the eyes when they become watery and show signs of indistinct vision. Do not read while lying flat on the back.

When the eyes ache close them for a few minutes as often as practicable. If there is a burning sensation bathe them in hot water to which a little witch hazel has been added.

For eye-strain a lettuce poultice is recommended. This is made by boiling the leaves and while warm, applying them to the eyes.

The water in which fresh, green parsley has been boiled, is said to be a good remedy for weak eyes, and another good, simple remedy is salt water in which they should be bathed a number of times throughout the day, allowing a little of the water to get into the eyes.

Boracic acid in a little water is a valuable remedy for inflammation of the eyes.

Foot-Lore

If one wishes to keep the feet in a healthy condition and be practically free from the aching, burning sensation that is so trying to one who is nearly all day on her feet, she should bathe them every day, and when dried give them a good alcohol rub and finish by dusting them with talcum powder.

If you have callouses that burn and sting, rub them gently each day with a cake of pumice stone. They will soon wear away. If your feet are sore and tender massage every night with sweet oil, or a good brand of vaseline. If the feet swell, give them a hot bath in which you have put one ounce of alum and two ounces each of rock salt and borax.

Change stockings often. Rest the feet by changing shoes throughout the day whenever practicable.

A SILK petticoat will retain its freshness and wear much longer if hung upside down in the closest from hangers sewed inside of the bottom ruffles.

WHEN making jellies, if they will not "jell" easily, add a pinch of powdered alum. The result will be fine.

To clean brass candlesticks use the simple, old-world remedy of sour milk and salt, and they will look like new.

WHEN blacking a stove mix a little turpentine in the polish and it will make it look like new.

A Little Dubious

"Mother, is it correct to say I watered the horse when I give it a drink?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well, mother, I just now gave the cat some milk to drink. Would it be right to say I milked the cat?"

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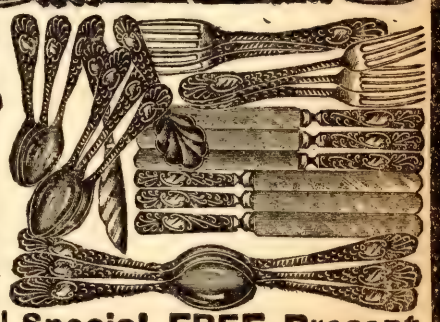


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of extra quality and finely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, *Baking Powder, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears* and *Needles*, (as per Plan 2361) illustrated above. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY are in this offer, as we buy in such large lots we can give you more good goods for less money than any other concern. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other *Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume* and *Soap Offers*, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Silverware, Clocks, Furniture, Graniteware, Rugs, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, in fact, anything you need. We also pay large cash commissions. WE PREPAY FREIGHT on Soap, Dinner Set & Premiums, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us one cent. No license needed. We protect you. Our methods are honest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: First National Bank, Provident Bank, Postmaster. Write at once for FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement.

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We give a 26-Pc. Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this FREE PRESENT.

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Live Stock Show as Usual

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For Prize List Address

Warren T. McCray,
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Chas. Downing, Secy.,
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Excellent Home-Made Grape Juice

Every family who raises grapes should put up a considerable amount of grape juice to be used when there seems a necessity for a refreshing drink. And even if one has to buy the grapes, it still pays well to have on hand this splendid fruit beverage.

One who puts up several gallons every fall says that she never has any trouble in keeping it if she only strictly attends to its preparation. She selects nice, sound grapes, stems and washes them, and puts them on to cook in very little water. When thoroughly done she strains through a cloth; puts the juice back on the fire and adds a little sugar and lets the juice boil a few minutes. She then skims off any scum that may rise and while the juice is still hot pours into bottles or fruit jars and seals. It will keep a long time if made in this way.

What is Now the Fashion

Fashion To-day

The gowns of the period do not show much of what we call drapery. There is, however, one exception to this rule and this is found in the apron fronts which are so much liked for silk dresses. These are hardly practical for woollens because they add materially to the weight and warmth of the dress, but for taffetas and for creep fabrics it is very fetching.

Beyond this we have only the yoke and the flounce as skirt variations and the flounce is in so many forms, that it alone would make a wide field for choice for most of us.



7254—BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In this suit the blouse is double brested and closes at the side. The neck may be square or high with a small collar and the sleeves long or short. The trousers are of regulation make and have the edge at the knee straight and open. Linen, duck, galatea, gingham and other wash fabrics are used for these suits.

7242—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. In this plain waist we have the square yoke back and front and the full lower portion. The armhole is somewhat larger than regulation and the sleeve long or short. At the neck is a small, flat collar, and the closing may be made with or without the band.

7260—CHILD'S DRESS. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This practical dress is suitable for either school or playtime. It has a simple sacque dress, closing at the side of the front and worn over bloomers which are mounted on a band and gathered at the knee. The sleeves of the dress may be worn long or short.

7269—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This plain style may be developed in taffetas, linen, serge, garbardine, and the like. There is a small collar and long revers at the neck and closing, and the lower portion of the front overlaps the belt of contrasting material. The three gore skirt may be made with or without the band facings.

7251—LADIES' FIVE GORE SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 36 inches waist measure. In this skirt, the desired width is obtained by using a reversed box pleat at the centre of the back although the pattern also provides for habit back when preferred. The raised or the regulation waistline may be employed in making.

6901—LADIES' NIGHT GOWN. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This very plain gown is made with Raglan sleeves, the upper ends extending to the neck edge. The front and back are plain with an opening in the front. At the neck is a small, flat, turnover collar, and cuffs to correspond finish the sleeves when short.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Address Fashion Department
Up-to-Date Farming
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming



$1,635,000 Hidden

In This Year's Goodyear Tires

Not an Excuse

Let us first explain that this is not an excuse for over-price. Our this year's price reduction—made February 1—will save Goodyear users about five million dollars this year.

And that was our third reduction in two years, totaling 45 per cent. Our matchless output gives you in Goodyears a value never before known in tires.

Goodyear Extras

Goodyear Fortified Tires have five costly features found in no other tire. They combat your five major troubles in better ways than anyone else attempts.

These tires, in addition, have other features not commonly employed.

If we omitted those extras, this year's probable output would cost us $1,635,000 less. That is, we could add to our profits about $5450 per day.

Most of these extras are hidden. Tires that lack them look as strong as Goodyears. And you would never know it, save by months of use, if we left them out.

$500,000 Added

This year's improvements—just our latest additions—cost us $500,000 yearly. Most of it goes into extra rubber—all into extra wear.

And this much is added—this half million dollars—at a time when we save users five million dollars in price. At a time when some makers are skimping to meet competition.

Then our Research Department—to find more betterments still—will cost us $100,000.

Yours for the Asking

These extras are yours for the asking. Tires without them will be offered so long as you will buy them. But any dealer, if you ask him, will supply you Goodyear tires.

Goodyear has for years outsold any other tire. It is gaining new users faster than we can supply them. And those extras did it. (2418)

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Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types

The Quiet Hour

My Wish

Let me to-day do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.
Let me not hurt by any selfish deed
Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend;
Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,
Or sin by silence where I should defend.
However meager be my worldly wealth,
Let me give something that shall aid my kind;
A word of courage or a thought of health,
Dropped as I pass, for troubled hearts to find.
Let me to-night look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark and to my conscience say
Because of some good act to beast or man,
"The world is better that I lived to-day."

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

Standing Still

Do we not feel, in trial or perplexity, that others might help us if they would only stop and listen? But they will not, and in their constant hurry we know it is little use to speak.

Let us note the lesson for ourselves and give what we ask—leisure to hear, attentive, concentrated, calm, patient consideration. It may be our busy work, as we think, for the Master which so overcrowds our lives that we have not time for this "standing still." Sad eyes meet ours, but we cannot stay to read their story. Some look to us for help in battles which we fought long ago, but we cannot turn aside to see how it fares with them in the strife. or to whisper the secret of victory. But had we done so, He would have said even though some plans of our own for His service had to be put aside, "ye have done it unto me." —H. Bowman.

One reason we do not pray better, I suppose, is that we are afraid of being answered. It is a very serious thing to pray because we may be taken at our word. We must consent that God should order the answer. For instance; I pray in the morning that God will make me very useful to-day; it is a hazardous prayer. Within an hour I may be called to very great usefulness, that will take a hundred dollars from my bank account. Now, if I don't want to take that money, if it is called for, I have made a mistake in my prayer. Let us mean what we pray.

—Alexander McKenzie

The crosses which we make for ourselves by restless anxiety as to the future are not the crosses that come from God. We show the want of faith in Him by our false wisdom, wishing to forestall His arrangements, and struggling to supplement His providence by our own providence. The future is not yet ours; perhaps it will never be. When it comes, it may come wholly different from what we have foreseen. Let us shut eyes, then, to that which God hides from us, and keeps in reserve in the treasures of His deep councils. Let us worship without seeing; let us be silent; let us abide in peace.

—*Fenelon*

Speaking with louder voice than any words, showing forth our faith with greater power than any works our lives bear witness of the Christ to the world. Here we witness whether we will or no. Day by day, men are reading our lives and they are witnesses read of all. No matter what our words or how bold seem our deeds, if our lives are not true, if they cannot measure up, at least in effort, to the Christ-life, all else is "as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

—*Selected.*

Do not look forward to what might happen to-morrow; the same everlasting Father who cares for you to-day, will take care of you to-morrow, and every day. Either He will shield you from suffering, or He will give you unfailing strength to bear it. Be at peace then, and put aside all anxious thoughts and imaginations.

—*St. Francis De Sales*

May every soul that touches mine,
Be it the slightest contact, get therefrom some good;
Some little grace, one kindly thought,
One aspiration yet unfelt, one bit of courage for the darkening sky,
One gleam of faith to brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mists,
To make this life worth while, and heaven a surer heritage.

—*Selected*

Where to Find Happiness

"He alone is the happy man who has learned to extract happiness, not from the ideal conditions, but from the actual ones about him. The man who has mastered the secret will not wait for ideal surroundings; he will not wait until next year, next decade, until he gets rich, until he can travel abroad, until he can afford to surround himself with works of great masters; but he will make the most out of life to-day where he is".

"Happy is the man, and happy he alone,
"He who can call to-day his own;
"He, who, secure within himself, can say
'To-morrow do thy worst, for I have lived to-day.'"

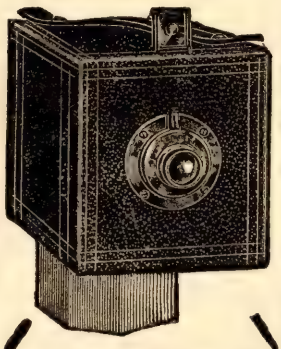
—F. B. Meyer

They Were Married

"My dear, don't act like a fool."
"How can I help it when you told me to act as nearly as I can like you do?"

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More Than Pleased
Your camera reached me O. K. and I was surprised at the work it does. I have taken several photos and some as good as I have ever seen taken with any camera. Everybody that sees the work of the "Mandel-ette" says it is fine and I am more than pleased with it.
Vernie Boyle, Northome, Minn.

Beats All Things Yet
The "Mandel-ette" received and opened up and in 20 minutes I had a splendid picture of my wife, fully developed and ready to look at. My, this beats all things yet.
T. J. Houts, Pastor,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Welch, W. Va.

Takes Pictures on Dark Day
I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt. more than 4000 feet away and on a very dark day.
Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

Anyone Can Use Them
Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Malpleton, Ia.

Amazed At Minute Camera
I am enclosing pictures taken with my "Mandel-ette" to show you gentlemen what I am making. Nobody taught me but your instructions. I am making pictures with great pleasure and my friends are amazed at your very high grade minute camera.
C. Saturm, Santa Ana, Alaska

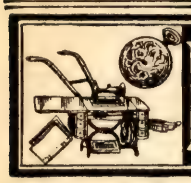
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Bargain In Farm Lands, direct from owner. In Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado. Prices low; The Mulefoot Hog Breeder, Dr. Clarke, Alva, Okla.

Virginia farm lands and timber cheap. Write to Virginia Land Company, Blackstone, Va.

Good Farm Lands in the Swigart Tract of Western Michigan's Clover and Fruit Belt. These are new lands, well adapted for general farming, stock, dairying, poultry and fruits; $10 to $30 per acre, and a large selection of choice lands at $18 to $20. Terms $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 a month on 40 acres or annual payments. Near towns, schools, railroads and markets. Good roads and quick transportation by boat or rail to Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids. Write for 72-page book and map free. Excursions Tuesdays, August 3rd and 17th, leaving my Chicago offices at 11 a. m. Round trip fare from Chicago only $8.30, rebated if you buy. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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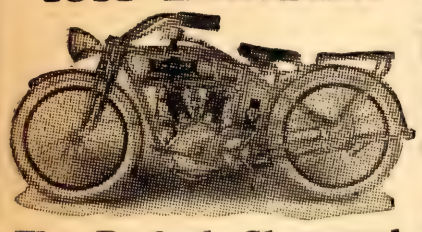
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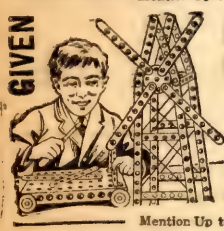
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I have given away in the past year over thirty autos. Not one of these persons were possessed of any more ability than you. They appreciated the wonderful offer I made them and then went ahead and carried it out. It's worth investigation on your part. Send for my plan today. A postal will do. Address
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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

AUGUST is the eighth month. We are past the midle of the year. We are sure our young friends have accomplished much. But duties still await them, and opportunities lie before them. We would inspire all to greater achievements. No country can be greater than its people, and a peoples' greatness depends upon the inspiration, the progress, the advancement and the achievements of its young people. No matter in what part of the country our writers live there are opportunities there, and our desire is to encourage and help them to benefit by those opportunities.

DEAR CADETS—Some weeks ago I picked up a farm paper from a number of other papers, and in it I noticed two things that struck me as being unusual. One was a vigorous discussion of marketing and farm credits, and the other was an interesting department for the young people, known as Cadets of Equity. You must know the name of the paper I picked up, and it is appropriately named. Every week I have an opportunity to read four farm papers, sometimes more, besides several costly magazines, and it is with an honest conviction that UTDF is far ahead of all these in regard to these problems. I am surprised that the Cadets don't discuss these problems more in their letters. Thinking and writing our thoughts and exchanging ideas are important aids to mental progress. I am a native of Iowa, and by a sad decree of fate I was left alone in the world a few years ago, and when of age I will be the sole heir to my father's estate. I would be glad to hear from all the Cadets, and I assure you you will receive an answer. I am making my home with an uncle since death deprived me of both my father and mother. —August Strawn, Murray, Iowa, Box 352.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Virginia country girl, and live on a farm of 1,000 acres. My father has been taking UTDF for four years, and thinks it is a fine paper. I especially enjoy the Cadet letters. We live two miles from our nearest railroad station. I like the country very much and would not exchange with the city girls. I would like very much to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all who write.—Mary D. Waddell, Briery, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy living on father's farm of 1,750 acres located on the Chattahoochee river, a beautiful stream, and I sure enjoy going bathing and boat riding. The Cadets who have never seen cotton growing ought to come to Dixie and see the fine part of life. The white people do all the work on the farms and elsewhere, as our part of the country is free from negroes. We also raise most all kinds of fruit and grains of all kinds. We think UTDF helps us a lot in our work. I belong to the First Baptist church, and would like to exchange cards and photos with the Cadets. I am 17 years of age.—Henry Grady Allen, Cumming, Ga.

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years old, and live on a farm of 40 acres in the central part of Michigan. I have lived on the farm all my life, and would not exchange farm life for city life. I think Michigan is hard to beat when it comes to raising crops. The principal crops we raise here are corn, wheat, oats, barley, beets, beans and hay. I am a subscriber to UTDF and think it is a grand paper for the farmer. I own a farm in Florida. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Fred Hays, Ithaca, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—Will you sit over a little closer and let me in out of the rain? I am a country girl and live on a farm of 107 acres within a mile of the Arkansas river, which is about to get all the crops this season, the principal of which are corn, cotton and hay. I would be glad if you Cadets would come and help us eat watermelons; and we have lots of fruit this year. I want all of you to write to me; will answer all letters and cards.—Ada Reasoner, Delaware, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a letter from the Allegheny mountains. I am a farmer boy of 19 years, and live with my parents on a 100-acre farm in Garrett county, Maryland. I am the youngest of six children, two girls and four boys, and all are married but me. Garrett county forms the extreme western section of Maryland. At one point near my home the altitude is 3,700 feet above sea level. This is a great lumber region with rich farming land. Besides we have deposists of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, brick tile shale and limestone, an abundant supply of natural gas, and pure, delicious water. Besides our mountains, we have valleys of level glade lands in which thousands of tile are being used for draining purposes. Our main stock are cattle and sheep, and our principal crops are wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar and hay. This section is a great apple country and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with but little attention. We have no saloons in Garrett, but instead we have neat and invitingg church edifices, county high schools and good public schools. We have a bracing atmosphere, and the climate is healthful. There are a number of first quality State roads, and this is the ideal summer resort region of the Allegheny mountains. I have been reading UTDF since January, and think it an excellent farm paper that should be in every farmer's home. I would enjoy exchanging letters, cards and photos with the Cadet boys and girls.—Stanley Stahl, Oakland, Md.

DEAR CADETS—I haven't been a reader of UTD but a few weeks, but I like it very much. I certainly enjoy the Cadet page. I think the paper is of much help to any one no matter in what part of the United States they may live. I think we have a good State here on the plains of Kansas, and a good town, Liberal, of about 2,500 people, and constantly increasing. We raise lots of wheat, corn, maize, kaffir corn, broom corn and lots of other stuff in the line of feed. I would like to join the Cadets, and will be glad to exchange letters, cards and photos with all who write—F. M. Tooley, Liberal, Kans.

DEAR CADETS—We have just commenced taking UTDF, and I picked up the paper and read the Cadet letters. I became so interested that I thought I would ask to become a Cadet. I am a girl of 15, and live with my parents and two brothers, William and Glen, on a farm of 131 acres. I also have two brothers and two sisters married. I am youngest. I live 5 miles from Goshen, a town of 4,765 inhabitants. We own an Apperson Jack Rabbit auto, purchased it six weeks ago, and I am learning to run it. I would like to hear from the boys and girls of the different States, as my father and mother are talking of selling out and going somewhere else. We like UTDF very much, it is so instructive and interesting.—Cleta Hess, Goshen, Ind.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

	Age
Ruth P. Oakley, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.	15
Mabel Peterson, Blackfoot, Idaho	20
Elgin McDonald, Murphy, N. C.	20
Mabel Smith, Medford, N. J.	—
Leota Harwood, North Vernon, Ind.	10
Helene M. Kost, Portage, Ohio	19
Nora Lauge, Denham, Ind.	10
Harold Culman, Traverse City, Mich.	17
Lettye L. Thomas, Livia, Ky.	18
Edna Raudenbush, Lansdale, Pa.	16
Lee Ward, New London, Ohio	19
Florence Rector, LaCenter, Wash.	14
Bruce Shults, Marysville, Idaho	15
Victor Mickelsen, Pen Yan, N. Y.	16
Walter Wright, Jewett, Ohio	14
Floyd Walton, Harlem Springs, Ohio	18
Walter W. Mahone, Esmont, Va.	15
Gladys Peterson, Hector, Minn.	15
Tilpa Culp, Bellefontain, Ohio	15
A. Myrtle Parsons, Cairo, W. Va.	—
H. Carey Cormish, Denham Springs, La.	18
Esther Scholl, Anita, Iowa	16
Lillian Phillips, Fairview, W. Va.	16
Lotus Henderson, Smithville, Okla.	17
Grant W. Stoneman, Ashley, Mich.	16
Ada Eubanks, Peebles, Ohio	13
Ruth McNeil, Stapleton, Neb.	11
Gladys Byers, Robertstown, Ga.	15
Gene Craig, Bruneau, Idaho	18
Norris Willett, Magnet, Ind.	19
Warren Burrows, Boulder, Colo.	14
Katherine S. Meyers, Antelope, Neb.	14
Viola Morris, Halfway, Mo.	12
Omer Walters, Trio, Neb.	18
Eula Sellers, Cowpens, S. C.	19
Annie Parks, Ellijay, Ga.	14
Mary Faller, Willmen, N. Dak.	14



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and *freight prepaid* on the new 1915 **"RANGER"** bicycle. **Write at once** for our *big catalog* and *special offer*.

Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1915 price offers. *You cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions*. WRITE TODAY.

Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce the new **"RANGER."**

TIRES, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line **half usual prices.** Factory prices on Motorcycle and Automobile Supplies.
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4 RINGS GIVEN

4 solid Gold filled Rings guaranteed 3 years, your Birthstone, your Initial Signet, handsome Engagement and Real Wedding Ring, all 4 Rings FREE for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. each. Write for it. **Bluine Mfg. Co., 733 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

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BASEBALL OUTFIT GIVEN

combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector or complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed. Send name and we will send you 8 sets of our fine pictures to dispose of on special offer at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. Write today for pictures. Get in the game at once.
M. D. SEITZ, 6M62 Chicago

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STEM WIND AND RING WATCH GIVEN

American watch, guaranteed 5 years, Solid Composition Gilt Metal case, handsome Ring. ALL FREE for selling 24 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write for it. **Bluine Mfg. Co., 737 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

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SCHOOL BOX GIVEN With Fountain pen, Pencils, Knife, Pen holder, Eraser, for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 740 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

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All These Given

Gold Plated Locket set with sparkling stone, 22-inch Neckchain, one Nethersole Bracelet of handsome design, and these 4 elegant Rings, ALL GIVEN FREE for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write for Bluine. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 738 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

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COLUMBIA

"I'm glad we've found something to keep the boys home nights!"

No one thing gives so much real pleasure to so many people at so little cost as Columbia Double-Disc Records—yes, they do play on your machine, perfectly. And there's over 1000 of them at 65c.

Grand opera, band and orchestra, instrumental selections of all kinds, song and dance hits, comedy recordings—"all the music of all the world, and most of the fun of it, too."

Your dealer will gladly play for you any of the newest records. Ask him, too, for the latest Columbia Monthly Record Supplement and the 428-page Columbia Record Catalog—or write us!

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
Box H291 Woolworth Building New York

TORONTO: 365-637 Sorauren Ave. Prices in Canada plus duty. Creators of the Talking Machine Industry, Pioneers and Leaders in the Talking Machine Art. Owners of the Fundamental Patents. Dealers and Prospective dealers write for a confidential letter and a free copy of our book "Music Money."



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA "FAVORITE"
Other models $17.50 to $500. Easy terms.
$50

Columbia — Note the Name

Our Boys and Girls

Laugh It Off

Are you worsted in a fight?
Laugh it off.
Are you cheated of your right?
Laugh it off.
Don't make a tragedy of trifles,
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—
Laugh it off.

Does your work get into kinks?
Laugh it off.
Are you near all sorts of brinks?
Laugh it off.
If it's sanity you're after,
There's no recipe like laughter—
Laugh it off.

—ELIOT.

Hotstuff Got Him

HOTSTUFF had an exciting time of it as told in this little story found in Grit:

Owners of the A U 7 ranch had been troubled with mountain lions stealing calves and sheep, and the range riders had made many threats of vengeance upon the sly beasts, but had been unable to capture or kill any of them. Early one morning Capt. James Barracliffe went to visit a spring not far from the camp, when he came upon a lion which had captured a young calf and was about to kill the terrified animal.

Capt. James had selected a frisky pony called "Hotstuff", and as soon as the pony saw the lion he stopped and shied at the beast. But by riding "Hotstuff", around in circles and drawing nearer the lion and its prey as he rode, Capt. James was able to get near enough to throw his lariat.

After several trials, the rope fell directly over the lion's head and tightened about his neck. He reared up and began to claw desperately. "Hotstuff" jumped and whirled around, and as the rope was passed behind him it caught under his tail. The frightened poney could not stand that. He gave a great jump, bucked, and was off at a frightful pace.

All would have been well, but for the fact that the pony stepped in a prarie-dog hole. Quick as a flash the captain was thrown over his head and landed on the ground. Then "Hotstuff" recovered himself and was up with a bound. The lion caught by the rope which was wound securely around the saddle horn, had braced himself with claws in the earth, but when the pony bolted, the lion, with mouth wide open and every claw extended, was jerked violently at the man as he lay on the ground.

He expected to be killed or badly hurt, but "Hotstuff" veered just in time and the captain only got a sharp rap from the lion's tail as he passed. The pony bolted for the camp. With a live lion on the end of the rope, that pony was not likely to stop until he had reached a place of safety.

Presently the captain heard shouts and pistol shots from the direction of the camp, and he made his way down the trail as best he could, bruised and sore as he was. There in the midst of a ring of excited men stood "Hotstuff" his limbs quivering with frght and breathing hard from the run. At his feet lay the lion, shot dead. It was "Hotstuff" who got all the praise for his capture for the little pony ran for the corral where he knew his friends would make short work of the savage beast.

They Came Back

The truth of the old adage that bread cast upon the waters will return again after many days is often verified by personal experiences. The following little story shows how a young girl received bread crumbs "after many days":

Marjorie and her intimate friend, Harriet, had just come home from a visit to Wilton, and they were telling Marjorie's mother all about it.

"People were so nice to us," said Marjorie, "because they all remembered it was your old home, and they thought I was quite nice for being your daughter."

"Yes," said Harriet. "We'd meet an old lady in the street and she'd say 'Is this Helen Carter's girl? I heard you were here, dear. I wanted to see you.'"

"It's very dear of them," Mrs. Laughlin kept saying, her eyes wet with tears. "And I haven't been there since I was twenty-five. Yes, it's lovely."

"There was one old lady who said you read to her all that year she couldn't use her eyes," Marjorie went on, her own face glowing. "She said other people offered, but somehow they never had much time. They'd come at odd hours, when she didn't expect them, and they'd scurry through a story as if they were possessed. Yes, that's what she said—exactly as if they were possessed."

"But Helen Carter came when she was expected," put in Harriet, "and acted as if she had all the time there was. And when other people 'kinder dropped off,' there was Helen Carter, reading every day as if she intended to spend her life at it."

"Then there was the crying baby the winter Mrs. Elbridge had rheumatic fever—" said Marjorie.

"Don't dear," her mother protested, smiling and flushing like a girl. "I'd forgotten those old 'doings'. Why' it was twenty-five years ago!"

"Ah, but they haven't forgotten," said Harriet. "And now we've been told about it, we sha'n't forget, either."

"Why, mother. I didn't know you were such a character," said Marjorie, putting an arm about her and gazing at her adoringly. "I knew you were now, but I'd no idea you'd always behaved so. I can almost see why father took a notion to marry you!"

Cure For Loneliness

..A sad little girl sat under a tree.
"I'm so lonely, so lonely, so lonely!" sighed she.
"Oh, why won't somebody play with me?"
But no one came but a green froggie.
"Doncher grump, doncher grump, doncher grump!" said he.

The sad little girl sat under the tree.
"But what shall I do to be gay?" sighed she.
"I wish somebody would please tell me!"
And no one did—but a bumblebee.
"Be bizzee, be bizzee, be bizzee!" said he.
—*Selected*

Good News Keeps Going

Good news is the safest and surest traveler there is.

The good news of the better service of Royal Typewriters reaches you, for instance.

Then you may not pass it on until the Royal has proven the good news to you.

But the good news keeps going. It's a fine thing to have so many friends.

We intend that the Royal shall hold them.

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

51 TRANSFER PATTERNS 10¢



51 Transfer Patterns:

Shirt Waist, Collar and Cuffs, Panel for Girl Dress, Panel for Baby Dress, Panel for Night Gown, Jabot, two Scallops, assorted Sprays, six different Handkerchief designs, one complete Alphabet, an illustrated Course in Embroidery and three skeins of Cotton Floss. This complete outfit sent postpaid for only 10 cents.

Womans' Work & Welfare Dep't. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Indiana

FREE



All you need do is to send us **this advertisement, your dealer's name,** three trade-marks—the large red words **"MERRY WAR"** cut from can labels of

MERRY WAR LYE

and 8c in stamps to pay for packing and postage. Then we will send you this

Heavily Plated With Pure Silver

Genuine Guaranteed Wm. ROGERS & SON OAK DESIGN TEA SPOON FREE

Begin Your Set Today

You will find uses every day for **Merry War Lye**

Disinfecting—Cleaning—Softening Water—Feeding Hogs and Poultry—Soap-making and many others. **Full directions on Label. With your Teaspoon we will tell you how you can get a Complete Set of Beautiful Oak Pattern Tableware to match—and absolutely free—enough to furnish your table elegantly for a lifetime.** Your dealer has **Merry War Lye** or can easily get it for you. Be sure to give us your own and your dealer's name and address.

Dept. T-220
E. MYERS LYE CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

PROTECT YOUR POULTRY.

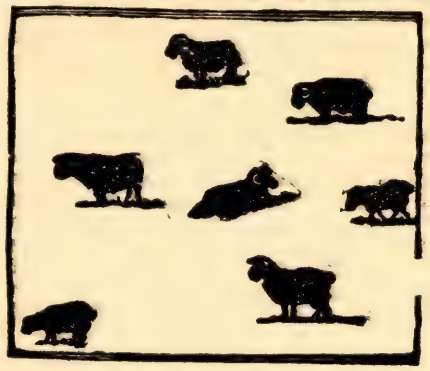
Every poultry raiser should, if possible, raise several times as many fowls as he knows he will require for the following year—this gives him a better chance of selection in the fall. Greatest care should be taken in the prevention of disease. The following directions are safe and reliable for keeping fowls sturdy, to better enable them to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes and Worms. Thoroughly mix one teaspoonful Merry War Lye in two gallons of drinking water. Or it may be mixed with dry feed or mash by thoroughly dissolving one teaspoonful of Merry War Lye in one pint of water, which should then be stirred into two gallons of dry feed or mash. Feed regularly. Poultry raisers who have tried this simple and inexpensive treatment are enthusiastic in its praise.

WHITE FLOATING SOAP.

You will never know how great is the satisfaction of using a mild, home made, white soap that floats, until you have tried it. Easy to make, too: just put two quarts melted grease into a kettle; then stir one can of Merry War Lye which has previously been dissolved in a quart of hot water and allowed to cool until luke warm, into the grease; add immediately one cup of ammonia and two tablespoonfuls of borax dissolved in half cup of warm water. Stir five minutes; beat the warm soap until it is too stiff to be handled, and put away to cool. Do not use until four weeks old. (All soap improves with age) This formula which is so simple that anyone can follow it, makes, at small cost, a batch of excellent floating soap which will give the greatest satisfaction in use.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



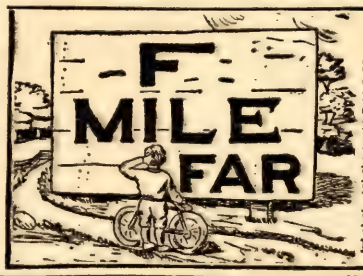
Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a Ford Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Ford Auto Given Away

Remember the Ford will absolutely be given away at the close of the grand contest. In case of a tie a Ford will be given to each person so tied. Send at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail.

PEOPLE'S CO., 504 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Win a $275 Motorcycle

Solve This Puzzle. Can you arrange the letters, shown on the sign board, so as to form the name of a well known farm paper? Send in your answer, with your name and address, at once. You will then be entitled to be considered in the awarding of the $275.00 Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes which we will give away FREE on Oct. 20, 1915. If your answer is correct we will also send you 1,000 Votes toward the Motorcycle and other Grand Prizes. In case of tie, each tying contestant gets a prize same as one tied for. Whether you win Motorcycle or not, if you take part in contest you get a **Valuable Prize and Cash Reward for Everything You Do.** Send name, address and puzzle solution.

FARM LIFE, DEPT. B-4, SPENCER, INDIANA

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



ALFALFA—the great MONEY CROP AND SOIL IMPROVER

The growth of Alfalfa has increased wonderfully in the past and will continue to increase until it is a standard crop on practically every farm. Perhaps your former attempts to grow it were not successful. But with the light of long study of its needs this need not be true of your next attempt unless your farm is positively not suited for it, which we can tell you.

The essentials for success are good seed, proper preparation of the soil, inoculation of the seed, when necessary and a knowledge of how to make the most from the crop to sell or to feed. All of these things we are prepared to satisfy you on before you pay any money for seed. So if you have no Alfalfa growing now, or if you are thinking of increasing your acreage

Send for our free booklets.

Don't buy your seed until you get them. Perhaps you cannot meet the requirements of the crop, or your farm may be one of the comparatively few that cannot be made adaptable to it, or you may get bad seed. You want to start right, then you will end right.

Ask us for free booklets on Alfalfa, the wonder crop.

O. K. Seed Store, Desk A, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

Several copies of UTDF go to various bureaus and offices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

—o—

It seems that Mr. C. E. Bassett, specialist in the Office of Markets of that department has been reading this paper or, if he has not been, we congratulate him on arriving at our conclusions regarding what is wrong with agriculture. And, at the same time, it is gratifying to have our contentions of years so highly endorsed. Mr. Bassett's views follow:

Up to now, the farmer has almost entirely disregarded the business end of his work, leaving this quite largely to his banker. Numerous agencies has succeeded quite largely in placing farming upon a scientific basis, but we have now reached the point where farming must be placed upon a business basis as well.

The problem confronting us to-day is not so much that of increasing production as it is disposing of the produce at equitable prices. Both producer and consumer complain—the producer that he does not receive a fair price for his products, and the consumer that he pays too much for them.

When the farmer has raised his crop he has accomplished but half of his work. The other half is selling and this determines his year's profits. In marketing his produce he comes face to face with his greatest problem.

The largest cotton crop and the largest corn crop in the history of our nation have yielded the producers of these crops less than former crops of less production and during this time of heavy yield prices paid by consumers have not reflected in a proper degree the low prices paid to the farmers.

It is evident that there is lack of an efficient system of distribution and marketing of agricultural produts. While one market is suffering from congestion caused by oversupply, another may be suffering from dearth, even though tons of food at the same time may be wasting in fields and orchards for want of profitable market. The remedy for this is more equitable distribution.

—o—

In the first paragraph Mr. Bassett could more properly have said that the farmer has been leaving his business to the buyers, handlers and storers of farm produce. The banker and the farmer have not had the business relations that they should have, but the banker and the handler of farmers' produce have had large business transactions. It is our contention that the farmer and the banker should now establish and maintain business relations similar to what the others have had for years. That is, the farmer should store his crops and the banker should advance him needed money.

—o—

But the next paragraph, which we print in italics, is where we agree exactly. We are glad to see this as coming from such a high authority. And in the next paragraph where Mr. Bassett says: "When the farmer has raised his crop he has accomplished but half of his work. The other half is selling and this determines his year's profits," is exactly in line with our persistent teachings.

—o—

But it is with much regret that we read to the end of Mr. Bassett's remarks and do not find one word of advice, or one sentence of a plan to improve the marketing system which he says "is the farmers' greatest problem."

—o—

And so it always is. We don't know, why the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State department of agriculture, and other farm papers don't tell farmers to control their crops when produced and help them to control them, if necessary, but they don't.

—o—

The volume of instructions on producing the crops and then pointing out that the marketing system is inadequate, is immense. No other subject gets so much publicity, but not a line is printed that would tend to bring about unity of action amongst the producers in the control of crops and demanding the same price—a sufficiently profitable price—except what is found in this paper.

—o—

We say, we don't know why this is so, but it is so and we regret that it is so. And we also fear that it will continue to be so until the farmers, the people vitally interested, demand that the institutions and the journals maintained for the best interests of agriculture shall take the next step and bend their efforts to establishing an efficient system of distribution and marketing.

—o—

Mr. Bassett simply repeats what this paper has pointed out many times before, and which condition we are striving as hard as any one paper can to overcome, when he says:

The largest cotton crop and the largest corn crop in the history of our nation have yielded the producers of these crops less than former crops of less production and during this time of heavy yield prices paid by consumers have not reflected in a proper degree the low prices paid to the farmers.

—o—

All of these large crops were consumed and at prices that did not "reflect in a proper degree the low prices paid to the farmers." Then it must follow that the people who held them between the time the farmers sold them and the consumers consumed them are the ones who made the big money. And will any person contend that if the farmers, the producers of the crops, would have stored them for their own account, got money advanced on them when needed and let them out as the real demand asked for them, that they could not have gotten the higher prices that they brought later? Or such a price as would have protected the producer fully and still afforded them to the consumers at lower prices?

—o—

And this brings us again to the contention of this paper, that when a farmer makes a crop he should control it until the demand of consumption, not the demand of speculation needs it. It is to such an accomplishment that we are devoting and will continue to devote every ounce of energy we have, **and to this accomplishment we invite every other farm paper and every farmers institution in the land. And farther, to the accomplishment of this object every farmer should demand the co-operation of every farm paper he reads and every institution that he supports.**

—o—

Even the very people who profited most by the farmers' helplessness in the past, and whose business existence depends on the farmer continuing to do the same foolish things and thus perpetuate the vicious marketing system, are sometimes frank enough to point out the farmer's weakness. What do you thing of the following by J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade?

"When the farmer sells more in one day than the Nation requires for consumption in thirty days, and does this for thirty days in succession, as is not infreqently done, he gluts the market with the normal result of supply far outrunning the demand. He creates this condition. He alone is responsible. He has put the risk on another. He chose for himself the time of selling. The central market buyer or Exchange member had no string about his neck. The farmer's selling was his free voluntary act. After he has sold and the property is that of another, he possesses no right to criticiss the buyer if he sells it for more than he gave. The farmers themselves would, if they could, remorselessly put the price of all products at the top notch. They are not philanthropists. The difference between tens of thousands of farmers selling at the same time, and a few hundreds of central buyers becoming owners of the property so sold, is the difference between the glutted market with its normal results, and a steady market due to the ownership of the property by relatively a few.

—o—

The farmer, "He alone is responsible" is exactly the accusation this paper has been hurling at him for years. "The farmers themselves would if they could, remorselessly put the price of all products at the top notch" says Mr. Merrill. We disagree with him in the claim that the producers would ask more than a fair price. Farmers must have large markets as well as good prices and to get the former they must keep the prices reasonable. But Mr. Merrill has no faith that farmers can have any influence on the prices. Can they? Will they?

—o—

We showed in a former number that if one-tenth more of the 1914 wheat crop would have been held on the farms that was marketed previous to December 1914, it would have meant the control of the crop to the point that the demand would have been ahead of the supply. In other words, the demand would have been obliged to ask for wheat at the farms which would have made the growers opportunity to ask his price and get it. We cannot go into the whole subject here again, because of the space it would require. But we will be glad to send a booklet "What Is Wrong With Agriculture No. 2" to any person who asks for it and sends 5 cents, or 10 copies for 25 cents.

—o—

The whole thing resolves itself around to the matter of control of the crops when produced—the crops of wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes, cotton, apples, etc., etc.—and knowing the price to ask. This means that the booklet referred to in the preceding paragraph, or this paper, or both of them, or any other paper that will join with us in the campaign and carry the prices as agreed upon, must be in the hands of a great many more farmers—A MILLION we have put the mark.

—o—

Who will doubt the power of a million farmers, having the same price for the same crop at the same time, and knowing the great financial benefits that will flow to them through getting the price, to compel the price?

—o—

If the success of the campaign depends on this paper alone it means that eighty thousand present subscribers sending ten names each for the booklet will give 800,000 new names. These added to the present subscribers will make the million.

—o—

We append the same blank again that was printed in the July 15th number. A great number of these blanks have been returned with from 10 to 200 names each. But they must come faster to make the million in time to protect the millions of wheat and oats growers who otherwise will market from the thresher at unfair prices and build up a visible supply that will take months to tear down again.

—o—

So, if you have not sent your ten names or more, send them before you lay this paper aside. The leaven is already working. More grain is being controlled this year than ever before. But the plan and the prices must be gotten to a million farmers growing all kinds of crops. Amongst this number will be enough to hold the balance of power for each farm product.

—o—

Mr. Merrill, of the Chicago Board of Trade knows. He said: "When the farmer sells more in one day than the Nation requires for consumption in thirty days, and does this in thirty consecutive days, HE GLUTS THE MARKET."

—o—

Then the only way is to not sell so much. And the way to know how much to sell, or to know when to sell and when not to sell, is to have a price, and all the farmers to have the same price, and sell only when it will be paid and as long as it will be paid, but stop selling the minute it will not be paid. If you have a load of grain at the town and the price will not be paid haul it home.

—o—

Watch the minimum prices in this paper.

—o—

We said the leaven is working. The visible supply of wheat on July 10, was only 8,602,000 bushels. This is the lowest it has been in 25 years except twice. In August 1909 it was 7,609,000 bushels and September 1898 it was 7,147,000 bushels. So only a little more than the usual control will keep the visible from increasing or wipe it out entirely.

—o—

Just as soon as the nation and foreign countries realize that the farmers of this country are not going to be stampeded into selling at any price offered the scramble to get wheat will be great and the price will quickly go to $1.25. Then if it looks as though the war will continue through the year we would recommend putting the price to $1.40 or $1.50. Thus growers would get back some of the money they missed on former crops.

—o—

WE HAVE PREPARED THE WAY BUT NO GOOD PURPOSE CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT CO-OPERATION OF THOSE INTERESTED AND WHO WILL REAP THE BENEFITS. HE WHO WOULD BE FREE, HIMSELF MUST STRIKE THE BLOW.

—o—

STRIKE A BLOW NOW FOR FARMERS' INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM BY SENDING THE BLANK WITH 10 OR MORE NAMES AND 2½c EACH.

This is the Coupon

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I have read your appeal and desire to identify myself with the movement for a million co-operating farmers to secure Equitable and profitable prices. I send..... names herewith and 2½ cents each for which mail to each the booklet What Is Wrong With Agriculture No. 2, as promised. (For more names use more paper. Send all the names you can.)

Name *R. R. P. O.* *State*

My Name.....

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

7.....

8.....

9.....

10.....

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following minimum prices were decided upon as each crop of 1914 came to maturity and was harvested, except wheat was then placed at $1.00 a bushel and advanced to $1.25 at the beginning of the great war. At the time of announcing the prices not a single crop was bringing them in the markets. Since then practically all have gone to these prices and above. The advantage of these minimum prices lies in the fact that all readers of Up-to-Date Farming can have the same prices, and exert their combined effort in holding for them. We want a great many more subscribers for this paper as enough producers reading it, thus having the same prices for the same things at the same time, and the same advice about when to hold and when to sell makes this paper the greatest force in the country toward shaping values and getting profitable prices. The greater its circulation, then, the greater will be the benefit to each subscriber.

Minimum Prices

Prices are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary.

Italic type are new crop.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard, new	1.30
WHEAT—No. 1 northern at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white (new crop after cribbed)	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BARLEY—Good feeding	.65
RYE—No. 2	1.00
BUCKWHEAT	1.00
CLOVER SEED—Choice red, bushel	8.50
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	20.00
BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, bu.	2.75
POTATOES—Choice round white	
BROOM CORN—Good to choice	$100@150
COTTON—Middlings, upland	.12

BRADSTREET'S reports general trade conditions of the country, on June 24, 1915, as follows:

Irregular. Cross currents prevent generalization. Jobbing trade quiet. Midsummer dullness in wholesale lines. Retail stimulated by reduction sales and better weather. War order business spreading. All metal lines benefitted. Iron and steel more active and higher. Hardwoods throwing off lumber lethargy. Bumper crops promised in many staples. Corn and cotton exceptions. Hopeful southern view of war stocks.

Although the business and political complications between this country and some of the European countries are no nearer an adjustment now than any time before, they seem to have been largely discounted, as far as the markets are concerned and notes can be exchanged without the former violent fluctuations of prices. An act or declaration of war would of course cause the pendulum to swing wide again. Many lines of industry in this country are feeling the stimulus of large orders from Europe. Some factories for agricultural imp'ements which had cause for complaint over the loss of foreign markets are making war material. Thus the bibical saying that swords shall be beaten into plow shares has been virtually reversed and plowshares are being made into swords, or the factories that made them are turning out war weapons.

The weather has been excellent over nearly the whole country for corn and other growing crops but too wet for harvesting wheat and threshing over large areas. A result is that receipts have been almost unprecedently small. While there was a very general tendency to stack wheat the wet weather and consequent delay in threshing have led many more farmers to stack. Much of this wheat will not be threshed in its regular time, but thus held for a later market with the hope of a better price. There will be much low grade wheat resulting from the excessive moisture.

The wheat visible decreased about 4½ million bushels since our last report and is the lowest it has been in 25 years, as long as we have the record. In the corresponding period last year it increased over 5½ million bushels. The price of new wheat is about 4c lower than our preceding report but about 30 cents higher than a year before.

Corn also scored a heavy decrease in visible supply. Only four times in 25 years was it less in the month of July— 1891, 4,020,000 bu.; 1905, 3,560,000 bu.; 1908, 3,023,000 bu., and 1909, 3,288,000 bushels. The price is 5 cents higher than our preceding report and is about 8c higher than a year before.

Oats—The visible supply was cut practically in the middle since our previous report and is now at a low point for July, surpassed only twice in 25 years. In 1893, 3,360,000 bushels and in 1902, 1,565,000 bushels. The new crop promises to break all records for yields and 25 to 30 cents are being offered at country points.

Cash cotton rules at the same low point as two weeks before with futures a little lower. The condition of cotton is excellent on an acreage reduced about 15 per cent. under last year. Counting the corry over from the big 1914 crops, if the present condition is maintained until harvested we see low prices ahead for several more months unless the planters take the marketing in their own hands, as we recommended.

Potatoes are very cheap. Rarely have prices been so low at this time of the year.. As most of the potatoes come from southern points with long freight hauls and heavy cost, there is very little left for the growers. The condition of the late potato crop is excellent.

The tables below tell the balance of the market story:

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for at least $1.25 at your market town. CORN—Sell all you can spare. OATS—Don't sell at present offerings. In our next number a minimum price will be announced. HAY—Sell old hay. It is selling beyond the minimum price. COTTON—Prepare to hold new cotton. It is more than 4 cents a pound lower than a year before and 6 cents a pound lower than it will be when an adverse season comes which is likely to follow two such excellent seasons as 1914 and 1915, up to this date.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on July 17, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	July 17, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	7,078,000	—4,462,000	X 5,775,000	—15,598,000	—25,817,000
CORN	4,409,000	—3,424,000	—3,501,000	— 1,444,000	— 6,965,000
OATS	3,428,000	—3,233,000	—1,999,000	— 3,464,000	—16,954,000
BARLEY	734,000	— 707,000	— 472,000	— 875,000	— 2,056,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 4,825,000 bushels. This was 3,351,000 bushels less than three weeks before and is 9,557,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 2,926,000 bushels on the same date. This is 624,000 bushes less than two weeks before and 2,739,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, July 24th, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	July 24	2 wks. before	Year before
WHEAT, NO. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.14¼@1.14¾	1 18½	83¼@83¾
St. Louis	1.14	1.23 @1.27	81¼@82½
Kan. City	1.14 @1.27	1.29	77½@78
Cincinnati	1.13	1.29 @1.31	83 @83½
New York	...		
SPRING WHEAT			
Minneapolis	No. 1 hard, $1.52. No. 1 Northern, $1.41½@1.51½. Two weeks before, $1.41¾ and $1.31¼@1.34¼. respectively. A year before, 96¼c and 88@90¾c respectively.		
CORN NO 2			
Chicago	82 @82½	77¾@78½	74 @74¼
St. Louis	82	78 @79	79½@80
Kan. City	78 @78½	77	79½
Cincinnati	85 @85½	79½@80	81½
New York	...		
OATS No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	55½@57¼	51¼@51½	36½@37½
St. Louis	52½@58½	50 @53½	38 @39
Kan. City	51½@53	49 @50	38
Cincinnati	59½@60	53½@54	41 @41½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futtures closed on July 24th, 1915.

	High	Close	High	Close
	July 24		July 8	
October	9.19	9.17	9.48	9.25
December	9.48	9.44	9.71	9.51
January	9.57	9.54	9 78	9.56
March	9.81	9.79	10.02	9.83
May	10.01	10.00	10.23	10.05

Ask $1.25 for New Wheat

$1.25

This paper, in its issue of June 15, asked wheat growers to express themselves on the price for new wheat. The price suggested varied from $1.00 to $2.50 a bushel. By far a large majority voted for $1.25 subject to change if conditions of the crop, the demand and the European war seemed to justify. Therefore we announce $1.25 AS THE MINIMUM PRICE for No. 2 red winter wheat. No. 2 hard winter, and No. 1 Northern Spring, each 5 cents higher.

These prices should be known by every wheat grower. Enough of them will then ask them and hold for them to compel them to be paid and they will be the market prices. Tell your neighbors. Publish it in the papers you subscribe for.

Ask $1.25 for New Wheat

and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—July, $1.14⅛; September, $1.08¾; December, $1.10⅜. Two weeks before, $1.09¼, $1.03⅝ and $1.06¼ respectively.

CORN—July, 80½c; September, 75¼c; December, 64¾c. Two weeks before, 75⅞c, 74c and 66c respectively.

OATS—July, 54c; September, 38⅛c; December, 39⅞c. Two weeks before, 46½c, 37⅞c and 39⅝c respectively.

Cotton

New York, July 24, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9.20c. Two weeks before, 9.20c. A year before.——.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest and the close of the future market on July 24th and two weeks before were as follows:

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, July 24, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison. Issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Trade was fairly active, but the market had an easier tone, although in some instances outside prices of yesterday were realized for fancy stock. Receipts more liberal, being reported at 35 cars.

Sales reported were: Per barrel, Virginia Cobblers—12 cars at $1.35. 2 cars at $1.40.

	July 24	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Virginia Cobblers	1.30@1.40	1.40@1.55	2.35@2.50
Per bushel, Triumphs, Texas	.35@ .40	.45@ .55	
Oklahoma	.35@ .40		
Mississippi	.35@ .40	.45@ .55	
Virginia Cobblers	@ .45	.45@ .50	

BEANS—Very little doing. Stocks of Pea Beans comprise bulk of offerings, but these are in limited demand. Supplies of other varieties practically cleaned up and market is largely a nominal affair. Pea Beans, per bu. —.

	July 24	2 wks. before	Year before
Hand-picked, good to choice	2.82@3.00	3.18@3.25	2.10@2.15
Common to fair	2.62@2.80	3.00@3.15	1.95@2.00
If poorer lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.65	2.65@3.25
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	1.80@2.10
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.00@2.25

HAY—Receipts, 723 tons. Demand continues good and market very firm. Offerings small.

	July 24	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	22.00@23.00	18.50@19.50	19.00@20.00
No. 1 Timothy	19.50@22.00	17.50@18.00	17.00@18.00
No. 2 Timothy	17.50@18.50	16.00@16.50	14.00@15.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	10.00@16.50	13.50@15.50	14.00@17.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	9.50@11.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@11.00

STRAW—

	July 24	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	10.50@11.00	10.50@11.00	8.00@ 8.50
Oat Straw	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	6.50@ 7.00
Wheat Straw	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00	6.00@ 6.50

BROOM CORN—Demand at standstill, but little offered.

	July 24	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	100@120	115@135
Western	80@110	80@110	90@130

Damaged less.

Wheat Crops, 1892 to 1914 with Comparisons

The following table shows many things that the grower of wheat, and who is studying the marketing problem, should know. It will prove an interesting study and deductions that can be made from it will be of value. For instance, it will be seen that the gradual increase in yield was not obtained by an increase per acre yield, but in increasing the acreage and that the price, while some higher in late years, was not what it should have been. If we would have included the ten years preceding 1892 back to 1882 it would have shown the price per bushel as high as in the last ten years and the ten years before that, back to 1872 the bushel price was much higher than the last ten years We claim that there is a close relation between the visible supply of any crop and the market price and that the lower the visible supply is the higher the price will be and that if the visible supply could be eliminated, or kept at the vanishing point, farmers would be paid what they should have. Proof of our contentions is given in the table. Note that the highest visible supply years saw the lowest prices and the years when the visible supplies are lowest the prices are the highest. And these facts are not accounted for entirely by short crops, because some of the smallest visible supplies and best prices were accompanied by large yields. In 1903 this paper conducted a dollar wheat campaign that won. Previous to 1905 the price of wheat did not reach $1.00 for a good many years, as the table shows. In that year we said wheat was worth a dollar and if the growers would ask a dollar and hold for it they would get it. This idea was taken up by many other newspapers. A great many farmers did hold and the following February the price reached $1.00. Since that time, and as the result of that education, growers have controlled their crops better, as reflected in the lower visible supplies and higher prices shown by the table. We have also often called attention to the fact that the world's crop of wheat is quite uniform year by year, and that big crops in this country are usually offset by short crops in others, therefore, if the wheat is held awhile, the world demand will be sure to seek it. The table shows how the world's crop of wheat has increased gradually about as population increased while rye has not increased much in 15 years, the period considered. The table was compiled from U. S. Department of Agricultural reports or gotten from other authentic sources.

Year	Acreage	Crops Bushels	Farm Value Dec. 1 Per Bu.	Farm Value Dec. 1 Total	Visible Supply Lowest	Visible Supply Mo.	Visible Supply Highest	No. 2 Cash Wheat Chicago Mo.	Low	Mo.	High	Mo	U. S. Exports Wheat & Flour, Bushels	World's Crops of Wheat, Bu.	World's Crops of Rye, Bu.	Year
1892	35,554,000	515,947,000	.62.4	322,112,000	23,992,000	Aug.	72,538,000	Dec.	.69⅛	Oct.	.91¾	Feb	225,666,000	.....	.....	1892
1893	34,629,000	396,132,000	.53.8	213,171,000	56,881,000	Sep.	81,487,000	Feb.	.54	Jul.	.88	Apr	191,212,000	.....	.....	1893
1894	34,882,000	460,267,000	.49.1	225,902,000	54,657,000	Jul.	85,159,000	Dec.	.50	Sep.	.65¼	Apr	164,283,000	.....	.....	1894
1895	34,047,000	467,103,000	.50.9	237,939,000	35,438,000	Sep.	88,561,000	Jan.	.48¾	Jan.	.85⅜	Ma.	144,813,000	.....	.....	1895
1896	36,618,000	427,684,000	.72.6	310,598,000	45,574,000	Sep.	69,958,000	Jan.	.53	Aug.	.94⅜	Nov	126,444,000	.....	.....	1896
1897	39,465,000	530,149,000	.10.8	428,547,000	15,473,000	Sep.	54,651,000	Jan.	.64⅛	Apr.	1.09	Dec	145,125,000	.....	.....	1897
1898	44,055,000	675,149,000	.53.2	392,770,000	5,927,000	Sep.	33,816,000	Jan.	.62	Oct.	1.85	Ma.	217,306,000	.....	.....	1898
1899	44,592,000	547,304,000	.58.4	319,545,000	24,192,000	Jun.	55,758,000	Dec.	.64	Dec.	.79½	Ma.	222,695,000	.....	.....	1899
1900	42,495,000	522,230,000	.61.9	323,515,000	44,755,000	Jun.	62,179,000	Dec.	.61½	Jan.	.87½	Jun	186,695,000	2,641,000,000	1,558,000,000	1900
1901	49,895,000	748,460,000	.52.4	467,360,000	27,790,000	Sep.	61,408,000	Jan.	.63⅛	Jul.	.79½	Dec	215,990,000	2,956,000,000	1,416,000,000	1901
1902	46,202,000	670,063,000	.63.0	422,224,000	19,760,000	Jul.	58,648,000	Jan.	.67½	Oct.	.95	Sep	234,772,000	3,090,000,000	1,648,000,000	1902
1903	49,464,000	637,822,000	.69.5	443,025,000	13,203,000	Sep.	49,678,000	Jan.	.70¼	Mch.	.93	Sep	202,906,000	3,190,000,000	1,660,000,000	1903
1904	44,074,000	552,400,000	.92.4	510,490,000	11,987,000	Sep.	39,760,000	Feb.	.81¼	Jan.	1.22	Dec	120,727,000	3,164,000,000	1,742,000,000	1904
1905	47,854,000	692,979,000	.74.8	518,373,000	12,140,000	Sep.	40,466,000	Jan.	.77⅞	Aug.	1.24	Feb	44,113,000	3,327,000,000	1,496,000,000	1905
1906	47,305,000	735,261,000	.66.7	490,333,000	25,392,000	Jul.	48,537,000	Feb.	.69⅛	Sep.	.94¾	Ma.	97,609,000	3,434,000,000	1,433,000,000	1906
1907	45,211,000	634,087,000	.87.4	554,437,000	43,537,000	Oct.	51,999,000	Ma.	.71	Jan.	1.22	Oct	148,700,000	3,134,000,000	1,539,000,000	1907
1908	47,557,000	664,602,000	.92.8	616,826,000	13,832,000	Jul.	48,793,000	Dec.	.84½	Jul.	1.11	Ma.	163,843,000	3,482,000,000	1,590,000,000	1908
1909	44,261,000	737,189,000	.98.6	673,659,000	7,609,000	Aug.	51,759,000	Jan.	.99¼	Aug.	1.60	Jun	114,268,000	3,582,000,000	1,747,000,000	1909
1910	45,681,000	635,121,000	.88.3	561,051,000	12,034,000	Jul.	42,989,000	Dec.	.89½	Nov.	1.29	Jul	87,364,000	3,575,000,000	1,673,000,000	1910
1911	49,540,000	621,338,000	.87.4	543,663,000	23,263,000	Jul.	69,948,000	Dec.	.83¼	Apr.	1.17	Oct	69,312,000	3,552,000,000	1,574,000,000	1911
1912	45,814,000	730,267,000	.76.0	555,280,000	18,841,000	Aug.	66,945,000	Jan.	.85	Dec.	1.22	Ma.	79,887,000	3,792,000,000	1,887,000,000	1912
1913	50,184,000	763,380,000	.79.9	610,122,000	29,470,000	Jul.	64,913,000	Feb.	.80¾	Oct.	1.15	Jun	122,996,000	4,129,000,000	1,874,000,000	1913
1914	53,541,000	891,617,000	.93.6	878,680,000	13,248,000	Jul.	76,240,000	Dec.	.77¾	Jul.	1.31	Dec	145,559,000	3,726,000,000	1,730,000,000	1914
1915																

*The visible supply June 26, 1915, was 11,540,000 bushels, on July 10, 1915, was 8,602,000 bushels, on July 17, 7,078,000 bushels.

Don't be satisfied with average yielding wheat. A vigorous, heavy yielding variety may increase your yield 10-15-20, or more, bushels per acre. Get new blood! Now is the time to grow more wheat.

Read what others have done. You can do as well. Raise more wheat and make more money.

55 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October. It stood the winter well and in the spring soon led all others. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bushels. This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it. I can not furnish seed for all who want it.—Charlie Houser, Lincoln, Co., N. C.

It Is "Marvelous"

I sowed four acres of Marvelous wheat on October 5. This was late to sow, but it stood the winter as well as the best. As to its growth in the spring, I know of no other word to express it better than "Marvelous".—H. H. Flint, Decatur Co., Ind.

Will Yield Double Any Other

The yield is estimated at 40 bushels per acre and it will yield double any other variety about here. I regard the new wheat as the best I have ever sown.—Hugh S. Espey, Ohio Co., Ind.

At Rate of 63½ Bushels per Acre

I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It made a good growth and far excelled other varieties in standing the winter. It grew five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bushels per acre, which is fully three times more than other varieties of wheat yield through this section. The wheat is perfectly pure. There will be a demand for seed of this wheat through this section.—H. B. Austill, Warrick Co., Ind.

Will Produce Double as Much

I sowed the new wheat obtained from you on seven-eights of an acre on October 3. It started out with an extra growth in the fall and stood the winter 40 per cent better than other varieties. It excelled all others in growth in the spring. Average height, 4½ feet. It stood up extra well and will produce double as much as other varieties on thin land and the test is very pleasing to me.—Sumner Flippin, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

It Easily Doubles My Other Wheat

Marvelous heads are larger and more grains to the head than other wheat. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles my other wheat in yield.—J. E. Holt, Augusta Co., Va. (U. B. minister of 50 years standing.)

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Compared with other varities it beats them all. It is the purest wheat of all and there will be a demand for seed. I just want to say that it is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood. My neighbors say it is the finest they ever saw.—Larry Sowash, Miami Co., Ind.

Neighbors Taking Notes

Marvelous simply can't be beat for hardiness. The winter did not affect it in the least. I sowed my wheat the first week in October. It was no time until it was ahead of other wheat sowed in September. The heads run from three to four grains in a mesh. I think it is the greatest wheat I ever saw. I have been canvassing some this summer and have seen some fine fields of wheat, but the heads look very small in the best of them beside the Marvelous, which were about twice their length. The neighbors are sitting up and taking notice.—Mrs. G. O. Castleman, Polk Co., Mo.

About Doubles Other Varieties In Yield

Marvelous beats my other wheat for hardiness and is far ahead in growth. Marvelous heads are four to six inches long, with 50 to 78 grains in a head. It will yield about 30 bushels. Other varieties run from 15 to 18 bushels.—U. S. Nave, Carter Co., Tenn.

Best of Any Wheat

Marvelous was sown on poor, stony land. It is looking the best of any wheat now, and we had a lot of dry, hot, windy weather and other wheat early dried out. Marvelous will double the yield of other kinds.—Joseph D. Batty, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Heads Are Six Inches Long

I have not seen any wheat in the neighborhood that could compare with Marvelous. I counted fifteen stalks from one grain. Heads are six inches long. It will thresh more wheat to the acre than any other wheat in this neighborhood.—J. N. Early, Washington Co., Ohio.

72 Grains to the Head

Marvelous is very vigorous, good straw, with fine, large heads. We counted one head that had 72 grains. Found one mesh that had five grains and nearly all of them had four. The seed we got of you was as fine wheat as I ever saw.—Geo. Stauffer, Bond Co., Ill.

85 to 100 Grains to the Head —Others 25 to 30

Marvelous wheat is a very vigorous grower, straw very stiff. The heads, run from five to six inches. Marvelous had 85 to 100 grains to the head, other kinds from 25 to 30.—John W. Surface, Highland Co., Ohio.

Heads 5½ Inches Long, With Five Grains to Mesh

Marvelous grew as tall as five feet eight inches. It was the strongest straw I ever had. Heads as long as 5½ inches and five grains to mesh.—J. D. Elkin, Daviess, Co., Ind.

Will You Trade Seed Wheat with Us?

Sell the wheat you intended to sow, or any part of it, at market price. Send us the money and we will send you seed to sow the same acreage of Marvelous wheat—a new variety that is the most wonderful wheat ever produced.

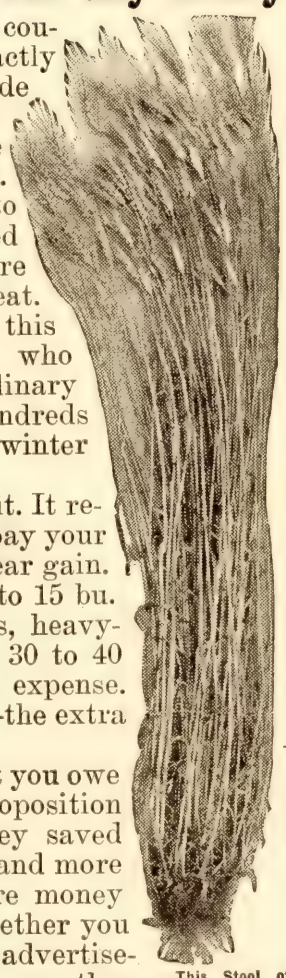
But Wait! Don't Send any Money

Get our offer. Send the coupon below. We mean exactly what we say. We will trade you even to seed one acre or a hundred acres. There are no strings to our offer. The crop will be yours to sell at fancy prices for seed until all your neighbors are growing the Marvelous wheat.

Read a few letters on this page written by Farmers who have grown this extraordinary variety. Send to us for hundreds of reports from every winter wheat section.

The top bushels are profit. It requires so many bushels to pay your expense; all over that is clear gain. Don't be satisfied with 10 to 15 bu. an acre! Strong, vigorous, heavy-yielding varieties produce 30 to 40 bu. per acre at the same expense. Strive for the top bushels—the extra profit.

If you grow winter wheat you owe it to yourself to get our proposition and the proof. It's money saved right now in your seeding and more bushels of wheat and more money for you next harvest. Whether you sow one acre or more this advertisement should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper.



This Stool of Wheat Had 142 Heads From One Grain.

Opportunity is knocking at your door when you read this. If skeptical it will cost you a stamp or postal card to get the proof—not from one; but from hundreds of farmers in every winter wheat state. Don't say "No" to Opportunity! Send the coupon, and get our offer to exchange wheat. Now, if ever, is the time to make money from wheat. Ask us to "show you."

Free Clip, sign and mail this coupon for full particulars. It will cost you only a stamp or postal card to learn how to make more money from your 1916 wheat crop.

O. K. Seed Store

Largest Seed Wheat House in U. S.

Dept. 28, Indianapolis, Indiana

To make more money from wheat—mail this

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 28, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send without expense or obligation to me, full particulars of your offer to exchange Seed Wheat on an equal basis together with full reports from growers, photographs, affadavits, etc. (Write perfectly plain.)

My Name .....

My Address .....

.....

Change your seed wheat, get new blood, life and vigor. Increase hardiness, productiveness and quality.

500 Bushels From 8 Acres

I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat. I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bushels.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

96 Heads From One Grain

Marvelous wheat is taller than other kinds. It stood up well and the heads were better filled. I think Marvelous will make 40 bushels to the acre, and the other 15 bushels per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat. This wheat is a great wonder to every one. I will sow all Marvelous this fall.—J. R. McHood, Stewart Co., Tenn.

Ahead of Any Other Kind I Ever Saw

Marvelous is ahead of any other kind I ever saw grow. It is a strong grower. We have wheat that stands five feet four inches, with stiff straw, long heads, more grains to the head and prettiest head I ever saw. Old varieties will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. This looks like 28 bushels to me. We never will believe this wheat has not been doped and doctored until we grow another crop. It seems so different from the other kinds.—Chas. L. Palm, Richland Co., Ohio.

Neighbors Want It

It was sown October 15, which is very late, on stalk ground and pastured until April. It made four to five grains to the mesh, with large straw and long heads. It is hardier than any other wheat. Marvelous is the wheat and my neighbors are all wanting a start of it this fall.—C. P. Swober, Owen Co., Ind.

Just What You Claim

Marvelous wheat is just what you claim for it.—Allen Scales, Warrick Co., Ind.

The Stuff For Sure

Marvelous is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—Thos. O. Smart, Jefferson Co., Ind.

40 Bushels to the Acre

My Marvelous is fine. Will make 40 bushels to the acre.—J. A. Zimmerman, Tazewell Co., Ill.

Best I Ever Raised

Marvelous is far better than other wheat. Has longer heads and more grains to the head. I think it will yield twice as much per acre. Marvelous is the best wheat I ever raised. I found from 40 to 60 heads to the grain.—David Wile, Montgomery Co., Pa.

More Than Fulfilled Expectations

Marvelous has more than fulfilled our expectations and your advertisement of it. The heads are large, well filled and we estimate the yield at 35 bushels to the acre.—Mrs. Annie L. McBeth, Champaign Co., Ohio.

Heads Have 70 Grains

Marvelous wheat is more vigorous in growth, stiffer straw and heads longer than Pool grown in the same field. Many heads have 70 grains in them.—Joseph M. Smith, Washington Co., Pa.

100 Bushels From One

I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bushels from the one bushel I sowed.—W. E. Goldsmith, Preble Co., Ohio.

Crop Engaged at $5 a Bushel

The new wheat was sown on two acres of ground on September 25. It was not winter-killed in the least. No other wheat grew any better in the spring. I estimate the yield at 50 bushels per acre, which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I have to sell is already engaged at $5 per bushel. I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kans.

Marvelous Wheat Is All Right

The Marvelous wheat is all right. I sowed it on the 6th of October and it came up and grew very fast. It has fine, large heads and is a fine-looking wheat. I think it can easily be made to produce 40 or 50 bushels or more to the acre. I will sow only the Marvelous.—Chas. McClelland, Wayne Co., O.

Will Sow My Whole Crop of Marvelous

I got my Marvelous sowed very late, but it is going to do better than my other wheat. I think it will make about two times as much as the other. I sold all of mine for seed and I am going to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—John S. Harmon, Carroll Co., Md.

Beats Them All by Far

Marvelous is the wheat for me. It beats them all by far.—C. J. Moster, Newton Co., Mo.

50 Bushels to the Acre

Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grow. Some of my neighbors say it will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Six of my neighbors have spoken for 285 bushels.—W. M. Peak, Scott Co., Ky.

Selling Seed at $4 a Bushel

I wish to say my Marvelous wheat is all you claim for it. It stood all the heavy wind and rain. Many visited the field with much surprise. Some went so far as to say if they did not know me to be straight they wouldn't believe it. I must say it is properly named. It is certainly Marvelous. Judges say it will make 40 bushels or more per acre. Several have spoken for seed at $4 per bushel.—G. W. Parker, Franklin Co., Kentucky.

One Acre Equal to Three

I sowed one acre of the new wheat in October. It made a good growth in the fall and stood the winter as well if not better than the others. In the spring it soon took the lead of other wheat sown in the same field. The one acre of the new wheat will make as much grain as three acres of other varieties.—W. J. Willis Unicor Co., Tenn.

Far Ahead of All Others

Marvelous is far ahead of all other varieties. It made 25 bushels on upland without fertilizer. The best others did with fertilizer was 20 to 25 bushels and only one field made that.—R. J. Hasty, Washington Co., Okla.

For obvious reasons we do not print complete address of our customers, as that would take trade to them from our advertising. Every report printed here is genuine and the original letters are on file in our office, where they may be seen by persons interested.

COUNT ON THIS FACT

Wherever this wheat is introduced it demands an increased price for seed until the whole neighborhood is supplied. Your crop will sell at fancy prices.

I have been a reader of Up-to-Date Farming for 5 years and I think it is the best farm paper published. Every farmer ought to subscribe for and read it. After I have read mine I give them to my neighbors.—H. T. Gravestock, Canon City, Colo.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

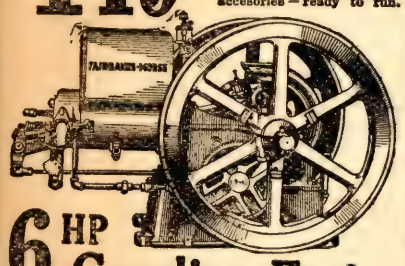
18th Year *August Fifteenth, 1915* *Number 16*



The Mission of this Paper is to give farmers a balanced education---as much on marketing as on producing---and to help them to get more money for their crops

$149.00 F. O. B. Beloit, Wis.

Complete with battery and accessories—ready to run.



6 HP Gasoline Engine

Will Saw heavy cord wood as fast as it can be handled to and from the saw.

Will Pump up to 180,000 gallons water per hour depending upon the lift.

Will Grind 30 bushels per hour of small grain, corn on cob or mixed cereals, all ground fine in one operation.

Strength, weight, durability, workmanship and fuel economy, all guaranteed by *Fairbanks-Morse quality.*

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Warehouses in 30 large cities where delivery can be made.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Get my Big FREE BOOK OF BUGGY BARGAINS

If you knew what a wonderful book I am offering you, you would write for it this minute. The finest, most complete buggy catalog ever issued. Tells how I make my "Blue Grass" Buggies, how I test them, guarantee them and sell them at a price that will

SAVE $25 TO $50

Everything direct from factory. No traveling salesmen, bad debts, dealer' profits, etc. Try my buggy 30 days free. Unlimited guarantee on workmanship and material. Write for the Big Free Buggy Bargain Book Today.

D. T. BOHON
1447 Main St.
Harrodsburg, Ky.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SENSATIONAL OFFER

30 Days' Free Trial

A New Scientific Invention! Just the churn you need and to prove it we will ship it to you and let you try it 30 days. Don't send a cent until the 30 days are up. If you are not satisfied then, send it back and you will not be out a penny. We'll stand return express charges.

The LEADER Churn

Simple, compact, convenient. Removes the drudgery of churning-day. Gets all the butter-fat, makes more and better butter. Runs easy; saves effort. Easy to clean.



Churns in Two Minutes

New scientific principle. A few easy turns of the crank brings the butter. A child can operate it.

Order From This Ad

Just place a check mark before the size you want. Sign your name and address on the margin of this ad, tear out and mail to us today, we will ship the churn tomorrow absolutely **Free.**

Churns Over Half Rated Capacity

☐ 3 Gal. Size $3.50 ☐ 5 Gal. Size $3.75 ☐ 8 Gal. Size $4.25

Our prices $2 less than agents charge for other makes.

NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. 111, Abingdon, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Get My Big New Book—Read My 5% Profit Offer

BIG change in prices on my famous **Split Hickory Vehicles** this year. Get the story.

Write Today

Just a postcard will do. I'll tell you also about the 2 years' guarantee and 30 days' Free road test. Don't wait. Write now.

$39.25

H. C. PHELPS, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 92 Columbus, Ohio.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LIME For the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by
OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., Huntington, Ind.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Forty-eight States, and there are thousands of reading people in each State. Many of these people read UTDF and we want more of them to do so.

The soil of the farms has yielded much wealth this year. Who got it, the farmers or the go-betweens?

The dumper is already beginning to wish he had not dumped.

The corn is showing what it is going to do. Has the producer made up his mind what he will do with it after awhile?

Don't you believe there are things mentioned in this paper it would be well for everybody to read and think about?

The hog has not much reputation for civilization and refinement, but he makes money out of stuff that his owner couldn't.

The booze seller is mad because people are learning it is best not to drink booze, and the market grabber is mad because the farmers are learning it is better not to dump their products.

There is a little value in every grain of wheat and it requires a little effort to pulverize every clod. The big things are all made of little things. Get your share of the profits.

We have seen a great deal of haymaking recently. It will all be needed, but it need not be dumped too hastily.

I'll bet a jug of buttermilk,
If the wheat aint sold too quick,
The wife may have a brand new silk,
And you'll feel awful slick.

"No, I aint afraid to fight yer, but mama'd whip me when she found it out."

"How would she find it out?"

"She'd see the doctor goin' over to your house."

We have a splendid list of advertisements in this issue. Read them all. you may find something you want and didn't know where to get it.

Jim is still glad he made that club for UDTF. His neighbors are all bragging about the paper.

"Who are the most persistent rivals of the light-weight champions?"

"Ice men and grocers," said Groucher.

Those who advertise what they have to sell are not afraid for the buyers to know about them.

Nineteen-fifteen makes the world a year older. Are its people a year better, and its farmers a year nearer to business independence?

A daily paper's market report says: "Wheat movement cuts down price." "Wheat is lower on profit-taking." How could these things add to or take from the value of wheat? Yet they reduced every wheat-grower's income.

"True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good; not in dreaming
Of great things to come by and by."

Joe Binton sowed a big field of wheat last fall, and he raised a fine crop that was threshed recently; but he says he'll not sell until the market grabbers let the price up.

A little organization here and there is mighty little benefit to agriculture, for they fight each other the same as they do the market grabbers.

Bet a nickel a good club could be made for UTDF in every neighborhood if somebody had the courage to try it.

Uncle Threadbare says if he can make good crops he don't care a continental who make the price they sell at, but Neighbor Thrifty says if there is profit in farming he wants it, and that depends upon the price.

Bill Dumper was afraid he couldn't get his grain to market soon enough, but he managed to get it off in the first car, and he got less for it than any of his neighbors.

City Sportsman—Is there much hunting in this locality?

Native—Yes, sir; but there's not much findin'.

Bill Promptness—The man who is always on time never loses anything.

Jim Timenough—Yes, he loses time waiting for the other fellow.

Land of our birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be;
When we are grown and take our place,
As men and women with our race.
—Kipling.

Jim Reader—I wish I had something to advertise in this paper, for everybody reads the advertisements, and when they find anything they want they send for it.

"What is that string tied around your finger for, Dixon?"

"My wife tied it there so I'd be sure to remember to mail her letter, but she forgot to give it to me when I started to town."

What paper is read most by its subscribers? UTDF.

He's a self-made man, is he not?

"He used to be, but his wife has made him over since he married."

"Pa, why does corn pop?"

"Because it gets so full it can't hold itself, my son."

"Papa, wouldn't it be a good plan to make a club for UTDF?

"The best plan in the world, Jimmy. Every club helps to knock out the market grabbers."

The things I raise are mine, you see,
Whether they grow on ground or tree;
And when I sell I price them too,
Just as those I buy from do.

Since baby came a look of home
Upon our tiny house has come;
Her toys are scattered here and there,
Her little touch is everywhere;
And love's a dearer, holier flame,
And brighter burns—since baby came.
—London Chronicle.

If you think your business is too small stick to it and make it bigger.

The fellow that don't care for anybody but himself is not likely to cooperate.

Uncle Threadbare says he'll sell when he pleases, and it is nobody's business whether he gets a good price or not.

There are a great many things you like to read about that most papers won't mention. We try to bring up all those matters.

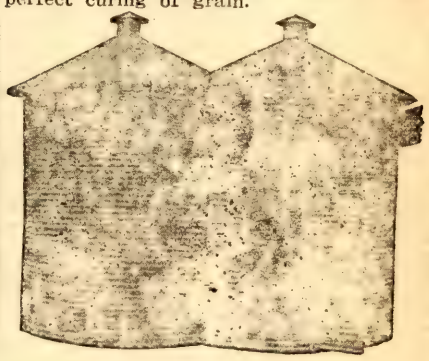
One more word: Don't you know somebody in your neighborhood that would like to have UTDF?

WEAR THIS BUTTON and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

Corrugated Steel Grain Cribs

Strong as rock because heavily corrugated. Patent ventilating system insures perfect curing of grain.



Rat, Storm, Fire and Thief proof. Single and Multiple sizes—150 bu. up. Write for special offer. Agents wanted.
NATIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Mansfield, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



DON'T Put Your NEW CORN Into a RAT House

Ordinary wood cribs harbor rats, mice and other vermin which destroy thousands of bushels of corn every year. These pests are disease carriers as well as robbers. Starve them out and save your corn by putting up

Marshall Iron Corn Cribs

Those cribs cost no more than wood—last a life-time. Made of rust-proof, perforated, galvanized iron. Come in sections. Easily put up.

FIRE-PROOF—RAT-PROOF

Lightning proof, weather proof, bird-proof, thief proof, **Marshall Cribs** give perfect protection—cure corn better; keep drier; free from mould; prevents germinating in crib. Round or Shed styles. Many sizes. $47.50 and up—freight paid. Write for **Free** catalog.



Iron Crib & Bin Co. Box 70 Wooster, O.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

CORN HARVESTER Self Gathering for cutting Corn Cane and Kaffir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only $20 with fodder binder. The only self gathering corn harvester on the market that is giving universal satisfaction.—Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "3 years ago I purchased your Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Huggins, Speermore, Okla. "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved $40 in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio: "I have used a corn shocker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines but your machine beats them all and takes less twine of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Okla. "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our Silo." K. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo. "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonials. **Process Mfg. Co.**, Salina, Kansas.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



HUBER FARMERS' TRACTOR

Will Make You INDEPENDENT

The perfect tractor for the medium sized farm. Enables one man to do the work of several men with teams, in less time and at lower cost. Plows, harvests, operates all farm machinery and is unequalled for road work and general hauling. Gasoline or Kerosene for fuel. Three sizes, suitable for every requirement. Our prices and terms make it easier for you to own a HUBER than to be without it. **Write today for FREE Catalog.**

THE HUBER MFG. CO.
642 Center St. Marion, Ohio

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

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Short Talks With Busy People

One and All The opportunities of this life are open to all. No matter what the labor performed or the business pursued, each vocation has its line of thought and action, all merging into an harmonious whole that means success. There is no occasion for one calling to interfere with another, nor should any class undermine the business of another class, or build their own success upon what they may unreasonably take from another, even though schemes devised or laws enacted may permit it. This is our objection to the present control of the price and marketing of farm products. It is unjust, unfair and unnecessary; and as farmers realize this unjust interference with their business, they have no inclination to interfere with the business of others.

Production Onto Its Job North Yakima, Washington, has shipped more than 100 cars of cherries, and the apple growers' association has handled more than 100 cars of Wood River strawberries. Wisconsin has 175,000 acres in potatoes for commercial purposes, and the apple crop of Idaho is 100 per cent. greater than it was last year. Texas is shipping chickens by the train load.

Floods Elsewhere The United States is not the only country that has suffered from floods this year. Both life and property have been destroyed by floods in China, and the American Red Cross has sent more than a thousand dollars to relieve the suffering there.

In the United States and Argentina The American packers actually control the meat supply of the world. This not only means the control of the price of meat but the price of the meat producing animals. Armour & Co. of Chicago, recently opened a new three million dollar packing plant at La Platte, Argentina, its capacity being equal to that company's plant in Chicago.

Peaches and the Market Reports persist in the claim of a big peach crop, "enough for every family in the United States, both fresh and canned," it is said. "Co-operative marketing," says a writer from the peach country, "would give a fair price to growers and insure their getting to the points where they are needed." "But," says the same writer, "those growers who are not marketing in this manner will get little for their crop, and many bushels will rot on the trees and ground or be fed to the hogs." Why don't farmers everywhere adopt the co-operative system?

Where the Money Goes The people know that almost unaccountable sums of money are collected and spent by the government and its agencies, but not so many know the proportionate expenditures of these vast sums. Figures compiled by the authorities enable us to make the following statement: Of every dollar collected from the people through national channels, 63 cents go to the army and navy, though we boast of being at peace with all the world; five cents of every dollar are spent on the rivers and harbors of the country, four cents are used by the department of agriculture, three cents go to the Panama Canal, two cents are spent for the Indians and one cent meets the cost of Congress. The remainder of the dollar, 22 cents, is applied to miscellaneous expenditures. It will be noted that even in peace our greatest cost is war appliances and the army and navy. Another fact is unmistakable. Partisan control appropriates whatever sums and for whatever purposes will strengthen the party making the appropriations, being the party at the time in power. And these partisan appropriations are made by the State legislatures as well as by congress and by one party as well as another.

To Be Ready for War Twentieth century civilization does not justify the claims that are made for it. The worse than heathenish evils that are so generally prevalent in the so-called civilized world are inconsistent with our boasts of civilization's achievements for the human race; and the wars that are now devastating so much of Europe, and are destroying the homes and taking the lives of so many people without cause, are worse than anything that ever occurred in the deprecated "dark ages" or among people whom we call uncivilized. And conditions in Mexico are worse than heathenish. But the United States is at peace! Sure! But more than half of its national expenses are for readiness for war. And we are now taking a far greater step to prove and advance our civilization. There is to be a national board of inventors, headed by the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, to "bring all the latest weapons of defense, especially in the use of submarines and aeroplanes, up to date and keep them there." Mr. Edison urges the establishment of an experimentation branch where inventions may be tested, and the inventors given the help of the invention board. This will be nothing less than a government bureau for the invention and improvement of war machinery and appliances. Yes, we are at peace and highly civilized, but we must know and be possessed of the most effective machinery for the killing of human beings.

War and Farming The board of agriculture for England, Scotland and Wales reports a shortage of one hundred and seventy thousand farm laborers, but the board hopes to supply this lack of men workers by the employment of women in the fields, and they expect to do it in two months' time. That is what war means in civilized countries.

Payment Must Be Made Money borrowers must pay their debts. Fifty million dollars of United States bonds and securities were recently returned to this country from foreign nations for payment. The people of Europe had money to lend before the war, but they have not now. On the contrary, they need it themselves now—another effect of war. Those bonds and securities do not necessarily represent debts owed by our government, but by individuals and corporations in this country.

Biggest Robbery Ever Known The United States treasury was robbed of $500,000 not long ago by the hold-up of a New York and New Orleans train on which the money was being shipped. The robbers easily escaped with the money. Let us hurry away to Africa and civilize the heathen.

Inexperience of Officials It is a painful fact that too many official positions in this country are filled by persons who have little experience in the duties they are chosen to perform, and many of them have limited qualifications. People vote for men they like without any thought of their ability to do the work that will devolve upon them; and conditions other than qualifications and experience are often considered in making official appointments. Many of the persons so elected or appointed are conscientious and soon discover their deficiencies. This induces the habit now so prevalent of having advisory boards to consult on difficult problems. Advisory boards, investigating committees ,and state and national commissions are multiplying public officials until we are almost becoming a nation of officers rather than private citizens. And all of them receive high salaries. Official life would be much more dependable if each officer was qualified for the duties of his position, and depend upon himself for the proper discharge of those duties.

Partisan Preference It is a fact also that some of the worst men of the nation are party leaders, not nationally, perhaps, but local, particularly in the larger cities. Such men seek control of the parties because the parties control the officials, and through officials so chosen they may work their schemes of plunder and wickedness. This has been evidenced by recent prosecutions and convictions, high local officials and party leaders even now serving terms in prison. The doctrine that party adherents must vote the party ticket no matter whose name may be on it nor how the name got there, makes the ooportunity for corruption's success. There should be more independence in politics.



The Spirit of the Land—*I have fed you all these ages, You must feed me now.* (Published in Rural New Yorker, 26 years ago.)

Addressed to the farmers who have raised crops and sold them at prices that did not permit of returning the plant food.

Loan of Fifty Million Dollars

J. P. MORGAN & CO. has effected a loan of $50,000,000 by American bankers to the Paris branch of the Rothschilds and other French banking interests. The Rothschilds are acting for the French government. The interest rate is mentioned at 5 per cent., and the money is secured by high-grade American railway bonds to be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. These bonds include some of the senior securities of America's premier roads, of which, it is said, many millions of dollars worth are owned by French investors. This fact is worth a thought on the part of American farmers. Bonds on the farms and homes of the American people issued as planned by most of the rural schemes, would be in the open market the same as these railroad bonds, and would be liable to become the property of money lenders in foreign countries, and in times of war they would become the security for big war loans as do these American railroad bonds.

The money thus borrowed, it is said, is to be used by the French government to pay for war supplies and foodstuffs purchased in this country. If that is so, the loan will not necessarily take the money from the United States, and it ought not to add to our financial stringency, but, rather, it should put money in circulation that is now hoarded. But we cannot count on that, for such matters are all controlled by the big concerns for their own benefit.

EDITORIAL

Big Crops and Prices

ONE can scarcely pick up a paper in which he does not find reports of immense crops. No matter what the crop, whether the production of field, orchard or garden, the report is the same, a heavy yield. Unfortunately these reports come largely from crop buyers, and at this time of the year they are buying instead of selling, and the purpose of the reports is to reduce prices. We would not apply this to the government reports, though it is agreed that even the official reports are too often extravagant or excessive. This may be accounted for by the fact that the government reports are made from reports received from local reporters all over the country. These reporters take pride in their respective localities, and they feel it almost a duty to give it the best possible showing. The reports, therefore, are much more likely to be above than below the truth.

And for the same reason damage to crops is too often ignored. Though this may have been a year of unusual promise, it has also been one of unheard of damage. All the first part of the season the weather was dry and cool, and we are assured that hot, moist weather came late "to pull the cornbelt through with anywhere near an average crop." A lower condition of corn than shown in the government reports we are assured exists in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Also in the wheat estimate no allowance is made for the enormous acreage lost by flooding of the bottom lands in all states west of the Mississippi, including river and bottom lands in Illinois. And losses from hail in the Southwest and Nebraska are without parallel. Oats would be a big crop, we are assured, if they could have been harvested, but rains and winds flattened many fields. The same also may be said of the hay crop, and there will be lots of poor hay this year because of unseasonable rains and storms.

From these facts it is evident that there should be no glutted markets, and remunerative prices should prevail everywhere. Also the foreign market is still an important factor. Much food and feedstuffs is still going abroad, and foreign prices are necessarily war prices that are always high. Buyers and shippers are watchful of these, and use them to best advantage both at home and abroad.

The trouble with the farmers as sellers is that they are reckless of the markets. Individual sellers cannot compete with combined buyers. The colleges teach production only, as do most of the agricultural papers—all the influences that are subservient to the marketing trust. We urge different practices on the farms. Don't neglect production. Learn all you can about it; but whether your labors are rewarded or not, make a careful study of marketing conditions, and co-operate in selling. The stuff is yours and you are entitled to the profits there are in it—to what the users pay for it less the legitimate cost of handling and distribution. Farmers cannot get this without studying these things and co-operating together. Since we have advocated this proposition many teachers and thinkers come to the same conclusion. A leading publication, speaking of this year's peach crop, says: "Those growers who are not marketing in this manner (co-operatively) will get little for their crop, and many bushels will rot on the trees and ground." And again: "Unless live stock growers get organized in Iowa and Illinois before long they are going to lose a great many million dollars that will fill the coffers of other people." Speaking of onions: "With every other kind of produce and fruit plentiful and cheap, it looks more and more as though the organized producer is going to be the only one to survive."

These facts cannot come before the farmers too strongly. It is not a selfish doctrine. It is not for the building up of one class by pulling down another. Give the farmers steady and equitable prices, and sell to the consumers at reasonable and dependable prices, and then the millions hoarded by the market trust will go into the avenues of trade and boost all legitimate business. It is no more than a proper step in this period of advancement.

Riches in Agriculture

A VIRGINIA paper says: "The farmers in this section have been handicapped by the lack of funds." We affirm, as we have often done before, if that is true it is not because farmers lack financial resources; it is because they do not sell their stuff right. Farmers know that their surplus is needed by the nonproducing people, and they know equally well that it is not all needed at any one place nor at any one time. They know particularly that what they harvest any one season is not all needed at the time of harvest. A season's product must supply a year's demand. Everybody knows that, and yet many farmers still keep up the practice of selling their entire surplus at the time of harvest. They know it is not all needed then, but somebody proposes to buy and offers a price, and the farmers sell.

Why do those who do not need the stuff buy at harvest time? Because they can buy cheaper when many are ready to sell, and later they can sell high to supply the needs at the time of need. Thus buying and selling is a money making business, and selling all at once at harvest time is where the farmers lose out. If the farmers in Virginia or anywhere else are handicapped by the lack of funds, this is the reason of it. They sell when the market is unfair, unjust and unreasonable. They raise the stuff to supply future needs, but they sell it to make profits for a buying and holding few.

The farmers are not short of funds because they have not produced wealth. They produced all the wealth the market manipulators revel in; but they dump that wealth into other hands and other pockets. Farmers ought not to need to borrow money, not a bit more than the gold and silver miner needs to borrow money. The mine brings to sight and to use wealth that already existed but that was hidden and unusuable, the farmer creates wealth that never existed before. Wouldn't the legislature, or the President or the congress that proposed a miners' credit scheme be held up to ridicule?

Top Notch Farmers

THE latest development is the organization of what is called the "Top Notch Farmers' Club". Its mission as defined by itself is "to fire the ambition of the farm boys of the United States to attain the highest standard of excellence in the production of large yields of the leading crops."

That sounds fine, doesn't it? And we note in connection with the Club the most prominent professional names in the United States. It sees before the farmers of the country the "gigantic task of feeding the nation," soon to be "two hundred millions of people daily assembling in the United States for their food."

Thus the Top Notch Club goes into all the details of production, and proposes to not only multiply the farms but to increase production. More machinery is to be bought, more fertilizer is to be used, and vast quantities of stuff are to be got ready for market. It is easy to see the personal interests that are involved, but for all that it is noble to stimulate the farm boys to greater achievements.

But, as usual, the entire effort stops at the half way point. Production is all the Top Notch Club sees in farming. If bumper crops can be grown the club's mission is complete. True the farmers must sell, and the object is to vastly increase that selling surplus. But how is that greatly multiplied surplus to be sold? What price is it to bring? Who is to be benefitted by it, the one who works to produce it or the few who buy and store and manipulate both buying and selling prices?

These things are entirely ignored though upon them the farmers' success depends. Why do not these professional people devise a better marketing system in connection with the greater production? It is a notorious fact that big crops bring the farmers less money than smaller ones, and farmers should not be expected to increase their work to diminish their pay.

Like all other producing interests they should have steady prices for their stuff and those prices should be invariably remunerative. Mere boost will not permanently improve farming, but steady and remunerative prices will. Consumers pay an abundance to make those prices steady and remunerative, but the farmers do not get it. It is piled up in million making heaps between them. It is strange these Top Notch boosters ignore these facts. We say, hurrah for farming! America is an agricultural country, and a point has been nearly reached where we must feed the world. Increase the cultivated acres and add to their production, but see to it that the farmers are properly rewarded.

Farming in the South

THERE is quite a revolution in farming in the South. It has long been a practice in most of the Southern States to contract the crops in advance of production—in many cases in advance of planting. This has been done to meet expenses during the year. It is a practice in which the farmers and merchants have joined. The farmers give the merchants from whom they expect to obtain their season's supplies a guarantee as to what their crops are to be, and on that guarantee the merchants sell the farmers whatever they may need during the season. These goods are regarded as a payment on the crops which are to be delivered as soon as harvested, or, if sold to some one else, the goods are to be paid for before any other use is made of the proceeds.

This system makes the farmers constantly in debt, and involves a lien upon the growing crops. It gives the buyers or the supply furnishers entire control of the sale of the crops, and the farmers can have nothing to say as to the time of selling or the price. We are glad to note that this practice is not so prevalent in the South as it used to be. There is an encouraging development of a more independent spirit among the farmers. Supplies are being obtained without these advance sales, and farmers are controlling their sales to a greater extent, and are exercising a much greater influence on the price.

Another thing shows the development of a more independent spirit. With the coming of the European war the foreign demand for cotton seemed to be practically blotted out. The speculating buyers and exchanges in the cities took advantage of these appearances and put the price of cotton so low that it almost ceased to be a commercial commodity. But with an intelligent patience the farmers met the conditions, and though hard upon them almost beyond measure, they fought it through and came out much better than had been planned for them to do. In the wake of these trying conditions, official "experts" advised the planters to quit growing cotton, or, at least, to greatly reduce the production. The Southern farmers listened calmly. Cotton had always been the South's money crop, and the planters knew the world needed the staple as badly as ever, and would eventually be compelled to pay the price. They concluded it might be well to reduce the acreage somewhat, but to give up the crop, never!

Another idea became more prevalent—the addition of other crops. Many things it had been the custom to buy with part of the money obtained for the cotton, could be easily grown from the southern soil, and thus the farmers could have stuff they did not need to sell, and much that they had previously bought they would no longer need to buy. Thus is diversified farming becoming a feature of the South. It only remains to perfect co-operative marketing, and many things that for all the years have embarrassed southern agriculture will disappear forever.

New Homes and Rural Credits

THE authorities at Washington are working out another plan. This one they think will result in the making of farms where there are none now and the building up of homes where none now exist. It is in the reclamation regions of the distant West, and the plan contemplates a system of rural credits operating through the Department of Labor, in connection with the Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department.

The plan, we are told, contemplates a system of farm credits operating through the Department of Labor, which would enable workers in congested cities to take up the agricultural land on government reclamation projects, or public lands, on easy payment loans. In other words, it is a plan to let homeless people have these public lands on credit together with means to build homes upon them. There are great possibilities in such a proposition, and we shall await its development with no little interest. We sincerely favor credits favorable to the farming class provided they are free from the grip of the merciless money power that is so eagerly seeking an agricultural outlet for the millions they control and through those millions an incontrovertable lein upon the farm homes of the country. Of these schemes we urge the people to beware, but if the authorities at Washington can inaugurate a plan like that proposed above we believe it may result in good to the country.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

Liming in the Fall

FOR several resons the writer thinks fall the best time to apply lime, applying it on wheat or rye ground that is to be followed with a grass crop. It is a fact that lime benefits clover more than grain crops. By applying in the fall ample time is given the lime to sweeten the soil for clover seeding in the spring. The tendency of lime being downward, the longer it can remain in the top soil without being plowed under the better, especially on gravel and light soils that leach easily. Fall seeding followed with a grass crop generally lies two or more years before being turned. Again, in the fall we have solid roads to draw lime; but it is not a pleasant task to draw lime in the spring mud. The writer prefers ground limestone for fall seeding. It is not so stimulating as the burnt forms of lime and does not force the timothy so much, which generally is seeded with fall grain, causing it to get too much of a start of the clover in the spring and injuring it. The results are more lasting for the grass crop following.

Applying Lime

The most convenient way to apply lime is with a lime sower. The last few seasons a number of makes and models have come on the market. Some very simple, some quite complicated as to parts. But few grain drills can be regulated to sow lime fast enough. One lime sower can be owned by two or more farmers when they can agree on such a proposition. When a lime sower is purchased with the intention in letting it out for public use, a machine should be obtained with just as few parts as possible to avoid annoyance and trouble.

Buying a Farm

Before buying a farm, a man should have some capital, some experience and some agricultural knowledge. In buying, be sure to get good land, not too far from market, and not too large a farm. Every acre should be made to do its best. Buy a farm with good buildings and a good water supply.

The Crops

The best seed should be used, the best preparation made for the seed bed, the best cultivation given and the crops harvested in the best shape. Our people of today are looking for quality and not only want food, but they want GOOD food.

Size of a Farm

A farm large enough to give continuous work for two men works to better advantage than a farm only large enough for one man. Two men working together can handle almost any job that comes along. Do not buy a farm that you cannot work all the best land and keep it in good shape.

Early Rising

Cultivate the habit of early rising; everything on the farm seems to do better if we get an early start. The old saying, "he who rises late must trot all day," is literally true. Quit in good season at night, then if you wish to go out in the evening you can do so, but begin in good time in the morning. Drive the work and do not let the work drive you. If it should get behind, put on more help, if possible, as one day IN season is worth two later OUT of season. We wish to emphasize this point, as it is the cause of serious loss to our farmers—crops harvested in a careless manner, hay allowed to get too ripe, grain allowed to stand in the shocks until badly damaged, corn shocked with weeds. All these things mean a serious loss. Crops should be so planned that no two will require harvesting at the same time, otherwise one must suffer in the harvesting.

Get the Stumps Out!



Other Points of Success

Buy good tools and always keep them housed when not in use. Try to keep enough stock of some kind to consume the products of the farm on the farm; keep enough, but not more than you can keep well. Keep the best. Do not think you must raise everything, things that do not pay are best left to some one else. Do your own buying and selling as much as possible. Pay cash or pay promptly.

Fall Plowing.

The greatest advantage of fall plowing is that the action of the frost, especially on clay soils, gives a tilth and fineness of condition in the spring which generally cannot be secured by spring plowing. This does not apply to light soils with considerable sand in their composition. Another advantage of fall plowing is that the soil retains a greater portion of the winter rainfall than would be retained if the land lay unplowed. And still another factor is that fall plowing is a partial remedy for certain insect troubles, notably the wireworm and other underground larvae. Fall plowing is especially recommended for oats, and for those crops which need to go in early in the spring and make their growth while the soil is still moist and cool. Oats should be put in at the earliest possible moment when the soil and weather conditions will permit, and this means that fall plowing is of very decided advantage.

Top Dressing the Meadows

Immediately after harvest is the best time to top dress meadows and newly seeded fields. This protects the roots of the plants and gives them needed food to increase the root growth. Of course they may be top dressed with goods results at any time before the grass starts, but the writer has found that fall top dressing gives much better results from the same amount of manure applied.

Harvesting Cabbages

If a cellar is available where the temperature is just above the freezing point, cabbage may be hung by the roots and will keep in excellent condition. If the cellar is too cold, a barrel may be put in earth with a cover and this protected by some coarse material to keep out the frost so that the cover can be easily raised and the cabbage put there. For spring use an excellent plan is to throw out a couple of furrows on porous soil, place the cabbage with the heads down and cover them with earth. After the frost has drawn out of the soil the cabbage may be removed as used and will be as fresh and tender as when first gathered.

Care of Farm Machinery

Much complaint is heard relative to the amount of tax that the farmer has to pay, but one rarely hears anything said about the tax to which he subjects himself when he leaves his farm machinery out from fall until spring. It is not as bad as it used to be, but one can still travel almost anywhere, even in the best agricultural sections, and see in the fields expensive mowers, twine binders, hay loaders, not to say wagons and other farm equipment, that never see any housing except the blue sky of heaven. When one realizes that only a little effort would put such machines under shelter, and that their life and usefulness by so doing would be prolonged many years, such practice is inexcusable. An agent of one of the large farm machine works recently said that if the machinery sold was properly housed their sales would be reduced one-half.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Will you join my Special farmers party for a tour of California farms and fairs?

Go this fall—on the *Santa Fe Farmers' Special*—spend two weeks seeing by auto the farms and homes of Southern California and San Joaquin Valley. Also take in the two great expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

Do this in company with a comfortable, sociable party of rural folks who, like yourself, want to inspect the home-making inducements of sunny California. Take your wife along, too.

I am getting up a **special limited party** of people interested in the business of farming to make this trip under my personal escort, because I believe I can best prove to you, by this method, what the Santa Fe has so long been trying to tell you about this country.

I want you to see the San Joaquin Valley and talk to the people about the greater production per acre, the balmy, healthful climate, the year-round growing season. You will be the **guests of many communities** in Southern California and San Joaquin Valley. You will be **taken on auto trips** to see their farms, orchards and homes. We have no land to sell. We just want you to see and know California.

Let me tell you at what **small cost** this trip will be made. We will live on our own special cars most of the time, so saving hotel bills. Go with us on the Santa Fe, stop a day at Grand Canyon and return Santa Fe or any direct route.

This party will **leave Chicago October 14,** reach San Francisco about October 30, and return from there at your pleasure up to December 31. A second party will leave on date to be announced later. You'll see rural California—as you could see it in no other way. You'll see the two great world expositions. Also you'll see the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Write me to-day for itinerary, particulars and rates.

Two Fairs—and California—for One Fare.

C. L. Seagraves,
General Colonization Agent,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.,
2271 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Santa Fe All the way

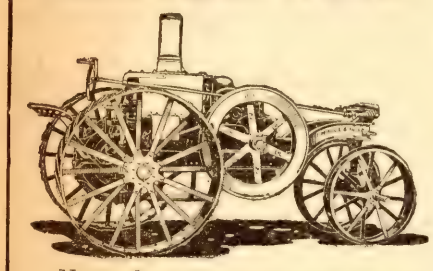
Sheaves and Rakings

The first farm paper was printed in England in 1681. The name was "Collection of Letters for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade."

Beginning August 1st automobile service for rural free delivery routes in many localities was authorized by the postoffice department. These automobile mail carriers will serve the farmers on routes not less than 50 miles in length. The effect of this service will be practically to bring the territory served within city delivery.

Indians are becoming successful farmers in some parts of the Southwest. It is said

Mogul 8-16—The Small-Farm Tractor



Never have we marketed a machine that aroused so much enthusiasm among farmers as the Mogul 8-16 oil burning tractor.

One feature of this tractor that has made a hit is its simplicity. It has a simple one-cylinder engine. There are no intricate gear shifts—you pull one lever to move forward and another to reverse. That's all there is to it—easier to handle than a team.

The cost to you is low—only $675 cash f. o. b. Chicago. Compare the work of the tractor with that of $675 worth of horse flesh and add the fact that it will run any machine requiring up to 16-horse power. That tells the story. Every farmer with 80 acres or more under cultivation can use a Mogul 8-16 tractor with profit.

Place your order now—that's the only way to be sure of prompt delivery. Write to the address below for full information.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago **USA**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Will You Be Friends With Jim Ten Years From Now?

Think it over. You and Jim are chummy today—will you be on the same ground in ten years?

If you have been friends for ten years, you will be friends for the rest of your lives, won't you?

Why? Because you can say that you know each other as though you'd been through your hearts with a lantern.

That's why in the Royal Typewriter you buy today, we have built your friendship ten years from now.

Not a mere sentiment—a sound bit of business.

But it has its advantages for you.

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Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm



Save money daily with this awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.

OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



WEAR THIS BUTTON and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

that on reservations the Indians are cooperating for better farming, better live stock and a higher type of civilization, and that they make good use of their opportunities in raising pure-bred and grade livestock. They are also studying ways and means of feeding, wintering and marketing their animals and have already shown that they can succeed as husbandmen under present conditions of livestock raising.

Since July 1st the people of the United States can save their money by mail; we mean that people at a distance can open postal savings accounts in Postal Savings Banks without being present to deposit the money, but send it by mail for deposit. So that our readers may not be disappointed, however, we will say that the rate of interest allowed in postal savings banks is only 2 per cent. while in many other banks and savings institutions, a rate of 4 per cent. or upwards can be secured. National banks can borrow the money from the postal savings banks at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The Federal Chemical Co., W. A. Gray, Sales Manager, Columbia, Tenn., is sending out slips of litmus paper for testing land for acidity. Any of our readers who wish to make a test can get a free sample by applying to the party as above, with full instructions for its use.

And now the Lever Bill is to be treated in the Supreme Court upon the allegation that it is unconstitutional. It is expected that it will be two years before the case is heard and decided. In the meantime the law will remain in effect.

A seed house specializing on alfalfa seed says in its advertisement: "An alfalfa field is a hog's idea of heaven".

We have received from the Union Pacific Railway System a booklet, title, "California and the Expositions," that can be obtained by interested people by applying to any of the Passenger agencies of the railroad maintained in all of the large cities, or to Passenger Traffic Manager at Omaha, Neb.

The United States Department of Agriculture sends out a warning to the public to prevent forest fires. It says that more than half of the forest fires in the United States are due to pure carelessness, being started by campers, from railroad locomotives, burning brush and at saw mills. It further says that the area burned over last year approximated 6,000,000 acres with a loss of at least $9,500,000.

The next meeting of the International Dry Farming Congress will meet at Denver, September 26th to October 10th.

It will soon be time to think about corn cutting. This to the progressive farmer will suggest a corn cutting and binding machine, or if he has one, that he will look after repairs, if needed, and to see that it is in first class condition.

As the season approaches again for using corn shredders, silage cutters and other power machinery, it is in order to caution the operators to use great care while working about them. High speed machinery makes farm work about as dangerous as war to the careless operator.

It is not too late to stack your grain providing it is not threshed, for control of the crop, or buy that granary and store the threshed grain. Wheat at $1.00 or less and oats at around 25 cents a bushel is the best investment a farmer can make, even though he merely holds his own crops.

The first bale of cotton of the season marketed sold at 17 cents a pound. This, however, is not an indication of what the crop will sell for.

A few years ago sweet clover was considered an obnoxious weed, but now it is becoming accepted that it is one of the farmers best friends and can be made one of his most profitable crops. We are pleased to announce that the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio, have published a little book devoted to sweet clover that they will be pleased to send to any person who makes application.

Mr. C. L. Seagraves, general colonization agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, wants us to call particular attention to the Santa Fe Farmers' Special, which his road will inaugurate for the purpose of spending two weeks, in seeing by automobile the farms and homes of southern California and the San Joaquin valley, taking in the two great expositions. Mr. Seagraves is getting up a special limited party of people, who are interested in the business of farming, to make the trip under his personal escort. The party will leave Chicago October 14th, and return at pleasure up to December 31st. A circular giving full particulars concerning the trip and the cost thereof can be obtained of Mr. Seagraves by writing to him at 2271 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill., and mentioning this paper.

The Thisselle Business College, one of our advertisers, is offering to young men on the farm a complete business course. The firm is responsible and reliable, is situated in the heart of the business district of Indianapolis. We might say that any young man who has some natural adaptability and will apply himself to business, will find a course in the Thisselle Business College a long step toward his business success. The motto of this school is "a thorough education" and it does not feature "entertainments", etc.

Motor Notes

And now comes the announcement that Henry Ford, at the head of the Ford Automobile Company of Detroit, Mich., has perfected a light, universal tractor of five-horse power, that he will soon be putting on the market at a price around $200 each. It is claimed that this tractor is to be a universal machine, in fact. Its first work on the farm will be to plow. At this and other work it will be able to go over hills and through depressions, and plow ground anywhere that a horse could pull a plow. When the plowing is done, the tractor will pull a planter, cultivator, harrow, drill, harvester or wagons on the road to market the produce. It is claimed that at the cost, $200, it will do five horses' work, and when not working will not eat oats and hay. If this machine succeeds in supplanting the horse for practically everything on the farm, it will not require much imagination to picture a rapid revolution in agricultural methods.

An automobile relay run was recently pulled off that had for its object the dedication of the Yellowstone Trail to trans-continental motor travel, by completing the run of 2,423 miles from Chicago to Seattle in 109 hours. This distance was divided into 21 relays. The average speed required over the entire distance to make the run in the required time was 24.3 miles per hour. Driving was done night and day. As soon as one car reached the end of its run, another car took up the run to the next station. In this run, the Cadillac automobile was given the daylight run from Butte to Missoula, Mont. The distance over mountain roads is about 125 miles. The Cadillac car made the run in 3 hours and 52 minutes, being an average speed of 32.3 miles per hour, as against the average time of 24.3 miles per hour.

Some of the greatest improvements in making automobile tires are expressed in the Goodyear Cord Tires, made by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. For instance, a person would hardly expect a performance for any material as is reported in the following by S. C. Lowe Supply Co., of Boston, Mass.:

"On demonstrating and rent cars we have used at different times almost every known make of tire. We have never yet found a tire to act as satisfactorily as your cord tire, and it is with great pleasure that we send this tire to you, feeling that we have had more than its money's worth out of it. The tire has been on the front of our Franklin demonstrating car since last August and we used it upwards of 10,000 miles without the least trouble, excepting one small puncture. You can see, it is still serviceable."

Buffalo and Lackawanna, New York, have been decided upon as the location of the Sun Motor Car Company, a new corporation organized for the purpose of manufacturing a light six-cylinder car to sell at a popular price. The capital stock of the new company is $750,000, which has already been subscribed. The new car will be called the "Sun Light Six". The company says it will employ 500 men at the start of the factory.

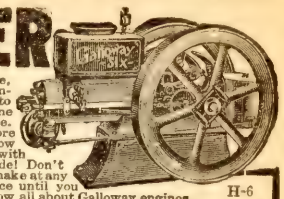
The Saxon Motor Co., Detroit, recently pulled off an economy drive for the famous Saxon "Six". Mr. C. F. Seaward, Jr., of Kokomo, Ind., won the first prize in driving from Detroit to Kokomo, 327 miles at an average of 26.2 miles per gallon of gasoline, and one quart of oil. One of the contestants was a 16 year old girl, Miss Edna Weisenthal, of Milwaukee, who drove 480 miles in 18½ hours and made an average of 24 miles to every gallon of gasoline, and came near winning the first prize.

The Studebaker Corporation, makers of the famous Studebake cars at Detroit, Mich., has a party making photographs for moving pictures of the great cross-country routes. Speaking of the roads, the company has published the following:

"We found, as a whole, the roads in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska are as good as one will usually find on a long tour. In many places road improvements are being made and many of the dirt roads are easier to travel over than those with harder surfaces, for they are kept more easily in repair and are not full of unseen holes. The dirt roads of Illinois and Iowa are usually a great surprise to tourists from the east. They are perfectly crowned, dragged, scraped, rolled and in many cases oiled. Some of them are fifty feet wide with fences on each side. One day we passed 25 trans-continental parties. Practically everybody who is making the trans-continental trip is surprised at the good roads and beautiful scenery, for with so much rain through the west, everything is green and the abundant crops make the countryside appear at its best."

A striking evidence of the prosperity and development that an automobile factory can bring to a community is the one of the village of Hamtramck, Mich. In 1910 the population of the village was 3,559. In 1915, a special census was ordered by President Wilson and it shows that there are not 21,242 people residing in the limits of the village. The place is therefore raised automatically from the status of a third or fourth-class city to that of the first class. The cause of this increase in population is due to the Dodge Bros. automobile factory situated at that place.

POWER



Economical, reliable, steady, satisfactory engine service built into every Galloway gasoline and kerosene engine. Heavy weight, large bore and long stroke low speeded. Compare it with any engine! Then decide! Don't buy an engine of any make at any price until you know all about Galloway engines. H-6

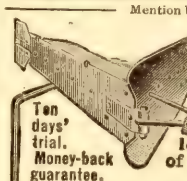
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ENGINE PRICES LOWER

Great volume, perfected design and simplicity make Galloway prices possible. Built from best material on modern automatic machinery, all parts standardized. Sold to you at one small profit. No unnecessary parts. Built-in quality steadily increases our volume. All styles and sizes from 1 1-2 h. p. to 16 h. p. at proportionate prices. A postal gets big Galloway engine book free. Engines shipped from Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Waterloo or Chicago.

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with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. Simple—Practical.

Ten days' trial. Money-back guarantee.

Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for full information and introductory proposition.

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Auto-Fedan Hay Press

2-Horse 3-Stroke Self-Feed. Guaranteed

Two men can run it. Saves ½ the labor. Takes a feed with division board. Absolutely safe.



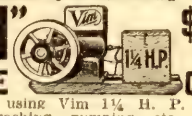
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Send us your orders and Consignments of Hay.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1642 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

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"VIM" ENGINE



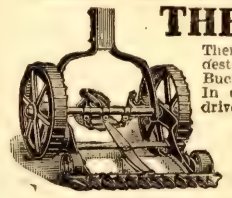
$25 COMPLETE

Save money by using Vim 1¼ H. P. Farm Motor for churning, washing, pumping, etc. Women operate easily. No complicated parts. Water cooled, automatic, positive lubrication, sensative governor. Weighs only 75 lbs. Comes ready to run. Fully guaranteed. Get catalog and special agency offer.

THE VIM MOTOR CO.,
947 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio

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THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

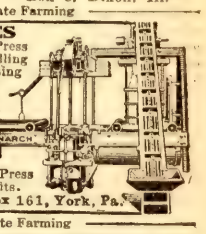
Your dealer should have them. If he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

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SAVE YOUR APPLES

With a Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press you can turn your culls into good selling cider. You can also do custom pressing for your neighbors. Our improved high pressure construction gets all the juice from the apples with minimum power. All sizes of Presses, from 15 to 400 barrels a day. A small investment will start you in a profitable business. Ask for free, 60-page Press Catalogue describing our 1915 Outfits.



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4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.50. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50; Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ERNST Fine Apple & Peach Trees All kinds of Trees and Berry plants, of very best varieties. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. Ernst Nurseries, Eaton, O., Box 11.

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COW PEAS Write for prices. O. K. SEED STORE Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

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$250 for reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. R. Ward Co., 222 Institute, Chicago.

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Here we go again, breaking all records, for new, nobby, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to wear a suit that is ahead of the time. Earn it while you wear it; we send the suit complete; you can make big money too; there is

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Paragon Tailoring Co.
Dept. 344 CHICAGO

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

Work for August

Breed for a Definite Type of Horse

THERE is much being said about the scarcity and high prices of horses. At such a time, when everything points to profits in horse raising, there is apt to be a lack of careful weighing of conditions which should be taken into consideration. The farmer can well afford to raise colts if he has good foundation stock and goes at it in a definite, systematic way, that is, has an understanding of what the market demands and proceeds with a definite purpose or end in view. First-class horses belonging to the higher priced market classes have always been in demand at profitable prices, and it is on this kind of horses that the farmer will make his profit. On the other hand the farmer who breeds anything he may have regardless of weight, conformation and quality, to any stallion that may be at hand, whether light or heavy, scrub or purebred, or in other words, the man who simply breeds his mares without any definite purpose in mind, paying no attention to the market demands and classes, will not only fail to make a profit, but by producing "misfits," he will help bring about a condition similar to that which existed a few years ago.

The Business May Be Overdone

The horse business, which is in the hands of so many different individuals, can easily be overdone. It will be five or six years before the colts of 1915 will be marketable. In that time the number of horses may increase several times, and unless particular attention is given to the kind bred, there will be such a large number of unclassed horses that the market will go to pieces, leaving the farmer the sack to hold, that is, a larger number of cheap horses on his hands. The farmers are the horse producers, and yet very few of them are familiar with market standard and classes. Their knowledge of the demands of the market is vague and indefinite and it is not surprising that 40% of the horses that reach the market belong to no particular class. The great danger to the horse industry lies in the lack of knowledge of standards, and the tendency to indiscriminate breeding.

Cost of Sires

A farmer can afford to pay $500 if he had twenty cows, but one of excellent breeding can often be purchased as a calf for from $25 to $50. Assuming that from twenty cows there would be eight heifer calves, which would be worth fully $10 more from a pure-bred sire than from a grade sire, it would mean a gain of $80 per year. This would be a large interest on the investment, and such a sire may and should be kept until he is eight or ten years old.

In-Breeding or Line Breeding

In-breeding should be done with care. This is often confounded with line breeding. The former is mating animals such as brother and sister or a cousin; line breeding is mating mother and son or sire and daughter. The latter can be done with much more safety and is often to be commended to establish characteristics. The law obtaining in this case is that the mating of the animals with defects in themselves or ancestors increases the tendency of developing these defects in the offspring. On the other hand, the same law obtains that where desirable qualities are known to exist on both sides, the bringing together of two bloods with desirable qualities will fix them on the offspring with a greater certainty, and most of the development in our domestic animals has been brought about in this way. When one attempts inbreeding or line breeding he should have the courage to reject any that show defects.

Value of Skim Milk

The value of skim milk is largely relative, depending on the price of other feeds and on the character of the animal. When wheat middlings are worth $1.50 per hundred, it is worth very much more than when the middlings are worth $1. For a calf under six months old, or a pig under three, it is worth very much more than for an older animal. At the present prices of feed, skim milk for young animals is easily worth 30 to 40 cents per hundred. This has been demonstrated in many practical tests.

Pure Bred Sheep vs. Grades

It is always best to keep pure bred stock because the improvements in all animals have been obtained through line or pure breeding. Each of the several leading breeds of sheep have peculiar merits which have been established this way. Pure breeds will produce more mutton and wool from a given amount of feed than those bred indiscriminately, and their progeny will be worth very much more for breeding. The man of moderate means can scarce afford to invest in a flock of pure bred ewes, but he cannot afford to have anything else than a pure bred male, and from his progeny he can very soon develop a flock of sheep that for symmetry and productiveness will be nearly equal to thoroughbreds.

Keep the Pigs Healthy

The common cause of sores and skin diseases on little pigs is wet, filthy bedding. The remedy is to put the pigs into a new, clean, dry bed, in a new pen. Dip each pig in a luke warm, 1-1000 solution of coal-tar disinfectant or dip. Repeat the dipping as required. Paint obstinate sores with full strength tincture of iodine if they do not readily heal from the effects of the dipping. Mix limewater in the slop for the sow at the rate of one ounce to the quart. Make the slop with sweet skim milk, middlings, corn meal, bran and a little oat meal. If the pigs are drinking milk, mix limewater freely with that.

A. R. O. Testing

Those Holstein-Friesian tests of cows by experiment station experts may be very expensive, but the records made command instant belief, and the breeders of the black-and-white cows are doing wisely and well to invest their money in tests that are above and beyond all doubt. Their association in its report for the past year shows the results of the costly testing in the greatest total of business ever recorded, a total far greater than any other association can show.



SILO BUILT TO ONE CORNER OF BARN

Indiana Veterinary College

Graduates are eligible to appointments in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. U. S. Army Veterinarians and for successful private practitioners. This college is one of the finest in America, teaches every branch of veterinary science, confers the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.—Term opens Sept. 9th. Address for catalogue, 101 North Davidson St., INDIANAPOLIS.

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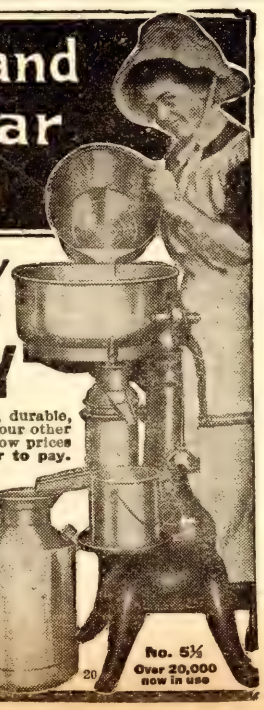
256 Head 1, 2 and 3-Year Old Steers

Wt. 600 to 1150 lbs. Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns, natives and dehorned. Also have some choice Hereford heifers and cows for sale in carload lots.

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Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay



For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of **only $2 down and a year to pay.**

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

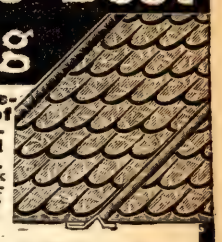
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

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Edges, as well as sides, rust-proof. One man can lay—hammer and nails only tools. Interlock—can't come off—nail holes covered by upper layer. Forever wind and weather proof—last as long as building.

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We give iron-clad money-back guarantee that the Edwards Tighcote Galvanized and Edwards Eltin Tightcote Process roofings are longest lived, safest and best on earth. Cost less to use than wood shingles or any other roof. Most artistic. Sheets 5 to 12 ft. long; covering width 24 ins. Eltin roofing and siding in all Edward's styles painted or unpainted.



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Freight Prepaid Lowest Factory Prices. Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell direct to you and **save you all in-between dealers' profits.** We cannot quote prices here but if you will send for our **FREE Roofing Book** it will prove to you that our prices are lowest ever made for World's Best Roofing. Postal card brings Free Samples. Prices and Roofing Book No. 891.

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. **Does not blister or remove the hair** and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

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Write, Phone or Wire!

WE have the stock and can make immediate shipment, enabling you to preserve 100 per cent of your corn crop in the

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Easy to erect. No special tools or skilled labor needed. Every stave guaranteed. You pay for the Indiana Silo out of what it saves on feed bill. Address nearest office.

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MINERAL HEAVE COMPOUND In use over 50 years



Booklet Free

$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases.

MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO., 444 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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$15.95 and Upward AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 6149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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Protection FOR YOUR HOGS

Keep them healthy. Kill the lice, etc. *Write for instructive circular. Its* **FREE.**

National Factories, Inc., Dept. S, Richmond, Indiana

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

August Work in the Poultry Yard

THE closing days of August call for incresed thoughtfulness in the care of the poultry. There is no month of the year when shade is more required and the night winds freely admitted to house and coop. The growth of the chicks is rapid now and the well-filled roosting coop of July is over-crowded as the August days pass by. Everywhere the culling process should be applied. Cocks that are past their usefulness should be sold for what they will bring. Yearling and two-year-old breeders, or layers, are now in moult and all that are not wanted another year should be marketed. The cockerels should be pushed off as broilers, small roasters or, if kept longer, may be caponized. It is a matter that each market must settle as just the best time to sell live or dressed poultry. Prices vary so much that what is to be advised for New York may not be the best for one near St. Louis. Even the prices of the home market may really be those to take rather than higher ones at a distance, when you have to stand the shrinkage and express. There are many facts to take into consideration in the poultry business when it comes to trying to get the best possible returns.

Summer Eggs.

There is getting to be good prices for the average prices to be higher every month. Certainly with July eggs at thirty cents, or more and August eggs at thirty-five cents a dozen, summer eggs are worth working for. It is good business judgment to plan to get plenty of eggs during the months that come just before the moult. June eggs. It is not long since eggs hardly began to get higher than the spring prices before the middle of September. Of late years there has been a tendency paid, in most sections, for summer has seen half your hens either broody or resting from laying. Last year our own stock laid very lightly the three first weeks in July but more than made it up for us between then and October.



WHEAT FIELD ON FARM OF ELMER TRUMP, WASHINGTON, C. H., O. COURTESY OF MIDDLE WEST SOIL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, CHICAGO.

To Start the Egg Flow

A decided change in feed, or plan of feeding, will help. A full feed of a well-balanced wet mash, three times a week, works wonders many times with a flock that has been accustomed to dry mash exclusively. Make up a new combination of ground grains and meat to tempt the appetite and increase the consumption of food. The hens may be tired of the stock ration in the dry feed hopper and be taking much less than is required for egg production and maintaining normal growth. The pullets of last winter are on the way to become hens for next winter. They are not only laying eggs but should be increasing in size and weight. A change in the whole grain diet also works well. This is a good month to feed sprouted oats or oats that have been soaked in hot water for a couple of hours. If the animal food ration has been beef scrap during the past eight months try fish scrap the coming four months. A fish scrap that is about half bone and half meat, fifty per cent. protein, needs to be mixed with about six parts of ground grains to make the growing-mash needs for late summer and late autumn. One part by measure of fish scrap, one cornmeal, one gluten, one middlings, one ground oats, two of bran, make a mash that is used successfully for eggs and growth by many good poultry raisers.

Green Food

Green feed helps produce summer eggs. Too many of us feed green food freely in the late spring months only to supply less and less of it in the months following. It is the green food that helps the free range hen the most to give her summer eggs. Our yarded stock must get it from our hands. If we do not they will have to go without. There are many things useful for green food at this time of the year. Lawn clippings, lettuce, Swiss chard, corn shucks, beet and turnip tops, clover, and many other things that are growing make excellent green food for the fowls. In the absence of these blessings buy a supply of cut clover or alfalfa hay, or use sprouted oats.

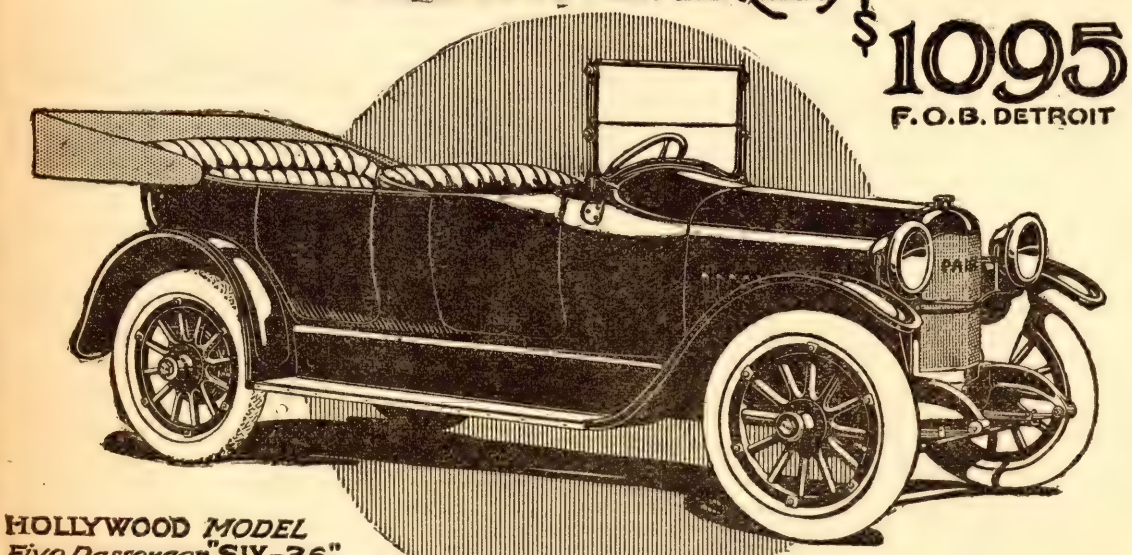
A Big Yard

will also help summer egg production. Wire netting is cheap, stakes not hard to find, and a large yard is only a matter of a few hours' time to construct. If this yard can be made to enclose trees or bushes of some sort you will not only get added range and green food, but also shelter for the moulting season. The ideal summer run is one that is made to enclose a field of tall, flint corn, that has the ears out of reach of the hens, and that matures by the middle of September. The hens will fertilize the corn, cultivate the ground, eat the young weeds, and keep under all the bugs and worms. They get sunshine and shade, animal and green food, as well as many weed seed that would otherwise sprout and grow. Good care and feeding, during the summer, will not only give you added eggs and better health in your flock, but will prepare those hens to pass through the moult quickly and well. Not only will you get better summer egg returns but the same hens will do all the better egg work during the shut-in months of the coming winter.

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

$1095 F.O.B. DETROIT



HOLLYWOOD MODEL Five Passenger "SIX-36"

Paige Owners Are Men Who Know

The convincing thing about Paige Popularity is the fact that Paige Cars are bought by experienced motor car owners and buyers.

Paige Cars are not only made but also *bought* for their Value and their Quality.

Paige Supremacy is merely the sober endorsement of intelligent Americans.

We want you, then, to do as all Paige purchasers have done—examine Paige Cars carefully, critically and then compare them with any other "Sixes," all other "Sixes"—regardless of price.

See if the Quality is or is not there. We say it is. Prove it for yourself.

Examine the new Light "Six-36," a five-passenger, six-cylinder Paige of super-quality, possessing all the exclusive Paige Value of beauty and highest grade features—at $1095.

Look into the vitals of motoring that first made Paige "Sixes" supreme among the "Sixes."

You will find the wonderfully powerful and flexible motor; the full five-passenger roominess; the marvel of easy-riding; the luxury of a perfect electric lighting and starting system; the splendid ignition, carburetion and lubrication; the unequaled beauty and distinctiveness of body design that have made every Paige "Six" famous.

And you will find economy on tires and running expense in the light weight of this gem-car—only 2600 pounds.

Remember, it is by no means difficult to manufacture a car for a price.

It is, however, quite a different thing to produce a motor car of one hundred point excellence and still maintain a selling price to the consumer which is not prohibitive.

There you have the true essence of the Paige Idea. There you have the manufacturing policy behind this and all other Paige cars.

Paige builds for quality—not price.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, 236 McKinstry Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

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12 3/4 CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 19½c. a rod for 47-in. stock fence; 31½c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.65. Catalog free.

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BUCKEYE COMPANY, 630 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Take a Day Off

By Lincoln Rappleye

You have earned a day's vacation,
You have toiled from sun to sun,
And you know without my speaking,
That your work has been well done.
Nearly all your crops are gathered,
In your barn you 'have the goods',
So now leave all work and worry,
And spend one day in the woods.
It will make you feel much younger,
It will bring to you new life,
It will gratify your children,
It will please your own dear wife.
Put a swing up in the beach tree,
Romp and play and dance and sing,
You will be surprised and pleased too,
At the happiness 'twill bring.
Pack a basket full of victuals,
Everything that's good to eat,
And hike for the cool woods yonder,
And enjoy your well earned treat.
To your life 'twill add much pleasure,
'Twill that 'tired feeling' cure,
If you'll only spend this one day
Where all Nature seems so pure.
Look at squirrels scampering 'round you,
Watch the boys throw at a mark,
With the girls play 'Drop the kerchief,'
Just wade in and have a lark.
Never mind your aching muscles,
They won't ache so much by night,
If you spend a day's vacation,
In the way you know is right.

A Little Talk With the Young Mother

IF YOU would keep baby healthy during the hot weather there are some things that you must see that he has: Plenty of pure, fresh air being careful not to let him be too much in the sun or in drafts; plenty of pure water, not too cold; cool clothing and a long nap in a darkened room through the heat of the day.

Be careful about his eating. The first year he needs but little aside from his regular nourishment and that "little" should be very simple and not given until he is eight months old. During his second summer he may be given well-cooked cereals, soft coddled eggs, milk and a little cooked fruit. As you value his little life and future health beware of feeding him hearty food from the table.

About Gloves

Be very careful in fitting gloves, particularly kid gloves. If put on carelessly the first time and worn that way, the gloves will remain out of shape as long as you have them.

If you do not try them on in the shop when purchasing, allow yourself a few minutes' time when you are at leisure, and put them carefully on, stroking and straightening every finger into place.

Never pull your gloves off by the tips of the fingers. Turn the wrist over, and work them off the hand that way.

Shake, fold and keep in tissue-paper when not in use. Never buy gloves too small; it is not pretty to see the hand bound and crushed in a glove a size smaller than the right one.



HOME OF EMIL BEHORNECK, CHELSA, IA.

What a Girl Should be Taught

The average girl at eight years of age should know how to correctly set the family table, warm over potatoes, time eggs that are being boiled, and do various other simple things that pertain to preparing a meal.

At ten she should be able to make a plain cake, prepare the commonly-used vegetables for the table and cook plain meats; and from this time on she should be taught one dish at a time until at fourteen, she can without help, prepare an entire meal including meat and vegetables, salad and dessert, and correctly serve them.

Some Cool Summer Drinks

By Mrs. E. O. Swope, Danville, Pa.

Among the different substitutes for ice-water in hot weather, there is nothing more healthful and refreshing than fruit juices and syrups. the beverages made from the Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants in particular have medicinal properties, all containing quantities of citric acid. In addition to these fruit drinks I shall include some old-fashioned ones that can be safely enjoyed on the hottest days of summer.

NECTOR—Put two gallons of fresh water over the fire in a clean preserving kettle. When this boils, add to it one pound of seedless raisins, all chopped up fine, four thinly sliced lemons and 2 pounds granulated sugar. Boil the mixture for 20 minutes then take from the fire and cover up closely. Let this stand four days, stirring up twice daily. It is then ready to strain and bottle. Keep on ice or in a cool place. Serve in wine glasses over crushed ice.

LEMON GINGER BEER—This must be made a couple of days before using. Put two gallons of cold water over six lemons sliced thin, two pounds of sugar and a scant ounce of ginger root. Let the mixture come to a boil, then add a tablespoonful of cream of tartar. Strain and set in a cool place. When nearly cold add a yeast cake dissolved in a little lukewarm water, stir thoroughly, then set the mixture away over night. In the morning mix well, bottle, corking each one air-tight and lay the bottles on their sides in a cool place. A small bottle of Jamaica ginger extract may be used in the place of the whole ginger if it is preferred.

CURRANT JELLY WATER—Into four cups of cold water put 12 teaspoons of currant jelly. Dissolve by mixing with a fork. Sweeten to taste. It is ready then to serve.

RASPBERRY SHRUB—One quart of cider vinegar, six quarts raspberries, one pint sugar to each pint of juice. Put three quarts of the berries into an earthen jar and pour over them the vinegar, let this stand for 24 hours, then strain through a jelly bag, pressing out all the liquid, pour this liquid over a second three quarts of berries and let stand again for 24 hours, again strain through a jelly bag pressing out all the juice. Add the sugar as above and let the mixture boil for twenty minutes. Store away the same as canned fruit either in bottles or jars. To serve, use one-fourth of a cup of the shrub to three-fourths of a cup of water. This can be served ice cold also if it is desired. While this is a little expensive it is one of the best drinks and will be found in many homes at all times of the year.

The following are three old harvest drinks that are still as popular as ever, especially on the farm. They are cooling, refreshing and wholesome:

OATMEAL WATER—Put one cup of oatmeal into a stone jar, add a cup of sugar and the juice and rind of three lemons cut thin. Cover with three quarts of boiling water, and let it stand until the sugar is dissolved and the water becomes cold. Strain, bottle and put on ice.

HARVEST DRINK—Mix one quart of water, one tablespoonful sifted ginger, three tablespoons of sugar and one-half pint of vinegar. Serve ice cold.

SWITCHEL—Mix together a pint of molasses, two heaping teaspoons of ginger, a gallon of water and cider vinegar to make as acid as desired. Serve ice cold.

A Good Reason

"I know why mamma's cooking is so good," said little Willie. "She always sings when she cooks, and the song gets into the victuals."

GRAPE VINES
Given Away



The last U. S. census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.

We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



We give six choice vines, strong and with good roots, as a premium for a year's subscription at 50 cents, and 10 cents extra—60 cents in all.

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Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors—black, red and white.

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Womans' Work & Welfare Dep't. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Indiana

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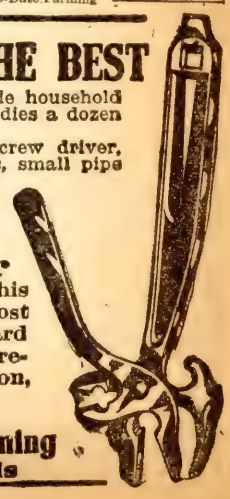
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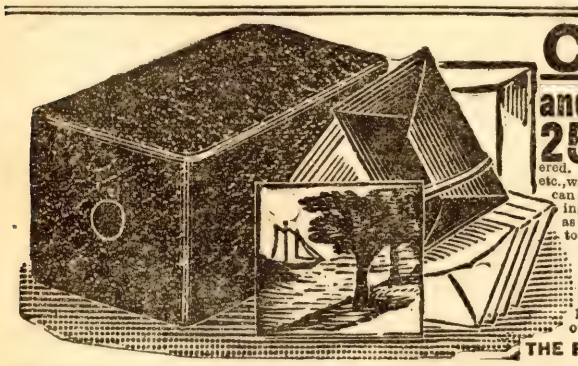


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60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce $25 to $100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

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For Holstein heifer calves from heavy producers. write Edgewood Farm, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. Pure-bred yearling bull $85.00.

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Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Send Description of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association; Dept. No. 14, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

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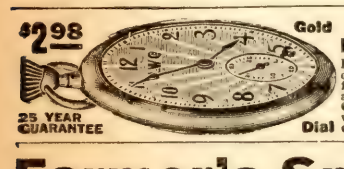
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Here's the watch you always wanted, sent at our risk—you send no money, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer Ladies' or Gents' size, gold sunburst or fancy dial, open face, plain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enameled dial, and we send this **elegant 25 year guaranteed** thin model, stem wind & set watch, C. O. D. to your P. O. or for Free Examination and test at your Express Office. If pleased with it and sure it equals a 17 Jewel $25 Gold Watch, pay us our Special Sale Price only $2.98 and watch is yours. Write NOW. **LIGHT WATCH CO., Dept. N 18, Chicago**

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WHILE THEY LAST **66c**

Most Popular Farmer's Knife in the World



Only a limited number of the Farmers Specials will be sold at this price. Exact size, 3¾ inches; genuine stag handle, brass lined, German Silver bolsters. Blades made of best razor steel, properly tempered and ready for the hard service a farmer requires. One 3-inch blade, one 2¾-inch pruning blade, one punch blade for cutting any size hole in harness, belts, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed—to buy its equal elsewhere would cost double our special price. Satisfaction guarantneed; this is a bargain.

Only 66c A limited number at this price; first come, first served. If allotment is exhausted we will send money back by return mail. One for 66c, two for $1.25, not over two to a customer. **S. E. FERRY, IRVINGTON, IND.**

Household Helps

A little salt added to the water in which potatoes are boiled will make them whiter and taste better.

THE strongest acetic Acid applied night and morning with a camel's hair brush is said to be a positive cure for corns. Whether hard or soft, they will disappear within one week.

WHEN a knife has been used to cut onions, wipe it with a damp cloth and rub it briskly with coarse salt. The objectionable smell will then entirely disappear.

CHEESE that is in danger of becoming too dry may be kept soft by wrapping it in a cloth wrung out in vinegar. It should be kept in a cool place. Many persons think the flavor of cheese is improved by this treatment.

SHABBY, dark leather will look like new if rubbed over with either linseed oil or the well-beaten white of an egg mixed with a little black ink. Polish with soft dusters until quite dry and glossy.

COLLECT the small pieces of soap that are left in every household; add half their weight in oatmeal; now put your soap into a saucepan to dissolve. Keep stirring till all is melted, then add the oatmeal, and when it is well mixed turn it out on to a piece of wood to cool. Divide it into small cakes with a sharp knife, and leave it three or four days to thoroughly set, before using. It will keep the hands very soft.

WHEN poison has been accidently swallowed no emetic is better than mustard. Mix three teaspoonfuls with a cupful of warm water and swallow. At once the stimulative action upon the stomach causes that organ to rejet all its contents, the poisonous ingredients with the rest. The emetic of mustard leaves no ill effects behind it, but instead, a feeling of pleasant warmth and stimulus. It is one of the quickest of all emetics and the most harmless.

WHEN oilcloth has been down a few months, and is losing the shiny surface, it can be renewed easily, and it will last twice as long. Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, letting it stand on the top of the oven until dissolved. Wash the oilcloth thoroughly and let it dry. Then at night, when the traffic of the day is over, go over the whole thing carefully with a flannel dipped in the glue water. Choose a dry day for it, and by morning the glue will be hard, and you will have put a fine gloss, as good as new, on your floor.

Tested and Tasted Recipes

CREAM OF SPINACH—Pick the leaves from two quarts of spinach; wash thoroughly, and throw into a dry kettle; stand over the fire, and stir constantly until the spinach has wilted; cover with water and cook for ten minutes. Drain, saving the water. Chop the spinach fine and press it through a seive, return it to the water; add a tablespoonful of grated onion and one quart of milk. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour; stir it into the soup, and stir until it reaches the boiling point. Strain again; reheat; season with a level teaspoonful of salt.

Lettuce or kale, the green tops of spring onions, and string beans may be made into soup in precisely the same way.

GREEN PEAS STEWED WITH LETTUCE—Have ready a quart of fresh peas and a head of lettuce with leaves washed for the table. Dispose the perfect lettuce leaves in a pile and with a sharp knife shred coarsely. Put the shredded lettuce and the peas over the fire in boiling water barely to cover the whole; add a peeled onion and a branch or two of parsley; cover and let boil vigorously about twenty-five minutes, when the peas should be tender. Remove the onion and parsley. Cream one-fourth a cup of butter and beat into a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth a teaspoonful of black pepper, and one-fourth a cup of flour; dilute this with a little of the hot liquid from the peas and then return the whole to the dish of peas and let simmer about six minutes; add more salt and pepper, if needed, and stir in two or three tablespoonfuls of butter. Turn into a hot vegetable dish and garnish the edge with pieces of bread, or diamonds of puff-paste.

DUTCHED LETTUCE—Wash two heads of lettuce, separate the leaves and shred them fine. Cut one-quarter of a pound of ham into dice and fry until brown, while hot add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Beat one egg until light, mix it with two tablespoonfuls of sour cream, add it to the ham, stir over the fire until it thickens and then pour over the lettuce, mix carefully and serve at once.

ROAST VEAL WITH ASPARAGUS—Select a six pound roast of veal and skewer into shape. Dredge with flour, and sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover the top with slices of salt pork. Allow twenty minutes to the pound; bake in a hot oven and baste every ten minutes. Boil two medium size bunches of asparagus in salt water until tender. Serve the veal granished with the asparagus and sliced hard-boiled eggs.

STRAWBERRY SHERBET—Wash one quart of berries, drain and mash to a pulp, adding at the same time one pint of sugar. Let stand four hours, then add the juice of one small lemon and three pints of cold water. Stir thoroughly and strain through a coarse sieve. Turn into a freezer and freeze.

What is Now the Fashion



7343—CHILDREN'S DRESS. Cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years. Any of the pretty figured materials can be used to make this little dress. The dress closes at the front and can be made with or without the smocking and with the sleeves either long or short.

7328—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This blouse has the adjustable collar which may be closely buttoned or rolled low and left open. The fronts are full, with an outer or inner facing where the buttons are placed.

CHILD'S DRESS. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. This simple little frock has the plain blouse decorated with straps which form bretelles and pass over the shoulders from the waistline in the front to the same point in the back. The closing is in the back and the skirt is in one piece.

7311—LADIES' KIMONO. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This graceful gown is made with a short Empire bodice cut in one with the short sleeves. The skirts have but little fulness and flare at the lower edge. All free edges are trimmed with a contrasting material.

7324—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. In this practical skirt the closing of the front may be made in a straight line or shaped with a fancy flat cut slightly on the bias. The length must be adjusted to suit the individual and the lower edge measures 2⅜ yards in the medium size.

7332—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This practical frock has a guimpe or underwaist made in regulation style with wide collar and long shirt sleeves. Over this is the blouse, cut in a deep U in front and sleeveless. The skirt has four gores with a small reversed plait at the lower end of each seam.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

The Quiet Hour

New Every Morning

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over;
The tasks are done and the years are shed.
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover,
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound in a sheaf which God holds tight;
With glad days and sad days and bad days which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight;
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go since we can not re-live them,
Can not undo and can not atone.
God in his mercy, receive, forgive them;
Only the new days are our own.
Today is ours and today alone.

—Selected.

God With Us

It is strange that we who are burdened with toil and anxieties forget that God is working with us. We seem to feel that we are alone, when if our spiritual eyes could be unsealed we would find Him close beside us—helping.

There is a sweet legend hanging about an old church in England, and it tells the great truth well—how centuries ago, when the monks were rearing it, a new temple for the worship of their God, there came among the workers a strange monk unasked, who always took on himself the heaviest tasks; and how, at last, when a particularly gigantic beam was needed for a position as important as that of the keystone of an arch, and when, with sweating strain and united effort it was lifted to its place, it was strangely found to be some feet too short.

No device of the builders could remedy it; they had tried their best with it; they had used the most careful measurement they knew, but how sadly they had failed! There it was, too short; and their utmost skill could find no remedy.

The night closed in upon the tired workers, and they went to their rest with sore hearts, leaving only this unknown monk who would go working on. But when morning came, and the workers came forth again, they saw the sunlight falling on the beam exactly in its place, lengthened to the precise dimensions needed, and resting accurately on its supports.

But the unknown monk had disappeared. Yet the workers knew Him now, and were certain they could carry the temple onward to its topmost turret. For He who had been working with them and supplying their lack of perfect work, they came now to know, was none other than the Lord Himself. They were not unhelped toilers. Nor are we.

Sympathy For Others

One who has had large and successful experience in bringing sunshine into the lives of others, shows us, in the following suggestions how it is done:

We must all realize that this life is full of sorrow, and if you personally have had the good luck to escape your share of it you are a very fortunate person.

But do not on that account, allow yourself to grow cold-hearted and unsympathetic to others.

Those poor others! their lot is often so hard—so lonely—so full of misery.

We are here to "heal the wounds and bind the broken heart", and the only way we can do this is by being kind, loving and sympathetic.

A few words of love will often do more to help a sufferer than money. For heart-sickness is much harder to help than hunger and poverty. Show interest in others; try to help them, go out of your way to ligthen the burden of the heavily-laden.

Do not hesitate to whisper your kindly thoughts in their ears. Don't pass by on the "other side". If you are strong, then be merciful.

Remember that we all look at life from different standpoints, and what might appear like a grain of mustard seed in your path to you may be an almost insurmountable obstacle to your weaker sister.

The more she shrinks, the more necessity for you to step in and help her on her way with genuine sympathy and loving, sisterly words and acts.

God's Way

"God's way of answering His people's prayers is not by removing the pressure, but by increasing their strength to bear it. The pressure is often the fence between the narrow way of life and the broad road to ruin; and if our Heavenly Father were to remove it, it might be at the sacrifice of Heaven.

"Or, if God had removed that thorny ... in answer, often to earnest prayers, ... many of us would now be castaways! How the song of many a saint now in glory would be hushed! How many a harp would be unstrung! How many a place in the mansions of the redeemed would be unfilled! If God answered all the prayers we put up to heaven, we should need no other scourge. Blessed it is that we have One who is too loving to grant what we too often rashly ask."—Selected.

Our Boys and Girls

The Deacon's Philosophy

I remember when a boy
How I used to just enjoy
Riding with old Deacon Hill
When he used to drive to mill.
Skittish nag the deacon druv,
For he had a kind of love
For a good, free-actin' colt;
And he'd keep and easy holt
On the reins, and when she'd shy
He'd just drawl, so kind of dry,
"There, there, colt! Now, now, no tearin'.
No use cuttin' up and rarin'.
Just keep right down in the road;
No use fretting at the load.
Steady pull's not half so wearin'.
There, there colt! Now, now, no tearin'"!

Years ago that boyhood day;
Colt and deacon's passed away.
I ain't young's I used to be,
By a good deal, no, siree!
Coltish then, I must allow;
Well broke into harness now,
'Cept when things go wrong, then I
Want to rip and tear and shy.
Then inside me, kind of still,
Seem to hear old Deacon Hill:
"There, there, boy; Now now, no tearin'!
No use cuttin' up and rarin'.
Just keep cool and peg away.
Do the best you can each day;
Just keep patient and forbearin'.
There, there, boy! Now, now, no tearin'"!

—*Youth Companion.*

Safety First

The slogan, "Safety First" that is being sounded all over the land, through its observance has already saved many lives and many serious accidents and is one that we should all heed.

Young people are liable to "take chances" in ways that are dangerous. Sometimes they are careless when driving. Sometimes they attempt to cross the road close to an oncoming automobile or street car. Sometimes they take their chance in climbing to some dizzy height, or attempt to board a moving train.

There are many times in which "taking chances" is a wild and foolish thing to do. Better by far keep in mind the "Safety First" plan. It will not interfere with your having good, wholesome fun and exciting adventures, in which there is nothing to be regretted.

A Pleasant Outlook for Our Boys and Girls

We sometimes think that our boys and girls do not begin to realize what an important factor they are becoming in the agricultural world, nor what opportunities lie at their door for acquiring a broad, practical education in connection with the development of plant life and turning the knowledge gained into dollars and cents.

It has been aptly said that the younger generation, that are living on a farm, are in the rays of the Nation's spotlight and are proving their ability to stand the test.

Looking over the reports that reach us from many different parts of the country regarding the special work being done by boys and girls on the farm we are filled with admiration at what they are doing to promote better agriculture and to make the life on the farm more attractive.

Dotted all over the country, particularly in the middle-west and southern States are boys corn clubs and girls garden and canning clubs energetically and successfully conducted, and with such a friendly spirit of rivalry that to them work on the farm has assumed a new and pleasant meaning.

Aside from the greater compensation of learning much about the mystery of plant life that is so interesting, to watch the growth and development and to learn the different steps to be taken from the selection of seed to the harvesting the crop, there is also the delightful compensation of dollars and cents to be taken into account.

And further, they are learning to calculate to a nicety the expense involved in their work and the net profits, thus putting into practice in a plain, simple manner the knowledge they have acquired from their text-books in schools.

Now the boys, so far, have had better opportunities than the girls for showing what they can do; but the girls are rapidly coming to the front in growing and canning vegetables and berries and other fruits, and canning delicious old-time apple-butter. For these things there can be found a good market and any girl may feel justly proud of her success in making for herself a name that stand for high-class canned goods.

Had a Choice

"This is a queer old world. If you have no money your are snubbed, and if you have lots of it you are investigated."

"Yes, that is queer, but I'd rather be investigated than snubbed."



Eddie Collins Drinks

Coca-Cola

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

—considers it the premier, all-'round wholesome thirst-quencher for athletes. This comes well from one of whom Comiskey said, after paying $50,000 for him—"I secured him for the White Sox fans because I believe he will prove that he is the greatest exponent of quick thinking and the brainiest player in the game."



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We recognize no competition on roofing! Our 40-acre plant contains immense stocks of dependable roofing of every kind at prices so low that it would be folly to think of buying anywhere but here.

FREE!

Ajax Brand Rubber Surface New Ready Roofing—2 and 3 pieces to roll—complete with nails and cement: ½-ply, 40c; 1-ply, 75c; 2-ply, 86c; 3-ply, 95c.



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We recognize no competition on roofing! Our 40-acre Bargain Plant contains enormous stocks of dependable roofing, siding and ceiling of **every kind** at prices so low that it would be folly to even think of buying anywhere but here. Ajax Brand Rubber Surface New Ready Roofing—2 and 3 pieces to roll—complete with nails and cement: 1-2-ply **40c**; 1-ply **75c**; 2-ply **86c**; 3-ply **95c**. All other kinds at proportionately low prices.



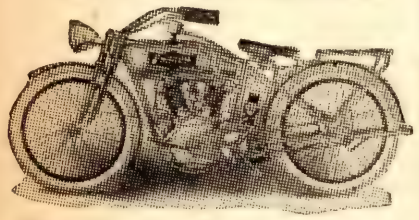
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I have given away in the past year over thirty autos. Not one of these persons were possessed of any more ability than you. They appreciated the wonderful offer I made them and then went ahead and carried it out. It's worth investigation on your part. Send for my plan today. A postal will do. Address

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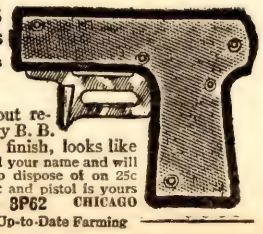
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We have obtained a special concession from **Farm Journal**, the standard agriculture magazine of America, for them to accept one-year subscriptions from **new** readers through us. **Farm Journal** is for the whole farm family, the farmer, his wife and children. **Household Guest** is a story, home and fashion magazine. The four ferns will be selected from the following varieties: Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scotti, Sprengeri, Plumosus Lace Fern. Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send Farm Journal one year, Household Guest one year, and the four ferns for only 50c., prepaid by parcels post. Send all orders to **Household Guest, Dept. FJ17** 550 N. LaSalle St., **Chicago**

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Shoots 20 times without reloading. Uses ordinary B. B. Shot. Fine blue steel finish, looks like a regular Automatic. Send your name and will send 4 sets of pictures to dispose of on 25c offer. Send $1 you collect and pistol is yours as reward. **M. O. SEITZ, 8P62 CHICAGO**

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S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Indiana

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

THE eighth month of this year is going by. Many of the crops are harvested, and others are hastening to maturity. Opportunities for progress have come and gone. Some have been taken advantage of, but others have gone by unnoticed. A little wiser every day, a little better every day. With this the constant aim and desire of our young people, the future of the United States is safe, and the men and women of the future will occupy a higher plane than we do.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 25 years, and I do love farm life. I live with my parents and four brothers. Keyport has about 4,000 inhabitants, and is about 22 miles from New York City, and 13 miles due north from Freehold, our county seat. The oyster and clam industries are extensive. We have six churches, a large graded school, two banks and a finely equipped fire department. I like the town, but I much prefer the farm life. I like to cook, sew and do almost all kinds of housework. I love music, and play the organ some. I would like to hear from some of the Cadets. My father has taken UTDF for a long time. I hope to hear from some of you.—Almeda Walling, Keyport, New Jersey.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kentucky boy that was 15 the 9th of July. I know the space in UTDF is precious, and I will make my letter as short as possible. A large rattlesnake was killed near the Devil's Garden, a noted place in the Cumberland mountains, that was 9 feet long, 18 inches around it, and had 43 rattles. I think I can interest any of the Cadets, so write me and send me your pictures. I will answer all that write plain names and addresses.—Charley Davis, Calvin, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Nebraska girl of 16 years, and would like to become a Cadet. I live with my parents on a 160-acre farm with one older brother and 3 younger ones. We have taken UTDF for about 3 years, and we all like it very much. We have much beautiful scenery in this part of the state, and we raise most all kinds of wild fruits. I have attended high school for more than a year, and like it fine. I play the guitar, and enjoy most any kind of music. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all. Would also exchange photos.—Pearl Stallings, Walworth, Neb.

DEAR CADETS—I am a new subscriber to UTDF, and think it an excellent farm paper. I especially enjoy reading "Short Talks with Busy People," the editorials and the Cadet letters. I am a country girl near Pana in the dear old state of Illinois. The climate and soil of our state permits us to raise almost everything that grows. I love the country and think there is no finer amusement in summer than roaming through the woods, gathering wild flowers, and watching and listening to the birds. I love the simplicity of nature, and find that nature draws us to nature's God. I will soon be 20 years old, and am a beginner in the teaching profession. I am much interested in educational work. I hope to hear from the Cadets, and will take pleasure in answering all.—Alice Ellinger, Pana, Ill., R. 6.

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years of age, and this year I will complete the required 4 years of high school. I live with my mother and step-father on a ranch. We have a good many cattle and horses, but we are mostly engaged in the fruit industry, mostly Bartlett pears. I should indeed like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Juanita M. Herrill, Placerville, Calif.

DEAR CADETS—My father has taken UTDF for three years and I have never written to the paper. We live on 110 acres in Indiana, and I like the farm fine. I think in the country is a beautiful place to be. I am 17. For poultry we have chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys and guineas. We have 7 horses and 12 cattle. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, corn, rye and timothy hay. For pets we have 60 tame rabbits, all kinds, guinea pigs, canary birds, dogs and kittens. I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all who write.—Katie Smith, North Vernon, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—We raise corn, wheat, oats, fruits and all kinds of vegetables, but it has been very rainy here this season. We have 8 horses and mules and a large bunch of cattle, hogs and poultry. I help papa work in the field, but I also help with the housework. I can cook as good as mama, and I can sew and make all my own clothes. There is an immense blackberry crop this year. Our school will begin August 18, and I like to go to school. And I like flowers and music of all kinds. I would also like to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all.—Opal Moore, Cassville, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am just 14, and my father has taken UTDF just this year. I think it is the best farm paper I have ever seen. I just moved here last fall, but I would not go back to the city for anything. I have 7 guinea pigs for pets, one of my sisters has a pair of rabbits and my other sisters have pigeons. I love to have land of my own, and I am growing some cucumbers and a lot of lettuce and cabbage. Each of us has two apple trees. Mine are Astrachans. I wish all the Cadet boys and girls would write to me. I will be sure to answer all.—Marjory M. Hall, 262 Bedford St., Whitman, Mass.

DEAR CADETS—I want to become a Cadet. Uncle takes UTDF, and he says the Equity system is the only way. I live on a farm of 410 acres. There are 7 large rocks on Cumberland river near my home, known as the Seven Sisters. But the L. & N. R. R. came through here recently and almost blew them into the river.—Andrew Hurst Varilla, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a girl from the southern shores of Wisconsin. We have been taking UTDF for sometime, and I have had much pleasure in reading your letters. I think it is a fine thing for the Cadets to exchange cards and letters in this way. I also think that UTDF is grand. But who doesn't? I am 16 years old and live on a farm with my parents and 2 sisters and 3 brothers. I like farm life better than city life; because I like to milk cows, and my greatest delight is horseback riding. These are two things a city girl doesn't often do. Our chief crops here are corn, oats, barley and rye. It is now haying and berry time (June 22), which is I think the best time of the year. I am a great lover of books and think every home should have many books and papers, and among the papers UTDF should have a cozy corner of its own. I would like very much to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls.—Lucile Ethridge, Blanchardville, Wisc.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl 17 years old and live with my mother and brother on a farm of 200 acres. My father died in January, and we are quite lonely now. We live in a nice valley in which I have lived all my life. We have a new Parry automobile that is nice to ride in, but I can't run it yet. I wouldn be glad to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Lena Kail, Guadenheeten, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am 22 years old and live in Pulaski county on a farm of more than 200 acres, with my parents and one brother. I have 4 brothers and 2 sisters, but all but myself and one brother are married and have left the dear old home. We like UTDF. It has lots of things in it that are helpful to every farmer. Our nearest market is Summerset, queen city of the mountains, and county seat of Pulaski county. Its population is 5,500. It is on the Queen and Crescent railway, 164 miles south of Cincinnati, and is at the head of navigation of the Cumberland river. We have $42,000 in cash for road-building during the present year. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all.—F. L. Frye, Faubush, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter 17 years of age. I think there is no place like the dear old farm. I lived in town last year, but I did not like it. We raise corn, cotton, oats, millet, cane and almost all kinds of vegetables. We also raise peaches, plums, grapes, cherries and some apples. Our oats are not very good this year as it has rained so much. But our peaches are fine, though our cotton is small. I like to cook, but I have never worked in the fields much, but I am sure I would like that too. I wish all of you could visit me this summer; I am sure we would have a nice time. I close, asking a letter or card from all. I will answer all I receive.—Minnie Woodroof, Hickory, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy from New Mexico that would like to join the Cadets. I have taken UTDF for more than a year, and I find many interesting things in it. We live 20 miles from a railroad. The country here was settled the last four or five years, and land is not very high. It ranges from $4 to $10 per acre. Our crops are corn, maize, broom corn, beans and cane. We have not had a crop failure since we have been here. This is mostly a stock raising country and we have a small ranch of 600 acres. I am 25 years of age, and live with my mother. I would like to hear from the boys and girls, and will answer all who write.—R. B. Blaker, Seneca, N. Mex.

Corla McCann, Oakley, Kans.	16
Bessie Catron, Ulman, Mo.	15
Alice Grim, Glover Gap, W. Va.	14
Adelbert J. Doty, Cameron Mills, N. Y.	12
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John Gottschalk, Woodward, Iowa.	21
Bessie Goodman, Cecilia, Ky.	20

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and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

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BASEBALL OUTFIT GIVEN

combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector or complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed. Send name and we will send you 8 sets of our fine pictures to dispose of on special offer at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. *Write today* for pictures. Get in the game at once.

M. O. SEITZ, 8M62 **Chicago**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

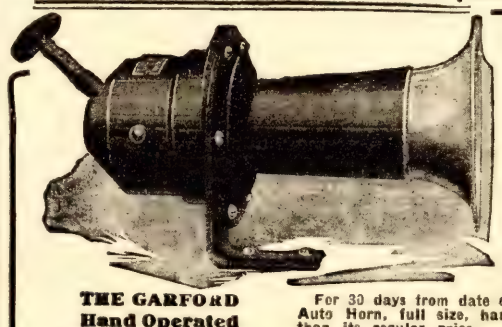
"Automatic Pistol" Flash Light



Boys, it's great sport to "hold up" your friends with this for-sure looking automatic revolver. This is really a flashlight of merit. Convenient for use about house and barn. No danger of fire in hay or elsewhere. Needed for night driving or trips to the barn after dark. Agent's sample and terms, 39c prepaid. None free. Sells for $1.50.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Auto Horn

Only $2.80

Money Back If not Satisfied When You See the Goods

THE GARFORD Hand Operated Warning Signal

For 30 days from date of this publication we offer this fully guaranteed Auto Horn, full size, hand operated, 3-year guarantee, for a third less than its regular price.

The "Garford" Hand operated WARNING SIGNAL is most attractive and good enough for a King's Car. The finish is of baked black enamel with a nickel plated flare on the bell. The knob on the plunger is of insulating material which is easily operated by the hand and which gives a neat finish to the horn.

The first of these exclusive features is the ease with which the horn is operated. The plunger can be pushed down without difficulty whatever and does not require a blow from the hand, a feature characteristic of practically all other hand horns.

Thousands and thousands of these horns are in use. No better horn is made and they are fully guaranteed. This is the horn to buy. No wires. No batteries. No expense for operation. Having bought a large quantity we are able to make this very low price. Shipping weight, 6 lbs.

Our Price, only..... $2.80

THE MOTOR SHOP, Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana
Exclusively Automobile Accessories
Send for Catalog. State make of Car and Mention this Publication

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Distant Objects Brought to Your Very Feet

Read Sample Reports—Send For One

If you will accept this **powerful "Wonder" telescope** and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write to-day. Needed on every farm. Used by travelers on land an seas. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. A big telescope that opens out

Over 3½ Feet Long; In Five Sections

12½ inches long when closed. Entertain friends day and night with it. Thousands of testimonials from everywhere.

Our Offer Price only $1 each to advertise. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c extra and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. **Full instructions free** with each telescope.

Peoples Wholesale Store, Dept. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.

Free With each telescope ordered within 30 days we will include free a solar eye piece for examining the sun, etc.

5 to 10-Mile Sight Range



Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Telvis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Texas.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles. Count windows in houses which can not be seen with the naked eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

If your wheat yield can be increased 10 bushels per acre what would it be worth to you? Thousands have increased their yield 20-15-10 bushels per acre with our seed. It will cost you a stamp to learn how

Read what others have done. You can do as well. Raise more wheat and make more money.

55 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October. It stood the winter well and in the spring soon led all others. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bushels. This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it. I can not furnish seed for all who want it.—Charlie Houser, N. C.

It Is "Marvelous"

I sowed four acres of Marvelous wheat on October 5. This was late to sow, but it stood the winter as well as the best. As to its growth in the spring, I know of no other word to express it better than "Marvelous".—H. H. Flint, Ind.

Will Yield Double Any Other

The yield is estimated at 40 bushels per acre and it will yield double any other variety about here. I regard the new wheat as the best I have ever sown.—Hugh S. Espey, Ind.

At Rate of 63½ Bushels per Acre

I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It made a good growth and far excelled other varieties in standing the winter. It grew five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bushels per acre, which is fully three times more than other varieties of wheat yield through this section. The wheat is perfectly pure. There will be a demand for seed of this wheat through this section.—H. B. Austill, Ind.

Will Produce Double as Much

I sowed the new wheat obtained from you on seven-eighths of an acre on October 3. It started out with an extra growth in the fall and stood the winter 40 per cent better than other varieties. It excelled all others in growth in the spring. Average height, 4½ feet. It stood up extra well and will produce double as much as other varieties on thin land and the test is very pleasing to me.—Sumner Flippin, Ind.

It Easily Doubles My Other Wheat

Marvelous heads are larger and more grains to the head than other wheat. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles my other wheat in yield.—J. E. Holt, Va. (U. B. minister of 50 years standing.)

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Compared with other varities it beats them all. It is the purest wheat of all and there will be a demand for seed. I just want to say that it is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood. My neighbors say it is the finest they ever saw.—Larry Sowash, Ind.

Neighbors Taking Notes

Marvelous simply can't be beat for hardiness. The winter did not affect it in the least. I sowed my wheat the first week in October. It was no time until it was ahead of other wheat sowed in September. The heads run from three to four grains in a mesh. I think it is the greatest wheat I ever saw. I have been canvassing some this summer and have seen some fine fields of wheat, but the heads look very small in the best of them beside the Marvelous, which were about twice their length. The neighbors are sitting up and taking notice.—Mrs. G. O. Castleman, Mo.

About Doubles Other Varieties In Yield

Marvelous beats my other wheat for hardiness and is far ahead in growth. Marvelous heads are four to six inches long, with 50 to 78 grains in a head. It will yield about 30 bushels. Other varieties run from 15 to 18 bushels.—U. S. Nave, Tenn.

Best of Any Wheat

Marvelous was sown on poor, stony land. It is looking the best of any wheat now, and we had a lot of dry, hot, windy weather and other wheat nearly dried out. Marvelous will double the yield of other kinds—Joseph D. Batty, N. Y.

Heads Are Six Inches Long

I have not seen any wheat in the neighborhood that could compare with Marvelous. I counted fifteen stalks from one grain. Heads are six inches long. It will thresh more wheat to the acre than any other wheat in this neighborhood.—J. N. Early, Ohio.

72 Grains to the Head

Marvelous is very vigorous, good straw, with fine, large heads. We counted one head that had 72 grains. Found one mesh that had five grains and nearly all of them had four. The seed we got of you was as fine wheat as I ever saw.—Geo. Stauffer, Ill.

85 to 100 Grains to the Head —Others 25 to 30

Marvelous wheat is a very vigorous grower, straw very stiff. The heads, run from five to six inches. Marvelous had 85 to 100 grains to the head, other kinds from 25 to 30.—John W. Surface, Ohio.

Heads 5½ inches Long, With Five Grains to Mesh

Marvelous grew as tall as five feet eight inches. It was the strongest straw I ever had. Heads as long as 5½ inches and five grains to mesh.—J. D. Elkin, Ind.

It will cost no more to sow your acreage with the wonderful Marvelous than to use your old wheat for seed

Sell the wheat you intended to sow, or any part of it, at market price. Send us the money and we will send you seed to sow the same acreage of Marvelous wheat—a new variety that is the most wonderful wheat ever produced.

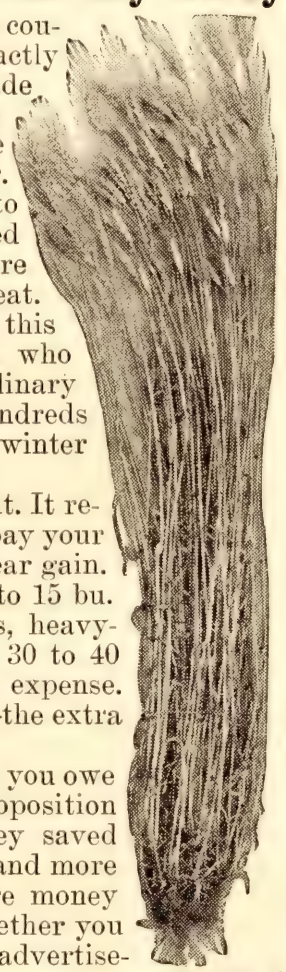
But Wait! Don't Send any Money

Get our offer. Send the coupon below. We mean exactly what we say. We will trade you even to seed one acre or a hundred acres. There are no strings to our offer. The crop will be yours to sell at fancy prices for seed until all your neighbors are growing the Marvelous wheat.

Read a few letters on this page written by Farmers who have grown this extraordinary variety. Send to us for hundreds of reports from every winter wheat section.

The top bushels are profit. It requires so many bushels to pay your expense; all over that is clear gain. Don't be satisfied with 10 to 15 bu. an acre! Strong, vigorous, heavy-yielding varieties produce 30 to 40 bu. per acre at the same expense. Strive for the top bushels—the extra profit.

If you grow winter wheat you owe it to yourself to get our proposition and the proof. It's money saved right now in your seeding and more bushels of wheat and more money for you next harvest. Whether you sow one acre or more this advertisement should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper.



This Stool of Wheat Had 142 Heads From One Grain.

Opportunity is knocking at your door when you read this. If skeptical it will cost you a stamp or postal card to get the proof—not from one; but from hundreds of farmers in every winter wheat state. Don't say "No" to Opportunity! Send the coupon, and get our offer to exchange wheat. Now, if ever, is the time to make money from wheat. Ask us to "show you."

Free Clip, sign and mail this coupon for full particulars. It will cost you only a stamp or postal card to learn how to make more money from your 1916 wheat crop.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 36, Indianapolis, Ind.
To make more money from wheat—mail this

Please send without expense or obligation to me, full particulars of your offer to exchange Seed Wheat on an equal basis together with full reports from growers, photographs, affadavits, etc. (Write perfectly plain.)

My Name .....

My Address .....

O. K. Seed Store

Largest Seed Wheat House in U. S.

Dept., 36 Indianapolis, Indiana

Change your seed wheat, get new blood, life and vigor. Increase hardiness, productiveness and quality.

500 Bushels From 8 Acres

I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat. I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bushels.—H. B. A., Ind.

96 Heads From One Grain

Marvelous wheat is taller than other kinds. It stood up well and the heads were better filled. I think Marvelous will make 40 bushels to the acre, and the other 15 bushels per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat. This wheat is a great wonder to every one. I will sow all Marvelous this fall.—J. R. McHood, Tenn.

Ahead of Any Other Kind I Ever Saw

Marvelous is ahead of any other kind I ever saw grow. It is a strong grower. We have wheat that stands five feet four inches, with stiff straw, long heads, more grains to the head and prettiest head I ever saw. Old varieties will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. This looks like 28 bushels to me. We never will believe this wheat has not been doped and doctored until we grow another crop. It seems so different from the other kinds.—Chas. L. Palm, Ohio.

Neighbors Want It

It was sown October 15, which is very late, on stalk ground and pastured until April. It made four to five grains to the mesh, with large straw and long heads. It is hardier than any other wheat. Marvelous is the wheat and my neighbors are all wanting a start of it this fall.—C. P. Swober, Ind.

Just What You Claim

Marvelous wheat is just what you claim for it.—Allen Scales, Ind.

The Stuff For Sure

Marvelous is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—Thos. O. Smart, Ind.

40 Bushels to the Acre

My Marvelous is fine. Will make 40 bushels to the acre.—J. A. Zimmerman, Ill.

Best I Ever Raised

Marvelous is far better than other wheat. Has longer heads and more grains to the head. I think it will yield twice as much per acre. Marvelous is the best wheat I ever raised. I found from 40 to 60 heads to the grain.—David Wile, Pa.

More Than Fulfilled Expectations

Marvelous has more than fulfilled our expectations and your advertisement of it. The heads are large, well filled and we estimate the yield at 35 bushels to the acre.—Mrs. Annie L. McBeth, Ohio.

Heads Have 70 Grains

Marvelous wheat is more vigorous in growth, stiffer straw and heads longer than Pool grown in the same field. Many heads have 70 grains in them.—Joseph Smith, Pa.

100 Bushels From One

I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bushels from the one bushel I sowed.—W. E. Goldsmith, Ohio.

Crop Engaged at $5 a Bushel

The new wheat was sown on two acres of ground on September 25. It was not winter-killed in the least. No other wheat grew any better in the spring. I estimate the yield at 50 bushels per acre, which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I have to sell is already engaged at $5 per bushel. I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Kans.

Marvelous Wheat Is All Right

The Marvelous wheat is all right. I sowed it on the 6th of October and it came up and grew very fast. It has fine, large heads and is a fine-looking wheat. I think it can easily be made to produce 40 or 50 bushels or more to the acre. I will sow only the Marvelous.—Chas. McClelland, Ohio.

Will Sow My Whole Crop of Marvelous

I got my Marvelous sowed very late, but it is going to do better than my other wheat. I think it will make about two times as much as the other. I sold all of mine for seed and I am going to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—John S. Harmon, Md.

Beats Them All by Far

Marvelous is the wheat for me. It beats them all by far.—C. J. Moster, Mo.

50 Bushels to the Acre

Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grow. Some of my neighbors say it will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Six of my neighbors have spoken for 285 bushels.—W. M. Peak, Ky.

Selling Seed at $4 a Bushel

I wish to say my Marvelous wheat is all you claim for it. It stood all the heavy wind and rain. Many visited the field with much surprise. Some went so far as to say if they did not know me to be straight they wouldn't believe it. I must say it is properly named. It is certainly Marvelous. Judges say it will make 40 bushels or more per acre. Several have spoken for seed at $4 per bushel.—G. W. Parker, Ky.

One Acre Equal to Three

I sowed one acre of the new wheat in October. It made a good growth in the fall and stood the winter as well if not better than the others. In the spring it soon took the lead of other wheat sown in the same field. The one acre of the new wheat will make as much grain as three acres of other varieties.—W. J. Willis Tenn.

Far Ahead of All Others

Marvelous is far ahead of all other varieties. It made 25 bushels on upland without fertilizer. The best others did with fertilizer was 20 to 25 bushels and only one field made that.—R. J. Hasty, Okla.

For obvious reasons we do not print complete address of our customers, as that would take trade to them from our advertising. Every report printed here is genuine and the original letters are on file in our office, where they may be seen by persons interested or delegate a citizen of Indianapolis to call for you.

COUNT ON THIS FACT

Wherever this wheat is introduced it demands an increased price for seed until the whole neighborhood is supplied. Your crop will sell at fancy prices.

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

Can any proposition be sounder than the one this paper advances, that if the farmers themselves will agree amongst themselves on a price that a crop is worth and then ask it and hold for it, that it will be paid?

—o—

Why, the only way this proposition can be beaten will be for those off of farms, and domestic animals, to do without what the farmers produce and you know what that would mean—starvation.

—o—

Then isn't it the height of foolishness for any farmer to raise a crop of grain, or other produce and then refuse to take care of it until the purpose for which it was raised can be accomplished?

—o—

Some people will plead that everlasting stumbling block—"the farmer can't take care of it." We have exploded this excuse so many times that it seems a waste of space to say again that every farm should be as thoroughly equipped with the facilities to care for the crops when made as it is with the tools for making them. Or the alternative will be to store in public store houses, as those people who have been taking them off of your hands have stored them.

—o—

It does seem that any man with an ounce of business acumen could arrange to do these things. Every farmer holds his crops when forced to do so by rain interfering with threshing. If a law would be passed that only one-twelfth of a crop, or one sixth of it should be put on the market each month, every farmer would find some way to observe the law. And if it imposed a hardship the first time he would be stronger the next time to do it.

—o—

Even the financially poor farmer need not be an exception, for grain, and most other farm produce in a warehouse, is the best kind of collateral, as those who store it and the banks that loan money on it, know. And such farmers controling their own crops—doing their own business of marketing—for a few years will quickly find their condition getting better.

—o—

So our appeal is to each farmer to do his part in this vital matter, this year. It it not too late yet for any of the important crops. Look at our market reports and note how small the visible supplies are. It will require comparatively few to control now. If the subscribers to this paper will control wheat and oats, and ask the minimum prices, and look around and take thought of their neighbors crops and see them and tell them to control too and ask the price—we mean if this would be done in each community where UTDF circulates the trick can be turned in a very short time.

—o—

It is because so many farmers have been in the HABIT of dumping that the prices for wheat and oats are low. (We mean for good grain, we don't claim that damaged grain should bring first-class prices.) The buyers are waiting for the first big run at THEIR prices. Last year they put aside 85,000,000 bushels of wheat in the big elevators and several times as much in small elevators scattered all over the country and all the bushels that went into consumption in the first month were at prices, paid the growers, that gave the AVERAGE farmer no profit but netted him a loss, if he counts his labor worth anything. And this wheat that was stored then and held was soon sold at $1.25 to $1.60 a bushel.

And the cotton spinners put aside their main requirements at the first low prices. And so it goes with nearly every crop until the man who is exclusively a farmer is a laborer only and is not expected to do any business. Just works to make the stuff and lets other people do the business of marketing.

—o—

And every year the people who want to perpetuate this arrangement are riveting the shackles closer and firmer and they are getting many farmers' institutions to help them. Sometime though farmers are going to break the shackles and throw the exploiters off of their backs to stay off forever.

—o—

There is an old German proverb: "A man alone has no intelligence". We suppose this means that a man standing alone counts for nothing and only as he becomes part and parcel of many others can he exert any power.

—o—

One bee alone makes no appreciable quantity of honey. But with a hive full of bees it is different. They have the secret of co-operation and government. In a colony of bees there are three classes, the queen or ruler, the workers and the hangers on—drones—and we know what the bees do with the drones.

—o—

Germany is the most marvelous nation on the earth in industry and in war, because of organization and co-operation. In that nation each man co-operates and his work co-ordinates with all others' to the accomplishment of a universally desired object. Even the bees give farmers an example that they cannot afford to ignore. Co-operation is the secret of the hive full of honey. Through co-operation everything big that has been done, was done. Everything big that will be done in the future must be done by the people interested. **And through co-operation everything great that ought to be done in the future can be done.**

—o—

We have times almost numberless urged farmers to take the matter of prices in their own hands and showed them how to do it. Our teachings have not been in vain and we know there is more control of crops this year than ever before. But we intend to pound away on this spot until there are enough farmers to ask the price and hold for it to make the prices of staple farm crops as reliable and steady as they are for the best controlled commodities in the country.

—o—

And to help in the movement we have obtained a beautiful enamel and gold button that we just know any farmer will be proud to wear because it is so beautiful. But more than this it will be symbolical of his FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE in business or his determination to be. Also that A MILLION FARMERS are back of him in his demands, or will be soon.

—o—

First we want each present subscriber to wear the button. Then as your neighbors see it they will ask what it means and that will make the opportunity to tell about the control of crops, the prices agreed upon, etc. Naturally many, or all, of your neighbors will want a button too and the paper that carries the price. This is one of the ways to build up circulation and we want the "Ask me the Price" button to be the strongest factor of all in securing the MILLION farmers.

—o—

The "Ask me the Price" button will not be sold, but one will be given to each subscriber for one year, at 50 cents, three years for $1.00, or six months for 25 cents. Present subscribers can get a button by extending their time six months or more. The button is expensive. We cannot possibly afford to send one free to each subscriber on our list, as much as we would like to and knowing how important it is that each subscriber should wear it. But we have made an extraordinarily liberal offer above, as you will admit when you get the beautiful button and wear it.

—o—

In advance of any general announcement of the button and our plans we wrote to Mr. A. E. Weber, Sec. of The Co-operative Society of Geneva, Neb., and told him about it. In a few days we received from him a list of the entire membership of his organization, 150, and remittance to cover a year's subscription to each including a button to each. This is the kind of co-operation that counts.

—o—

Mr. Weber wrote this:

Our local is strictly co-operative, not corporative. We have no share of stock, bonds or anything else on which to pay interest or dividends. We do all of our business for cash and we are doing practically all the business of our 150 members. We appreciate what UTDF is doing and what it can do for us, therefore this order. If any of your readers want to know more about us let them write to me.—A. E. Weber, Geneva, Neb.

—o—



WEAR THIS BUTTON

and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

—o—

Yes, wear the button and let all your neighbors see it when they will want them too. Then soon the army of a million will be enrolled and a new independence will be abroad in the land and America will be indeed a nation of FREEMEN.

—o—

Remember, UTDF is not the official paper for any one farmer's organization, but desires to help all farmers whether in an organization or not along the road to better marketing. It is just what every Farmers Society of Equity, Grange or Farmers Union member needs to give to him the agreed price so all of those farmers can co-operate with each other and those outside of organizations in the vital matter of control and price making. If the officers of these societies will now see that their members are enlisted in this movement of A MILLION FARMERS for price making, and bring the members of competing societies in union and harmony for control of their crops and marketing, it will be a benefit to them that cannot be realized in any other way. This was the thought in Mr. Weber's mind when he presented the matter to his members. We are confident that the officers of a farmers' organization cannot do another thing that will build up their membership faster. A special subscription rate will be quoted to such on request.

—o—

If there is any advantage in a part of the farmers in a community co-operating in their business, which there is, then will there not be more benefit if all of them can be rounded up for co-operation? The "Ask me the Price" buttons and the "A Million Farmers" movement for control and pricing will get the balance as soon as your members wear the button.

—o—

If there is any advantage to a community of co-operating farmers, working alone, then will there not be multiplied benefits to them if they become part and parcel of ten thousand communities, exerting their combined influence in the control of the same crops and their combined power through asking the same price for the same crop?

—o—

A single farmer has no power to enforce his demand for a price that is profitable, but a million farmers demanding the same price that he asks will at once make his price the market price.

—o—

Let us repeat the statement of Mr. C. E. Bassett, Specialist in the Office of Markets of the U. S. Dept., of Agriculture, and which was printed in August 1, number. Mr. Bassett said:

* * * The problem confronting us today is not so much that of increasing production as it is disposing of the produce at equitable prices. Both producer and consumer complain—the producer that he does not receive a fair price for his products, and the consumer that he pays too much for them.

When the farmer has raised his crop he has accomplished but half of his work. The other half is selling and this determines his year's profits. In marketing his produce he comes face to face with his greatest problem. * * *

—o—

And the following by J. C. F. Merrill, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, and which was also printed in August 1, number:

When the farmer sells more in one day than the Nation requires for consumption in thirty days, and does this for thirty days in succession, as is not infrequently done, he gluts the market with the result of supply far outrunning the demand. He creates this condition. He alone is responsible. He has put the risk on another. He chose for himself the time of selling. The central market buyer or Exchange member had no string about his neck. The farmer's selling was his free voluntary act. After he has sold and the property is that of another, he possesses no right to criticise the buyer if he sells it for more than he gave.

—o—

Here is a government official telling you exactly what the trouble is and what is needed and a board of trade officer putting the blame entirely on you, (the farmer) which is absolutely correct, and this paper tells you exactly what you can do, and do it at once, if you want to cure the whole trouble.

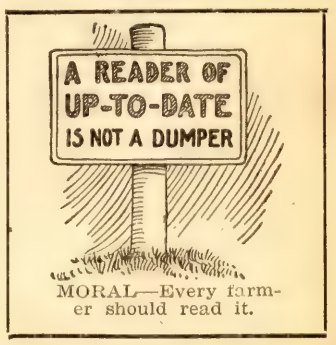
—o—

Without waiting for the government or anybody to solve your marketing problem get busy and do it yourself. There is no easier way than the one we point out. Help yourself first and we guarantee when there are a million farmers wearing the "Ask me the Price" button the government and God will help you. "God helps them who help themselves". "Power is given to those who have power."

—o—

In addition to the button we will also send a booklet "What is Wrong with Agriculture No. 2" and "The Case Stated with a Program for Correcting the Trouble" to each subscriber on this offer. With this work in your hands you will see how little farmers need to do in the way of control of crops to compel the prices, and how easy it will be for them to do it.

—o—



MORAL—Every farmer should read it.

Use this coupon or write a letter, but don't, please, put the matter off. You will be proud to wear the beautiful button that means so much.

—o—

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming
Indianpolis, Ind.

I want to enlist in the army of A MILLION FARMERS to secure equitable and profitable prices for farm products. I enclose $..... for ..... year subscription to Up-to-Date Farming ($1.00 for 3 years, 50c for 1 year or 25c for 6 mo.) I also expect to receive an "Ask me the Price" button, enamel and gold finish and the booklet as promised.

My
Name .....

R. R..... P. O.....
Write here whether this is a "New" or "Extension" subscription.....

If you send more subscriptions add more paper.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and air when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them nd hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple rops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, top selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form f co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if omparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it ill be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it ntil the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me he Price" button shown above and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MIL-ION. Help us. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final out-

MINIMUM PRICES

ome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked the local market.)

HEAT—1915. No. 2 red winter. Local	per	bu.	$1.25
" —1915. No. 2 hard winter. Local	"	bu.	1.25
" —1915. No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	"	bu.	.....
ORN—1914. No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	.75
ATS—1915. No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	.50
ARLEY—1915. Good malting. Local	"	bu.	.70
" —1915. Good feeding. Local	"	bu.	.60
YE—1915. No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	1.00
UCKWHEAT—1915. Local	"	bu.	.....
LOVER SEED—1915. Choice red. Local	"	bu.	.....
EANS—1914. Choice handpicked pea. Local	"	bu.	2.75
OTATOES—1914. Choice round, white. Local	"	bu.	.....
AY—1915. Choice timothy, central markets	"	ton	20.00
ROOM CORN—1915. Good to choice, Illinois	per ton	$	@ ....
" " —1915. " " " Okla. & Kan.	" ton	$	@ ....
OOL—1915. Medium unwashed. Local	per	lb.	.....
OGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies,			$7.50@8.
ATTLE— " " choice steers, $9 @10; medium steers,			$9@9.50.
HEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.			
AMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.			

MIDSUMMER business conditions of the country generally, as reported by Bradstreet's on August 7, were as follows:

Improvement. Slow expansion of fall buying. Small-lot buying. Lateness of crops and crop movement. uberant crop estimates being toned down. unteous yields certain, however. Rains pair grain grades. Industry expands, th war orders chief stimulus. Some lagg industries show more life. Clearings elled by stock speculation. Stock market panding. Time money firmer. Failures ver. Freight traffic misses last year's avy wheat movement.

There is good prospect that 1915 will nd as the most bountiful crop year the ntry ever knew. The early spring was nerally dry and cool, with conditions urly ideal for preparing the ground and ding the crops. Then came copious rains d warm or hot weather which advanced e crops, grain and vegetables, to early d bountiful harvests. But, attendent on e bountifulness of yield are prices almost precedently low for most perishable vegeles while great quantities of vegetables d fruit are spoiling because no market in sight that will pay prices to justify thering and carrying charges. Grain is ing a little better, the price being stimted by the European war. But there ver was a year when such a large vole of low grade grain existed. So the rket prices as quoted for regular grades, not correctly reflect the prices paid for ch of the farmer's grain. Each crop, each load, is the subject of individual pection and much of it is docked heavily ause of bad condition. Previous to this iting the weather conditions over the ntry, for a few days, have been more orable for saving the crops. If the conion continues for a couple weeks more it l be a boon to the farmers and business t all are wishing for. While the harvest ve thus been interfered with all growing ps have made almost miraculous pross as the following table of the Departnt of Agriculture's August forecasts ow:

p	Aug. Forecast Bushels	July Forecast Bushels	1914 Crop Bushels	Largest Previous Crop Raised	Year
ter wheat	659,000,000	668,000,000	685,000,000		
ing wheat	307,000,000	295,000,000	206,000,000		
wheat	966,000,000	963,000,000	891,000,000	891,017,000	1914
n	2,918,000,000	2,814,000,000	2,673,000,000	3,124,746,000	1912
s	1,402,000,000	1,399,000,000	1,141,000,000	1,418,337,000	1912
ley	217,000,000	208,000,000	195,000,000	223,824,000	1912
	43,000,000	.....	43,000,000	43,000,000	1914
kwheat	18,000,000	.....	17,000,000	22,792,000	1866
te potatoes	431,000,000	393,000,000	406,000,000	420,647,000	1912
et potatoes	63,000,000	64,000,000	57,000,000	59,938,000	1910
acco (lbs)	1,088,000,000	1,105,000,000	1,035,000,000	1,034,679,000	1911
x	18,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	29,285,000	1902
e	30,000,000	30,000,000	24,000,000	25,744,000	1913
(tons)	75,000,000	.....	70,000,000	72,691,000	1912
les	205,000,000	191,000,000	253,000,000		
ches	60,000,000	58,000,000	54,000,000		

The department estimates winter wheat l yield 16.4 bushels average, against 19.0 year. But this decrease is claimed to more than made up by the spring wheat dition which indicates an average yield of 16.0 bushels compared with 11.8 last year and the increased acreage of both winter and spring wheat.

The visible supply of wheat shows a slight increase, about one-third of a million bushels, which is quite in contrast with an increase of nearly 13,000,000 bushels in the same period last year. This difference may be ascribed to two causes. One is the wet weather that has delayed threshing and the other is the greater disposition on the part of the growers to control the surplus themselves. How much each one should be credited with we can tell better after a period of dry weather long enough to complete threshing. The visible is nearly nothing now as compared with a year before and two years before, and the conditions are about ideal for farmers to exert their power to compel the MINIMUM PRICE to be paid. A large quantity of low grade wheat will probably be thrown on the market when weather permits which will do more to depress prices than good wheat would. This will be an additional reason why all who can hold should do so. The price of good wheat is about two cents higher than two weeks before and is 28c higher than a year before. Note that Kansas City prices are the highest that we quote for winter wheat and that old, spring wheat is bringing nearly the full war prices at Minneapolis. This reveals the trap the speculators set for the farmers when a new crop is ready to market. We see that September futures for new wheat at Minneapolis are quoted $1.04. A hint to the spring wheat farmer: Erect that granary or prepare to stack your wheat or you will be caught in the trap.

Corn visible decreased some more. Only once in 2 years was it lower, in 1908, 3,023,000 bushels. The price is about the same as two weeks before and a year before.

Oats visible decreased. Only once in 25 years was it lower, 1902, 1,565,000 bushels. The price is about the same as two weeks before, and is about 20 cents a bushel higher than a year before. Futures are about 15c lower than cash. There will be an enormous quantity of low grade oats which will affect the market similarly to our predictions on wheat.

We advise feeding low grade wheat and oats, rather than take the discounts, and hope that the corn will be good quality to sell at top prices. Hogs and cattle at present prices will net a good price for off-grade grains..

Cotton gained some in price. The government's report of Aug. 1, places the condition as of July 25th, at 75.3 compared with 80.3 a month earlier; 76.4 in 1914; 79.6 in 1913 and a ten-year average of 78.5. The acreage is supposed to be 31,535,000 acres compared with 37,406,000 acres the year before.

Potatoes are higher than two weeks before but too low to be profitable. The outlook for growers is not flattering in view of the low prices for the big crops of 1912 and 1914 and the advance estimate of a crop this year that will break all records. Co-operation in marketing will be greatly needed by potato growers.

The tables below tells the balance of the market story:

Advice

WHEAT—Hold for $1.25. Feed low grade wheat in preference to corn. CORN—Market old corn. OATS—Hold good oats for 50 cents and feed off grade to the animals. HAY—Hold good hay. COTTON—Prepare to hold new cotton. We don't expect to see much higher prices unless there are serious crop damages. Spinners and speculators loaded up heavily last season at the very low prices. They will repeat this if they can get the cotton.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on July 31, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	July 31, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	8,426,000	X 348,000
CORN	3,190,000	—1,272,000
OATS	2,070,000	—1,358,000
BARLEY	518,000	— 216,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 3,542,000 bushels. This was 1,283,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 7,956,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 2,544,000 bushels on the same date. This is 382,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 1,339,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, Aug. 7, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Aug. 7	2 wks before	Year before
Chicago	1.16 @1 17½	1.14¼@1.14¾	88½@91½
St. Louis	1.15½@1.17	1.14	90 @91½
Kan. City	1.17 @1.18	1.14 @1.27	82 @84½
Cincinnati	1.12 @1.13	1.13	88½@89½
New York	..		

SPRING WHEAT

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard, $1 51¾. No. 1 northern $1.41¼@1.51¾. Two weeks before, $1.52 and $1 41¼ @1.51½. A year before, $1.12½ and $1.08@1.11½.

CORN NO. 2

	Aug. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	81½@82¼	82 @82½	82½@83¼
St. Louis	80¼	82	85
Kan. City	75 @75½	78 @78½	80
Cincinnati	80½@82	85 @85½	81 @81½

OATS No. 2, WHITE

	Aug. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	55	55½@57¼	36¾@38
St. Louis	.....	52¼@58½	39
Kan. City	60 @61	51¼@53	38
Cincinnati	51 @51½	59½@60	36¼@37
New York	.....		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on August 7th, 1915, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—Sept. $1.07¾; December, $1.08; May, $1.12¾. Two weeks before, $1.08¾ and $1.10¾ respectively.

CORN—Sept., 74⅞c; December, 64c; May, 66½c. Two weeks before, 75¼c and 64¾c, respectively.

OATS—Sept., 40c; December, 40¼c; May, 43⅜c. Two weeks before, 38⅜c and 39⅞c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, Aug. 7, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 9.45c. Two weeks before, 9.20c. A year before, ——.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest and the close of the future cotton market on Aug. 7 and two weeks before were as follows:

	Aug. 7 High	Aug. 7 Close	2 wks. before High	2 wks. before Close
January	9.94	9.92	9.57	9.54
March	10.16	10.15	9.81	9.79
May	10.38	10.38	10.01	10.00
October	9.51	9.50	9.19	9.17
December	9.81	9.80	9.48	9.44

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, July 24, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparison follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Total, 5 days	162	143	300

	Aug. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Virginia Cobblers, good	1.60@	1.30@1.40	2.30@2.35
Some showing neat, less.			
Per bu., Virginia Cobblers	.50@ .53	.45	.85
Jersey Cobblers	.57@ .60		.85

SWEET POTATOES—Were quiet. Demand as yet is tame. Offerings are moderate, not important.

	Aug. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels North Carolina	4 00		4.75@5.00

BEANS—Nothing has openly developed in this market lately. The business doing has been from second hands, very moderate, and confiend to Pea Beans. Arrivals were reported as small, but dealers have had stocks to fill their orders. Old Beans back in the country remain firmly held. Of Red Kidney and Brown Swedish there are none to speak of.

	Aug. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea Beans, per bu., hand-picked, good to choice	2.82@3.00	2.82@3.00	2 65@2.70
Common to fair	2.62@2.80	2.62@2.80	2.50@2 60
Red Kidneys	3.25@3 50	3.25@3.50	3.00@3.50
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4 00	3.50@4.00	2.00@2.25
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.25@2.40

HAY—Receipts, 890 tons. New timothy hay in fair supply and steady. New Prairie hay in fair request and offerings larger. Feeling easy.

	Aug. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
New Timothy	12 00@16.00		14.00@17.00
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska Prairie	10.00@14.00	10.00@16.50	12.00@13 00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@10.00	9.50@11.00	7.00@ 8.00

BROOM CORN—Steady, with sales very moderate, is all that can be quoted.

	Aug. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	100@120	115@135
Western	90@115	80@110	90@150
Damaged less.			

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 12,753,000	—27,003,000	—23,982,000
— 1,451,000	— 1,273,000	— 5,253,000
X 1,170,000	— 5,909,000	—17,582,000
— 71,000	— 1,020,000	— 1,597,000

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	60
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	49	54	70	56	57	51	58					
	58	60	75	59	51	47	50					

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	69	67	53	72	79	77	82½					
	73	77	60	80	73	71	75¾					

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.10
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.08	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.96	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.52	1.63½	1.32	1.24½					
	1.52	1.66	1.61	1.65	1.36½	1.11½	1.08½					



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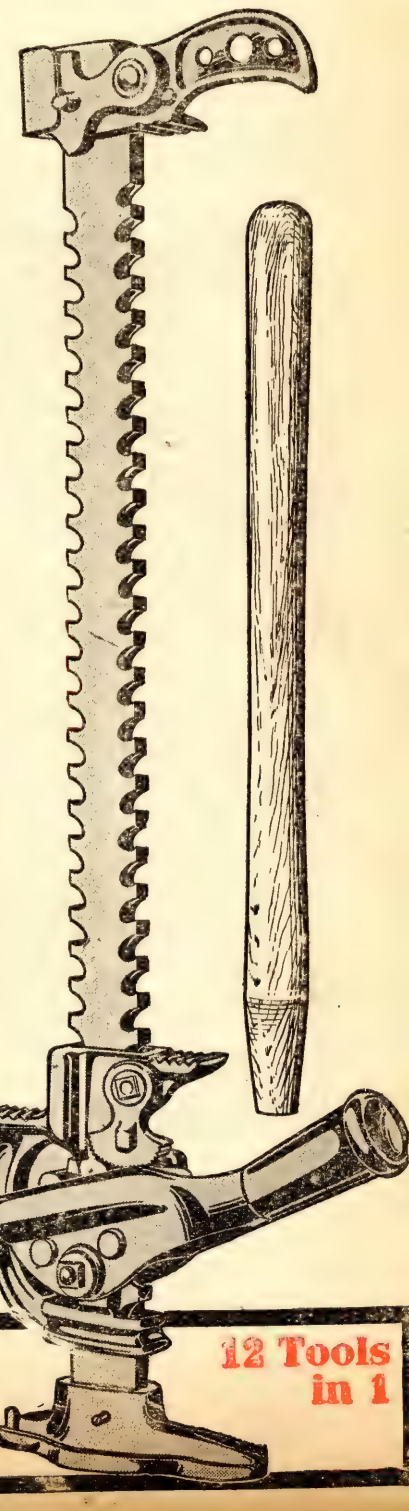
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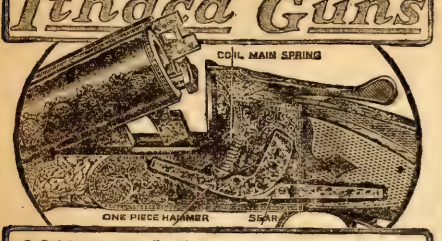
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18th Year *September First, 1915* *Number 17*



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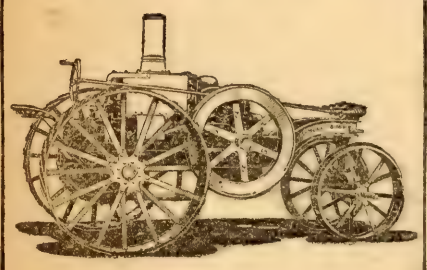
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Chicago **U S A**

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

We appreciate the good words our friends are constantly saying of UTDF.

The St. Louis bread trust has been prosecuted for reducing the size of its loaves.

Of the 110 community dairy breeding associations in Wisconsin, 48 are Holstein, 35 Guernsey, 18 Jersey, and 9 of mixed breeds. They all co-operate.

During last year the government built two thousand miles of trail and three thousand miles of telephone lines in the national forests. That was a heavy national expenditure. Wonder for whose benefit.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, is successfully operating a clearing house for apple growers. A good example.

The California citrus growers will ship 50,000 cars this year, estimated to be worth not less than $40,000,000. A combined clearing house for California and Florida citrus fruit would be worth much money to both growers and users.

Portugal is studying farming business—production and marketing—in this country. We are climbing up the business ladder, but we are not to the top yet.

That makes us want more subscribers. The whole country is our school.

The department of agriculture says the farmers' part in our international trade exceeds five billion dollars. That's some business, and it ought to be done in a business way.

A billion is a thousand million,
And it is more than men can count;
So those who make that sum of money
Ought to know what they're about.

Angry Mother—Just look at you! You've got mud all over your pants.

Boy (whimpering)—When I began to fall, mother, I'd a took 'em off if I'd a had time.

"My wife 'll give me fits if she finds out I've been drinking."

"You must hold your breath when you go into the house."

"But I'm afraid it's so strong I can't hold it."

We are gratified at the manifest success of our advertisers. Those who buy of them are well pleased.

Storms have been unusually destructive on both sides of the earth. They are what human beings must take as they come.

The front page of August first UTDF was up-to-date, wasn't it?

Those "Sheaves and Rakings" in UTDF are not trash, are they? And the "Quiet Hour" is refreshing, isn't it?

That seed wheat advertised by the O. K. Seed Store is sure O. K.. We've seen it tried.

Does advertising pay? Ask those who advertise in UTDF.

Do you study the "Farm and Its Problems?" You miss something if you don't.

The wheat went through the thrasher,
And it came out bright and clean;
The corn is nodding on the stalks,
As nice as e'er was seen.
The hay crop in the meadow
Kept the mower on the go,
And the cotton and all other crops
Encouraged farmers so.
But what is known about the price?
Will farmers get the thinnest slice?

What is the matter with the paper that says if anything is wrong don't mention it lest somebody gets discouraged? If everybody followed that rule nothing would ever get any better.

Jim Benson says he is already beginning to raise clubs for next winter's reading. Yes, the long evenings are coming.

We wish we knew how much our teaching of better marketing has actually benefited farmers in dollars and cents. It has increased farm profits from Maine to California, and has set many schools and professors to advocating the same thing.

When does money need drying? When it is due (dew) in the morning and missed (mist) at night.

Why is the sculptor's art an undesirable business? Because he can accomplish nothing unless he makes faces and busts.

What is the oldest piece of furniture in the world? The multiplication table.

Be faithful to your daily trust,
Ready at your duties' call;
Always gentle, always just,
Never mean, and never small.

Rev. J. H. Volina was a great reader even in his childhood. The reading boy makes a thinking man.

Why is a kiss like neighborhood gossip? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

Why are hungry people not likely to throw up their food? Because they bolt it down.

The largest UTDF club maker is a whopper if he is measured by the size of his clubs.

A great many people seem to think those who create the most wealth need to borrow the most money. That seems queer to us. We would rather save for them the money value of the wealth they create.

Success in farming depends upon many things the farmers cannot control, but it is the most attractive calling there is, and true business methods make it the most remunerative.

What do you think of our "Business Exchange"? Haven't read those little ads? Be sure to read them.

Grain bins and silos. These are nicely advertised in our paper. As are almost everything needed on the farm or about the home.

We do not like to ask you to lend your paper to a neighbor who does not take it, but we would be glad for all to have a chance to read it.

Why should hogs be the smartest of all animals? Because each has a hog's head full of brains.

Don't you believe getting a good club of subscribers for UTDF would be doing the country a good service—the farming country.

Have you read the Cadet letters in this issue? They are all from readers of this paper, and they come from every section of the country. Few papers are read so nearly everywhere as this paper is.

Why do we take up questions that other papers don't write about? Because this paper has a mission, and we want to interest and benefit everybody.

War

Heroes are made in a minute when, dying,
Men do brave deeds by the score;
But of what help is the courage that, flying,
Drives not the wolf from the lone cottage door?
Where is the comfort that comes from the knowledge
That a whole nation will honor the dead,
When women's faces are shrunken and tear-stained,
And weak baby voices are asking for bread?

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

FLORIDA FARM LANDS
Middleburg Farms
Florida's Famous
Black Creek section of Clay county, near Jacksonville; will grow many staple crops, fruits and vegetables. Soil rich, water pure, climate healthful—ideal for stock raising. Land values rapidly increasing. For quick sale, a few farms, ten acres up, $35 to $50 an acre, on convenient terms. Write for free illustrated book and date of excursion.
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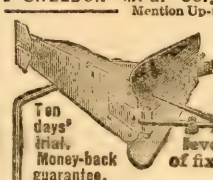
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Save money on silo bases, feed yards, troughs, posts, walks, etc. This machine gives "Whirl-pool mix," wheel barrow load every 3 minutes, has tilting dump.
Try It 30 Days at My Risk!
If it doesn't satisfy, send it back. Write today for free book and my 30-day free trial offer.
SHELDON MFG. CO., Box 3585 Nehawka, Nebr.

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Ditching Made Easy
with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. Simple—Practical.
Ten days' trial. Money-back guarantee.
Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for full information and introductory proposition.
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Inc. Box 821 Owensboro, Ky.

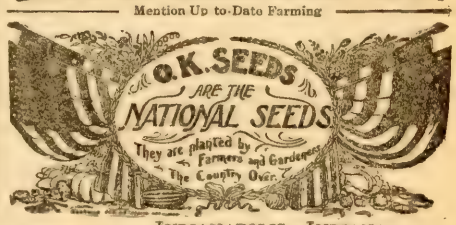
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LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
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EARN $75 TO $300 PER MONTH
Students have experience of building new cars from start to finish—factory training in block testing, etc.—all the leading types of starting, lighting and ignition systems in operation. New 6-cyl. Lozier Touring Car used for road instruction. Just purchased—new 8-cyl. King Chassis. Used solely for students' instruction.
DETROIT IS THE PLACE TO LEARN.
44 Automobile Factories. Students can go through them, including Detroit Electric Service Department, without extra charge. Remember, ours is the Old Reliable School, in the heart of the Automobile Industry. Start course any time. Write for full particulars, guarantee and copy of "Auto School News." It's free. Or better jump on the train and come to Detroit, as hundreds have done.
Learn the automobile business in Detroit and learn it right.
MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL
Dept. U-9 Selden Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, 1915.

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, subject to market fluctations when revised prices will be quoted in this paper and subject to stocks being unsold. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request.

COTTON SEAMLESS BAGS 20c each extra.

	Per bu.
ALFALFA SEED, O. K. Brand.....@	11.50
"ACE" including Nod-O-Gen Inoculation.....	12.00
Bags extra, 20c each.	
VETCH, Hairy or Winter.....20c lb.	
Bags extra, 20c each.	
CANE, Early Orange, fine sample	1.00
SEED RYE.....	1.10
COW PEAS, Red.....	2.65
RAPE, Dwf. Essex.....per lb.	11c
TIMOTHY, O. K. Brand.....	$3.50 bu.
CLOVER, Little Red, O. K. Brand.....	10.00 bu.
CLOVER, Big English, O. K. Brand.....	10.00 bu.
CLOVER, Alsyke	10.50 bu.
CLOVER, Crimson	7.00 bu.
.....per lb.	50c

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.
Opposite State House - 227 West Washington St.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



WEAR THIS BUTTON
and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LIME For the soil. Hydrated and Caustic. Prices, booklet, etc., on request.
OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., Huntington, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year. Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Sept. 15 If this date is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription expires with this month. An older date indicates your subscription already has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending renewals or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents always should state "new" or "renewal."

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Short Talks With Busy People

Farmers Progressing The editor of one of America's leading magazines incidentally attended a State meeting of farmers. He said he had met large numbers of farming and small-town people, but never had attended such a meeting as the one spoken of. The keen intelligence, the progressiveness, the interest in general affairs shown, by both men and women, surprised him, and gave abundant proof of the advancement of the rural population.

Cotton Crop This Year The acreage in cotton this year is reported to be 31,535,000 acres, which is 5,871,000 acres less than it was last year. The yield, it is said, will be about 11,970,000 bales. Last year it was 16,135,000 bales. As is always the case, profit seeking buyers will make use of every possible means to keep down the price.

A City in the Hands of a Receiver The city of Nashville, Tennessee, has been passing through a trying period. An investigation revealed such a shocking condition of official graft and corruption, that the city was placed in the hands of a receiver. Like conditions discovered in cities further north, and further south also, demonstrate the use that is too often made of politics. Corrupt leaders go into politics for what they can make out of it, and the people elect officers that will serve the leaders. That is also liable to happen in local, state and national government. It is hard to keep dishonest men out of office.

Postal Savings Banks The United States was late in adopting a postal savings system. Most of the other countries had such a system in operation before it was adopted here. But it is proving successful. There are now more than 500,000 depositors, and it is interesting to know that nearly half of these depositors are foreign born citizens. This shows that foreigners have greater faith in our government than in our banks. And the business is growing. The gains in deposits during the eight years preceding last April was $19,000,000. For the same period last year the gain was only $8,000,000. This gives color to Mr. Alden's plan for connecting rural credits with the postal savings system.

The Osage Orange and Dye Stuffs American manufacturers have long depended upon Germany for dyestuffs, and the shutting off of this supply by the European war has been very embarrassing. It is now reported by the department of agriculture, however, that a valuable dye, easy of extraction, has been discovered in the Osage orange, a shrub or small tree, that grows abundantly in the central portions of this country, and has long been used for hedges on the prairies.

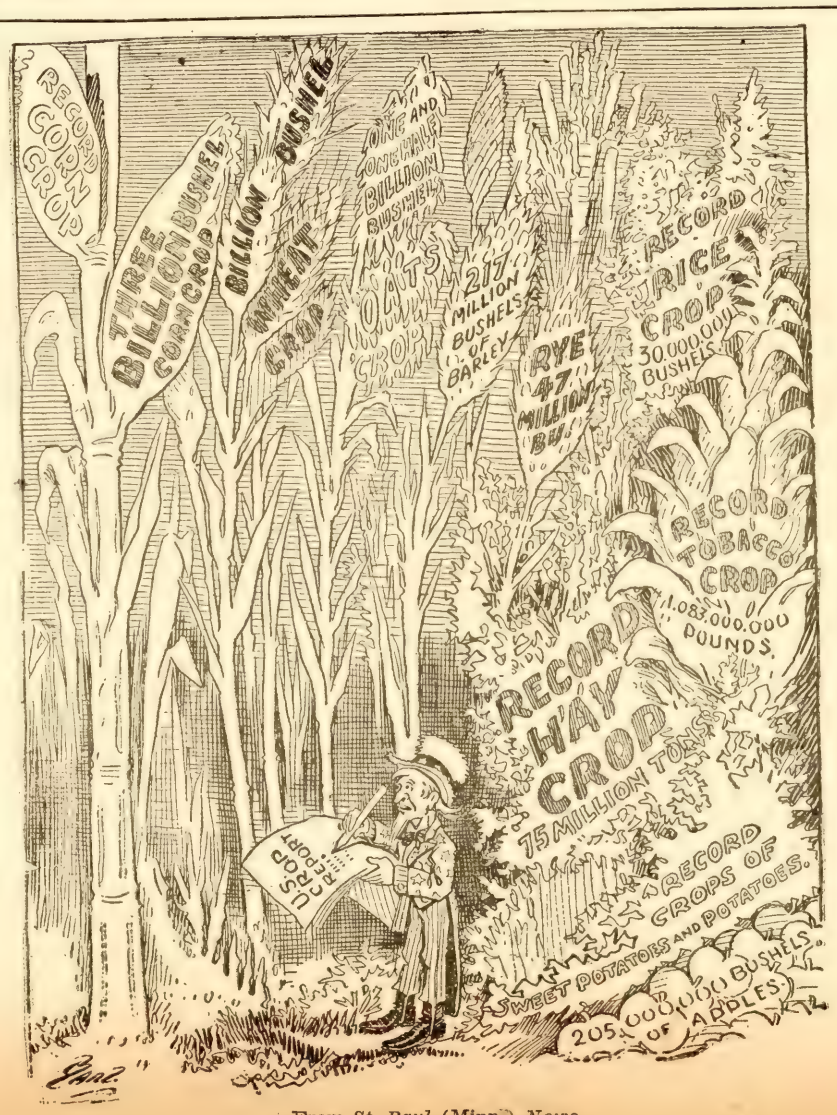
Banks and Bankers There are 14,300 members in the American Bankers' association. This army of people gain their wealth by handling money at a per cent. of profit. Money earning people who accumulate more than they need deposit the surplus in banks, and it is then loaned to those who are willing to pay for its use. Thus are the banks a public convenience, and as such they may well be favored by the people. And in the same sense, it should be the business of the banks to encourage prosperity. Hence they may well work for the benefit of the farmers, as they are now proposing to do. But farmers do not need help in production so much as they do in marketing. If they got their fair share of the value of their crops it would be far better for the bankers than is the present system of glutting markets, low prices, bad distribution and incomplete consumption.

Business Methods Rather Than Special Credits A Minnesota paper says the farmer who operates his farm as a merchant does his store, or a manufacturer his factory, can now get credit at his local country bank at the same rates and quite as freely, according to the needs of his farm operations. It is business methods the farmers need rather than special credit systems. There is no question as to production. That comes every year—sometimes abundant, sometimes less so. But in any case prices should be fair and equitable, and the remotest needs should be supplied rather than glutting central markets at prices bid by the oversupplied. The merchant and the manufacturer do not do that way, and neither should the farmer. Sell your stuff as these business men sell theirs, and there will no longer be a question of credits. Farmers may be timid and doubtful of their ability to do that, but they can do it.

A Food Buyers' Supply System A great deal is said about rural credits, a means by which farmers may get money even though they may be required to issue bonds on their farms and homes to get it. The farmers this year expect to have 2,814,000,000 bushels of corn or more, 1,399,000,000 bushels of oats, 963,000,000 bushels of wheat, and an almost unmeasurable quantity of hay. In this is a year's food for the people and feed for the animals necessary to make meat. The people in the cities, and all the millions who are not farmers, have none of this. How are they going to get it? They must have it or starve. Would it not be well for the wise ones to forget rural credits awhile and adopt some sort of a city food supply system? If those who need the meat and bread and other food and feed commodities, get them in a business way, the farmers will not need to borrow money—they will have it to lend. But if it goes through the ordinary channels those who must have it will pay about two prices, and the farmers will get about half a price.

The Kentucky Primary The recent primary election held in Kentucky is but another proof that primary elections are no improvement on the convention plan of choosing party candidates. Many of our most distinguished statesmen think they are, but they simply mean two campaigns instead of one, two elections instead of one, and double the expense for the taxpayers to pay. They are purely partisan, and they involve campaigns and strife in the parties, and there is no proof that better candidates will be chosen, or that the popular interests will be better served. The parties should choose their own candidates, and at their own expense.

The Country's Greatest Need In spite of the enormous crop reports issued by the state and national authorities, the "experts" are constantly pleading for greater production. It is a fact that only about half of our tillable land is in cultivation, and it is also a fact that the acres cultivated could be made to produce more. But what is needed is steadier prices and better marketing. Under the present system the products go to market centers where the markets are glutted and prices are kept so low and so fluctuating that farmers scarcely know how to sell, and many needed commodities go to waste. In the glutted centers there are also wastes, and many demands are not supplied, not because there was not enough produced but because the monopoly thirst for profits does not distribute to supply the needs, but hold and destroy to make selling prices high. If these wrongs could be remedied prices would be steadier, consumption would be greater and production would be increased.



From *St. Paul* (Minn.) *News*

The United States and War

WHILE there is so much war in the world we suppose it is natural for many of our most prudent citizens to feel more or less anxiety as to our own condition should we become involved. Some of our prominent statesmen are open in their advocacy of American "preparedness." This has led to a study of our military strength. We have in this country, eligible to military service, between the age of 18 and 44 years, no less than 17,000,000 men. This makes a total almost as great as all the armies now fighting in Europe.

But these are not trained soldiers. Sixteen millions of them at least are merely citizens capable of becoming soldiers. A count of those actually in the army shows we are very weak in our number of army men. In many States there is no field artillery of any sort, and in the whole country there are fewer than forty ordinance officers. In thirty-five States there are no organizations trained for coast artillery, and twenty-four States have no cavalry, and the total force of organized engineers, officers and men is decidedly meager. New York heads the list of States with 974 officers and 15,591 men; Pennsylvania comes next with 745 officers and 10,190 men; Illinois is third with 508 officers and 5,447 men. Only thirteen States maintain coast artillery organizations, and New York has more than half of the coast artillerymen.

We do not want war. Our longing is for world peace. The boasted civilization of modern times ought to mean that. But it is well to know how we are.

EDITORIAL

Indiana Law Relating to Warehouses

SOME misunderstanding has developed as to the laws relating to warehouses and the storage of grain. At the time it is exceedingly important that the matter be made clear so that the farmers may utilize every opportunity to reap the benefits of the large crops of grain.

Reports have been incirculation in several counties of the state that a law had been passed which prohibited the storage of grain in warehouses. Naturally the producers who had been accustomed to store their grain began to try to place the blame for such an unfair law. The question was referred to the Attorney-General of the state by Mr. V. A. Place, county agent of Wabash county. The Attorney-General very correctly replied that no such law had ever been passed. The Bureau of Legislative Information gave a similar reply and stated that no such bill had ever been introduced. The publication of these opinions brought forth the statement from various elevator men that the law which prevented them from storing grain was the Public Service Commission Law passed in 1913.

Mr. John A. Lapp, State Legislation Librarian of Indianapolis makes the following explanation of the situation and interpretation of the law:

The Public Service Commission Law requires that warehouses, which receive grain for storage, shall give reasonable service at a fair price; it requires adequate service, prohibits discriminations and requires certan reports to be made by the warehouses to the State commssion. But these requirements do not prohibit the storing of grain. They are reasonable requirements and moreover any question arising may be referred to the state commission where a fair and impartial hearing can be had.

Of course any warehouseman or elevator owner who formerly stored grain for farmers wishing to go out of the storing business because he does not want to qualify according to the law may do so but he must go entirely out of the business of storage or else be classed as warehouseman. That is, no elevator may take any grain for storage unless it is willing to take what comes without discrimination up to its capacity.

It has become well settled that when a warehouse opens its doors for a public use to anyone it becomes clothed with a public purpose and is subject to public regulations. If then a warehouseman wishes to buy grain only and not to store he may do so for he becomes merely a buyer and is not a warehouseman at all. But if he engages in storing grain subject to the law, he is a warehouseman and is subject to the warehouse law and the regulations of the public service commission. Corporations which are organized for the purpose of storing grain for others are, of course, subject to the requirements of the law and the commission.

To sum up then, the law has not been changed to prohibit storage of grain nor to put a serious handicap upon it. Neither does the law require the operator of an elevator or warehouse to store grain, the matter is voluntary with him. Warehouses which store grain must not discriminate and must give a reasonable service at a fair price. Any person who thinks he does not get such service at a fair price may appeal to the state commission which acts as a court of justice, in this matter. Adequate service could not mean that additions must be built for that would be an unreasonable requirement and the provision against discrimination could reasonably mean only that the "first come first served."

That the warehouses generally find no difficulty in the matter is plain for reports from nearly all parts of the state indicate that grain is being stored as usual. Several counties, however, report that some elevator operators have become merely buyers.

It is unfortunate for the farmers that there should not be facilities everywhere for the storage of grain this year because of the large crop and because of the favorable action of the federal reserve board in ruling that federal reserve banks may accept warehouse receipts as collateral. This would enable the farmers to store their grain and use their warehouse receipts as collateral to tide them over until the grain is sold.

While on its face, it appears that the law was intended for the good of all, since some crookedness was practiced formerly when there was no state supervision of elevators and warehouses, and frequently farmers lost on stored grain, yet may there not have been a deeper object in view, by handlers of farm products, than appears to the casual observer and surface thinker? We all know that there is more and more tendency on the part of farmers to store their produce, control it themselves. The buyers and handlers do not want this tendency to develop, because it is a menace to their business, and if it would develop to great proportions there would be no place for the elevator and warehouseman, except as the agent of the farmers.

Before the passage of the law referred to, a few of the farmers stored their grain through the local elevator man. He could have refused to store it, or send it to store in the central markets for the account of the grower, if he wanted to, but he had no good excuse and it would have been a discourteous act against his neighbor if he would have refused. But this law was made which requires the elevator man to put his business under the control of a state commission in certain respects and the operator must make reports at various times, etc., all of which can be pleaded to the farmer, that they are burdensome, or oppressive or not easily complied with, and because of them he will not store grain in the future, but buy it only.

The law is not bad, but we believe it was conceived in the spirit of shutting off the farmers from storing their produce and it is having this effect. And this emphasizes what we have said many times that the farmers should have, of their own, the facilities to control their crops, when produced, as completely as they have the machines of production. Let us say here, that many of the great elevators and warehouses in the cities store only and do not buy. Farmers who want to control their stuff should ship it to such.

While this is handled as an Indiana matter, the same condition obtains in some other states.

The Federal Reserve Banks

WE are informed from Washington that preliminary plans have been worked out by the Federal Reserve Board, to make available the resources of the Federal Reserve system in what is termed the annual fall movement of crops. The object, as the officials claim, is to forestall any possibility of congestion of crops this fall or lack of financial accommodation to move them, and there is said to be ample authority in the Federal reserve act to meet such a situation. We quote the following from the letter addressed by the Board to the banks:

In view of the large surplus reserves now held by the Federal reserve banks, by member banks and by other banks throughout the country, there should be no difficulty in affording the producers the assistance necessary to enable them to market their products in volume corresponding to the power of the trade to absorb them.

In order to accomplish this end, it is suggested that Federal reserve banks adopt a definite policy with reference to rediscounting paper secured by documents in satisfactory form evidencing the ownership of stored agricultural products.

Through such a policy, together with proper methods of warehousing, Federal reserve banks can assist the normal movement of staple agricultural products from the field to the factory or to the consumer. It is recommended that regulations governing the rediscount of notes covering advances on such products be issued by such of these Federal reserve banks, whose members are actively engaged in financing the movement of such crops to the market.

The Board realizes that the hasty marketing of crops, resulting in glutted markets and violent fluctuations in price, are of no advantage to the loaning banks nor to the producers, the manufacturers, nor the consumers, but such fluctuations offer an inviting field for the speculators, who buy cheap when farmers are forced to sell, and sell high when the time comes for the users to buy. Emphasis is placed on the marketing of cotton, but similar means may be taken, said the Board, in financing other agricultural products wherever there is available a system of warehouses, elevators or other approved means of storing and certifying.

We are using practically the language of the Reserve Board, and if such aid could be extended to the farmers it ought to solve the question of board of trade control of prices, and enable the farmers to supply demands rather than to overtax transportation and glut markets where the stuff is not needed. It would make the farmers the storers, instead of the speculating buyers. With such aid it only remains for local storage or even central market storage to take care of the temporary surplus in such a way as to make it acceptable for national security. Then would follow a marketing system that would know where the supply is, where the demand is, and the most direct and cheapest way to bring the two together. The future looks hopeful, but it still depends upon the farmers.

Gold and Money in the United States

THE amount of gold; coin and bullion, now held in the United States is $2,006,399,539. This is said to be more gold than any other nation on earth has at this time—more, perhaps, than any other two nations have. It is more than this country ever had before at any one time, and it is the greatest amount of gold any other nation, modern or ancient, ever had.

Of course, this gold does not all belong to the government, but what does not belong to the government belongs to citizens, and is, therefore, owned and controlled by this country. It is a fact, also, that there is more available gold in the world than ever before. For the last 50 years the annual production has been $124,872,000. Previous to that it averaged only $15,749,000 a year. In 1907 the gold held by the principal countries was as follows: United States, $1,612,000,000; Germany, $1,044,000,000; France, $906,000,000; Russia, $907,000,000; Great Britain, $465,000,000; Austria, $303,000,000; Italy, $258,000,000.

Our present great increase of gold has come to this country in the payment of the balance of trade in our favor, which has greatly increased since the European war. But where is all this United States gold? There is held in the national treasury as assets of the government, $226,076,821; the Federal and reserve banks and agents hold $6,629,902 as security against Federal currency, $596,561,647 is in circulation, and the balance of the stock is held as coin or bullion in the mints of the United States.

The total amount of money in the United States, including coin and currency is $4,009,561,429. Of this vast sum of money $3,563,705,022 is in circulation, and it equals $35.33 per capita; that is, if equally distributed it would amount to $35.33 for every man, woman and child in the United States. A year ago the per capita circulation was only $33.96. With this amount of money and this increase in circulation there should be general prosperity, and if there is not it is because of personal control of the money, and such law favored means of absorption as concentrates it in the money centers.

Fate of a Great Corporation

THE Wabash Railroad classes with the great railroads of the country, and has long been one of the leading transportation systems. In fact, it is a combination of several roads independently built, but that have been absorbed by the Wabash company, and covers 2,041 miles of line. The capital invested in it is claimed to be $220,000,000.

But the Wabash has evidently not been well managed. It failed financially as long ago as 1874, and it has been more or less in financial trouble ever since that time. It has several times been in the hands of receivers, and very recently it was sold under foreclosure proceedings, the bid that bought it being $18,000,000. The purchaser, however, does not get the road for the eighteen million dollars. Many outstanding obligations had to be assumed as well as expenses attending the sale. The company will be re-organized, and the road will continue in business with the least possible interruption.

Other great corporations may well take lessons from the Wabash, and the fate of this road gives the people a subject for serious thought. Those who handle millions seldom do so prudently, especially when the millions are handled by corporations. Such cases are different from individual ownership and management. Corporations hold ownership in shares, and the shares are originally taken with a view to profits. The principal thought of the stockholders, therefore, is profits. The management as a rule is by the leading stockholders, and it is natural that the chief effort should be for increased value and profits. Salaries are also involved and as the leading stockholders are generally salaried officials there is little limit to the salaries; modern greed, extravagance and extortion make them entirely beyond the limit of reason. Thus are the earnings absorbed and the necessary expenses often go unpaid.

Individuals are not entirely free from this thirst for gain. It is particularly visible in official life. The much talked of high cost of living gives the pretext for increased salaries, and salaries are being made higher and higher until those who occupy the humblest and most unimportant positions, with neither work nor responsibility attached to them, receive salaries that would startle the unofficial people of their class, but who do ten times the work those petty officers do.

National, state and municipal governments, as well as corporations, must learn that there is a limit to extravagance, and that salaries paid by the public must be more commensurate with the earnings of those who must pay the salaries; and that public or private service needs only enough officers to perform the service necessary to be rendered.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

The Work for September

AUTUMN days are near at hand. The leaves of the trees are slightly dull in color and everything seems beautiful. The crops are being stored for winter and everything about the farm is busy. We must heed the indications of the coming winter and begin to plan for it in these balmy days

The Apple Crop

As the apple crop promises to be a banner one this year, it will be well for the farmer to see that his apples are all harvested and used or sold to the best advantage. The poorest ones can be fed to the pigs or other stock: then the next grade can be made into cider for vinegar, and the best marketed. There is usually nowadays quite a call for early apples, and some years they pay as well as any. Some of the apples that are not long keepers, should be picked the latter part of this month and marketed. After apples are picked it is not good practice to let them lie in heaps too long in the orchard, as those on the surface are apt to "bake" if the sun shines hot, which is quite often the case.

The Fairs

September is a month of fairs and every farmer and all the members of his family should attend at least one agricultural fair this autumn. It does one good to go and see what other farmers are doing in the way of growing superior varieties of grain and vegetables, as well as fine live stock; and if you have got something worth showing, enter it for premium; even if you do not carry off a premium the fact of your having exhibited something will be a matter to cause the family to take a deeper interest in the fair.

Importance of Painting on the Farm

The success of the average American farmer to-day is largely due to the fact that in running his farm he endeavors not only to produce as much as possible, but keeps his weather eye open on the question of the cost of operation. By carefully watching expenses he is able to make larger profits. There is one important factor in expense, however, which has not received the notice that it should from the average farmer. This is the use of paint for preserving farm buildings, implements and tools. This is one of the best months in the year to do this painting.

What Paint Does

Paint does three important things for the farmer who uses it. It improves the appearance of the farm buildings and gives the whole farm a prosperous look. It enables the farmer to get the largest amount of work out of his machinery and implements for the longest space of time and for the smallest average wear and tear per year. It decreases the farmer's net annual outlay for expenses, as it distributes the cost of renewals over a much longer period of time than if the machinery is allowed to go year after year without any protection until it is nearly worn out.

Paint Saves Lumber

The cost of lumber also plays an important part in the question of painting and net profits. The farmer who allows his barn to go from year to year without a new coat of paint is simply laying up heavy expenditures for himself. Lumber is to-day twice as expensive as it was several years ago. So the farmer, whose unpainted barn is beginning to feel the effects of the ravages of the weather, will have to pay just that much more for lumber than he did when he put up his barn a number of years ago. Paint is a good wood preservative, as the oil sinks into the pores of the wood and prevents the dampness from getting in that causes decay. If a building is painted at regular intervals of about five to six years, the lumber will last fully twice as long as the one that is not painted at all. Then, too, how much difference there is in the appearance of a lot of farm buildings, all well painted, when compared with a lot of unpainted or weather scarred ones? If a farmer has a taste for tidy premises, this alone is worth the trouble and cost of painting. Don't neglect painting your buildings and keep them well painted.



CHAS. STONER, A MISSOURI SUBSCRIBER, GIVING HIS BOYS A LESSON IN GOOD ROADS MAKING.

Completing the Grain Harvest

Late sown crops may not have been harvested and should be as soon as in condition. It is best to not let it get over-ripe, also, if there are any of the millets or hungarian grass that are not wanted to feed green to the cows, these secured in good condition will add to the variety of fodder crops for winter use. The most should be made of all crops, as they will add so much to the winter store and be of value.

Digging the Potatoes

The early potatoes should be dug in season and kept in a cool dark place, as the quality will be better preserved in this way than by leaving longer in the ground. The later kinds may remain in the ground a little longer where desirable, but after fully matured and there is danger from trouble with wet weather, rotting, from insects and worms, it will be better to dig and store them in a suitable place. If possible the crops should be stored when the tubers are dry. Care should be exercised in sorting before storing or marketing. Look out for dry rot, grubby and worm-eaten tubers. It is well to keep the large, medium and small tubers separate, where the last can be used for other than market purposes. Where farmers do not make a specialty of the potato crops and may have more or less to sell, it is a saving of time and work if they be disposed of directly from the field.

Machine Digging

Harvesting the crop is the most laborious part of potato culture. When there is a market for early varieties, digging usually begins while the tops are yet green. A fork or hook is best in absence of machinery but with a large acreage, a machine digger is indispensable. The uncertainty as to procuring the requisite help, also the possibility of an early frost, make it imperative. To have potatoes bring the best prices on the market care should be exercised in digging and handling to avoid bruising. With a machine digger very few potatoes are hurt in digging.

Selecting Seed Potatoes

The best way to select seed potatoes is to go into the field in the fall with a hand digger and dig a hill at a time. and throw two rows together, keeping the rank and file of the potatoes in one row, but whenever an ideal hill is found, having at least five typical, smooth, even-sized potatoes with no large or small ones, throw such hills on the other row, so that they may be picked up separately. It is not a very hard matter in this way to select enough good hills to plant a plot of sufficient size to grow enough seed for the entire crop the following year. If the selections are carefully made, in a few years a decided improvement, both as to yield and quality, may be obtained. Let us suppose this selection increases the yield one potato per hill, averaging ½ pound. There are 16,170 hills per acre. Then an increase of one potato per hill would mean 16,170 potatoes, or 134 bushels per acre. The average farmer thinks that he cannot afford the time to make hill selection, but there is no work about the farm which will give larger returns than a careful system of seed selection.

Sowing Winter Rye on Pastures

Some farmers improve suitable portions of their pastures by plowing and sowing to rye in the fall, and seeding to grass again along with it, the crop to be eaten off by the stock in the spring. In such case no fencing is required and this method, where it will answer, will save time and work. Sometimes a thorough harrowing and reseeding to grass, where it is difficult plowing, will answer a good purpose. Where this is done, there should be some manure fertilizer applied to help give the grass a start. Where the soil is good and can be easily worked, then changing from meadow to pasture, or back again, should prove an advantage.

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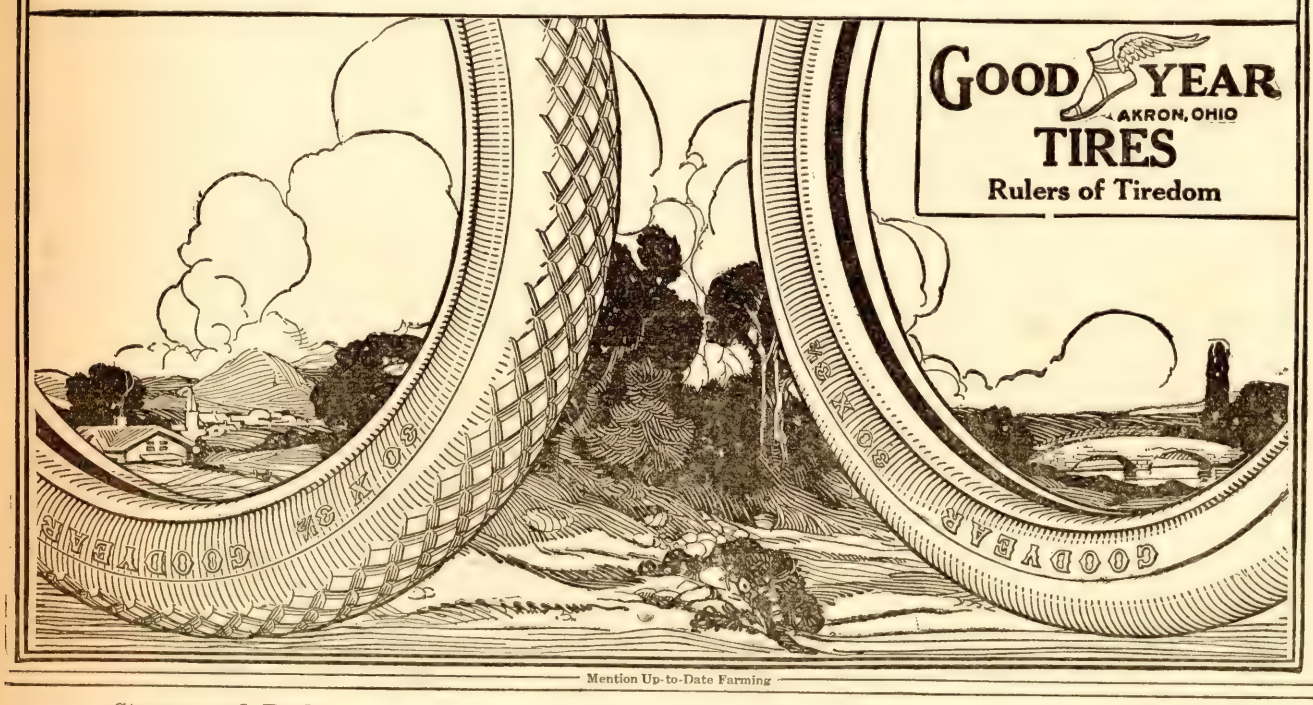
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Stumps and Rocks

If there are any stumps or large rocks on your farm that have been an eye-sore for a long time, now is the time to get rid of them. It is wonderful what a few sticks of dynamite will do towards removing them. Get someone to assist you who is familiar with the handling of the explosive and with very little cost you can free your farm from the unsightly rocks and stumps.

Harvesting the Corn

The field corn that is to be husked will probably be in condition in most localities to cut and put in stook this month. Where it is desirable to make the most of the crop for fodder, it will be better to cut after the ears are well glazed and while the stalks are yet green and cure well in the stooks. This should give a good quality of both grain and fodder. Corn for the silo, should stand long enough to get the maximum weight without subjecting it to frost. Corn is a most valuable crop and should receive all needed care in production and use.

Selecting Seed Corn

Of all the methods of selecting seed corn we find, that by going into the fields before harvesting time and selecting the most desirable ears, has obtained the most satisfactory results. All the seemingly good ears from good, strong stalks, and in a good position on the stalk should be gathered. Out of all these ears first pick out the best ones for next year's seeding. Select the ears cylindrical in shape, about ten inches in length and seven and one-half inches in circumference. Both ends should be well filled out with good, large kernals. The rows of kernals, as well as the kernels themselves, should be closely pressed together, in order that the ear will be compact and solid. The kernels should be as nearly uniform in size as possible, to insure a good, even stand. Thoroughly dry the selected ears and string them up and store them in a dry place where no injury is likely to befall them.

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Sheaves and Rakings

A curious item comes from the Lincoln, Neb., Star. It says that previous to the general use of automobiles in the state of Nebraska, farmers were considered preferred risks against ill health and accidents, but since the introduction of automobiles, they are classed by the insurance companies as "poor risks." The reason for this, it is said, that "the farmers are more subject to accidents when riding in their automobiles" while the chief cause for their ill health is said to be that "the farmer after a summer of activity sits around indoors in the winter time and in so doing becomes subject to colds, pneumonia and similiar diseases."

A newspaper report from Birmingham, Ala., says that Joseph A. Thompson, together with a number of the prominent cotton growers of Alabama, called a meeting of growers, August 16th to 18th, to take united action for the protection of this years cotton crop. We quote the following from the call for the meeting: "Never in the history of agriculture in the South has it been so important as now to bind ourselves together for the purpose of mutual helpfulness. If we can perfect a proper organization in Alabama now, it will soon be followed by other states, and in a little while we will have an organization of the farmers of the cotton belt that will bring about results that will mean many millions of dollars to the producers of cotton in the south. * * * If we farmers will do our duty to ourselves in helping to cripple the bears by withholding our surplus cotton from the New England and English spinners, until they are willing at least to pay us the cost of production, we will protect ourselves, our families, our creditors and the highest interests of the south. It is incumbent upon us to get busy at once."

The Santa Fe Farmers Special to California starting Oct. 14th, will be the first big tour of this sort ever conducted. There are no extra charges for the many automobile tours through the beautiful irrigated agricultural sections—these being furnished by various business mens organizations. A grand steamboat ride on the San Joaquin river will also be included. The Santa Fe is offering a very unusual opportunity for seeing the real California country life in addition to the beautiful cities and magnificent expositions. Drop a postal to Mr. C. L. Leagraves or Mr. Bacon, 2271 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill. In any event, if you contemplate a trip west this is the trip of trips.

"Farmers Handbook" is a book with strong paper binding of nearly 200 pages, issued by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., No. 211 F., Wilmington Del. A copy is now in our hands. We read from "The Purpose of this Book" the following: "This book is intended to point out the advantage of the use of explosives for various purposes on the farm, and to give instructions for their use." The book is profusely illustrated and after sketching through it, we are pleased to recommend it to our readers and are sure that its possession in the home of each subscriber of UTDF cannot fail to be of much benefit in ways that are too numerous for us to attemtp to mention. We say this even though the possessor might not have any occasion to use explosives for clearing land, planting and cultivating trees, draining, ditching, sub-soiling, etc.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently handed down its decision in the case of the Western railroads' request for an increase of freight rates. In the decision increases were allowed on the following: brewers' rice and domestic rice, fruits and vegetables, carloads of hay and straw within certain limitations. Amongst the articles on which increases were refused are these: grain and grain products, carloads of livestock, packing house products and fresh meats, fertilizer and fertilizer materials, broom corn, cotton piece goods and cotton from Texas to points in the North.

Many readers may have spare time in the winter and early spring months. Such time can be turned into cash by acting as agents for manufacturers who pay liberal commission. For instance, in this issue of UTDF is the advertisement of the Chas. E. Benefiel Co., 270-I Industrial Bldg., Indianapolis, who makes an automatic lifting jack and combination tool that could be easily sold to your neighbors. If interested, write to the address above.

LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Producing and Marketing

The Work for September

The Cows

WITH the beginning of September the cows will now need some extra feed right along. Where there is a second crop of clover or rowen, it will be well to feed this green to the cows while it lasts. The Japanese and other millets should last some time and produce excellent results. After this should come fodder corn, of which there should be a good supply on every dairy farm of both the early and later kinds. This is feeding for a specific purpose—to keep up to the best extent, the yield of milk. Milk and its products are wanted the year around and the farmers should do the best they can in this part of their work. Prices continue favorable and probably will from now through the fall and winter. A good grain ration now will also be very beneficial, getting the cows in good flesh to withstand the severe winter.

The Horses.

It always seems like a cruel, as well as a risky practice, to work the horses through the spring, summer and fall, feeding them well and grooming them, then as soon as the heavy work is finished take the grain away and turn them out in the pasture. In the first place their systems are not accustomed to the exclusive grass feed, and it is a shock to them and they will lose flesh rapidly. We do not favor pasturing work horses but it is a good plan to give them a run to grass after the heavy work is done, but you should not take all the grain away, nor leave them out nights during cold storms. The run at fall grass will save part of the hay, but it should not constitute the whole diet. It is bad management to let the horses run down in flesh now when they can be sustained on much less grain, and at a less cost, than they can be put in condition toward spring. Exercise in the field each day is very beneficial and the taste of grass is a change which they relish; but do not go to extremes and overdo the matter. The prudent man who has in mind for the comfort of his animals, as well as the financial value of them, will keep a watchful eye on them and jealously guard them against conditions that will depreciate them in appearance, value and usefulness.

The Hogs.

See that your hog yards and pastures are tightly fenced. The roaming hog makes slow gains and lots of trouble. The water wallow in some brook or creek in which crude oil or coal tar dip is sprinkled will kill the lice on your hogs, but better to have one of the oilers now manufactured. Where contagious or white scours appear readjust the ration, disinfect the hog lot and shelter, and physic the swine with epsom salts or castor oil. Feed the hogs lightly, preferably on dry feed, just previous to shipping them to market. The market demands light hogs in summer and heavy hogs in the winter time.

Beginning the Dairy Business.

The old adage, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is directly applicable to the case of the man who is going to start into dairying on a more or less extensive scale. To get a good start means that success is at least well assured in almost any undertaking. In the first place, starting a dairy should be well considered before laying definite plans. The project should be talked over in the family. The wife ought to have a chance to express her opinion, and her ideas may usually be depended upon to be not far out of the way on any question of importance. If there are growing boys in the family it should be talked over with them also, for their assistance will be needed in the milking and the care of the cows.

Where to Locate.

In going into the dairy business in selecting a place you should take into consideration the following points: Is there a shipping station conveniently located? Is there a good market other ways? Is there a creamery or cheese factory within a reasonable distance so that long hauls may be avoided; are the roads reasonably good between the farm and the place where the milk will have to be hauled? In fall and spring when the frosts make the roads bad this means much to the man who must travel them every day rain or shine. If there are others on the routes and all or several combine to hire a man to do the hauling or take turns in doing it themselves it will mean heavier loads to handle, all of which works into convenience or inconvenience of the dairyman.

Other Things to Know.

These things having been satisfactorily passed upon, let us see what suggestion will help the man who is just starting in the dairy business. He must not forget that upon himself individually rests the responsibility to a very large extent, and his must be the brain to run the business end of it. Moreover, he must be a man with a keen interest in cows, a student of cow nature, and something of a scientist to boot, for the day of scientific farming is here and will not, cannot, be ignored. To attain success he must know or be willing to learn how to formulate a balanced ration. He must be familiar with such subjects as deal with carbohydrates and protein and know where to find them in the various foods grown upon the farm, as well as purchased, and how best to combine them as a ration for his animals. Yet, to the man of ordinary intelligence there is nothing of a scientific nature connected with the undertaking that need deter him from entering upon it.

The Next Step.

Is to decide upon the breed of cattle to keep. If he is a poor man, buying high-priced stock may be out of the question, although if it can be in any way managed the purchase of one or two of such animals will prove a good investment. A good way is to buy a young calf or two of the breed selected. These quickly grow to maturity and money also. A chance to get a calf cheaply may sometimes be found through people who are overstocked, or you may buy an aged cow of good breeding, which can usually be gotten cheaply. This plan is not always satisfactory, however, as such are apt to be shy breeders. We have tried both plans and would recommend the purchase of well-bred heifer calves which may be had at a moderate price, considering their value.

Selecting the Breed.

The matter of breed is one worthy of much careful thought. What breed to select depends something upon what disposal is to be made of the milk, also upon the personal preference of the individual. If milk is to be sent to a condensary, the Holstein breed is all right, as these cows give a large volume of milk. For the production of butterfat or where cream is to be sold, the Guernsey or Jersey will fill the bill. The man who decides upon one of these three breeds, or perhaps the Ayrshire, with which to go into the dairy business will make no mistake.



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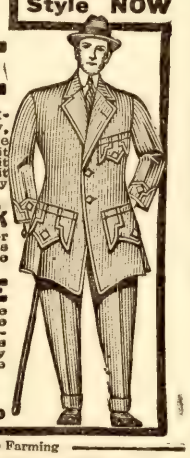
This is no selling contest where only one person wins. Anybody can get this auto absolutely free by introducing our 300 candle-power kerosene lantern for farmers, teamsters, dairymen, hucksters, plumbers, campers, etc. Everybody needs it. Write for full particulars.

THOMAS MFG. CO. 8681 Rome St. Dayton, Ohio

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Will You Introduce These Styles For Us, If You Get Your Suit FREE

Wear Next Season's Style NOW



Here we go again, breaking all records, for new, nobby, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to wear a suit that is ahead of the time. Earn it while you wear it; we send the suit complete; you can make big money too; there is

$50 to $100 a Week

in it for you. Drop us a postal for our advance book, select the styles you want and the cloth; let us prove how you can get

Your Suit FREE

Don't wait. Don't delay. Write right away. A postal will do. We send everything the day your request is received. We pay express on everything. Get busy. Simply send us a postal with your name and address on it.

Paragon Tailoring Co.
Dept. 944 CHICAGO

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WEAR THIS BUTTON

and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.

Up-to Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

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LIFE SIZE 2½ Ft. High DOLL FREE

Handsome, unbreakable, cloth doll, big as real baby, can wear baby clothes. Pretty face, pink cheeks, red lips, bright eyes, blonde head. Can be dressed, undressed, & put to bed like real baby. We give with it FREE extra premium of 2 pretty 8 inch dolls. All 3 dolls given for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at ten cents each. Write for Bluine.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 736 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write *today* for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

"Capon Day"

CAPON Day is becoming a common occurance, once each season, in many poultry sections. The object of capon day is to learn how to "swat the rooster" by making a capon. However, there are thousands of communities where there will not be a "capon day", and where UTDF circulates, we take this means of calling attention to the modern and profitable way to "swat the rooster."

Caponizing should be done when the rooster is about the size of a quail. It should be done before the comb and wattles begin to redden up or develop. They should not be fed for at least 36 hours. Also during that time drink should be denied to them. If they



A BROTHER AND SISTER WORKING TOGETHER MAKING CAPONS. THESE CHILDREN DO CAPONIZING FOR THE NEIGHBORS AT 10 CENTS APIECE.

do not drink, they will not bleed at the time of the operation. If they do not eat, there will be more room to do the work. This is very important as good results cannot be expected if the operation is performed while food or water is in the system. An expert at caponizing said: "It is not necessary to have any one to show you how to do it. I believe the average person will learn it quicker and better to get out by himself and commence on a dead bird. One that has just been killed to eat should be taken for practice. With every set of caponizing tools, instructions are sent. Follow them, then with a little practice almost any person can soon become expert."

After caponizing, the birds should be kept by themselves, away from old hens and particularly away from old roosters. A person who has practiced caponizing for a few years and has an established trade, says: "I sold capons for 25 cents per pound live weight, which we considered a very good price, as they averaged around ten pounds each. Some that I kept until March I sold for $3.00 each to be used as brooders, and was not able to furnish half enough at that price. I know that my capons made me a net profit of more than $1.50 each. Capons make excellent foster mothers. You should have them in your own flock and there are other people that are sure to buy them."

The middle of August to the middle of September is probably the best season of the year to caponize.

Picking Ducks

Ducks may be picked during all except the winter months, beginning at the age of twelve weeks, although they are sometimes too tender at that age. Always examine the first handful of feathers, and if there is blood in the quills, defer the picking for a time. Usually the birds may be picked every six weeks until the weather becomes too cold.

How to Pick

Grasp the tip of the wings and the feet together in the left hand, holding the head against your body with your left arm, and start with the breast feathers first, giving a quick jerk towards the head of the duck. To remove the feathers on the back, give the jerk towards the tail. Pick all the downy feathers, except—and this is highly important—a roll from the joint where the wings join the body to the thigh joint. This roll of feathers lying under and supporting the wings is called the bolster, and when removed the ducks present a poor appearance with its wings dragging the ground. Pluck the little pin feathers also. They are not fit to save, but this will give the fowls a clean start toward a new crop of down.

Never Delayed Things

Mike—How long was Pat sick before he died, Mrs. McGinnis?

"Only two days. You know he always was a hustler."

September Poultry Pickings.

Keep up the green food this month.

This is a good month to begin advertising. Have you tried UTDF?

Be assured, it is the contented, healthy hen that fills the egg basket.

Work off and market all the old and no longer profitable stock, also the young surplus cockerels.

September is likely to be another troublesome month from the moult. Do all you can for the comfort of your poultry.

Build for the convenience of your fowls and yourself, installing homemade or commercial contrivances that are clean and sanitary.

Your late hatched chicks should receive the same careful care and attention now as before. No matter how much there is to do, don't forget them.

If you have never used trap nests install them this fall in your houses.

What's A Capon and Why?

Beuoy's Book Explains Exactly how to make a capon. Illustrating with over 50 real photo's from life that show each step in the operation. Big capon in natural four color work. The cause of "slips" explained and how to prevent them. It illustrates all kinds of capon tools and tells where to get them for least money. This is the new fourth (1915 copyright) regular fifty cent edition. Will be sent postpaid to you for a DIME, TEN CENTS, if you haven't got a dime a two cent stamp will do.

George Beuoy, R. 72, Cedar Vale, Kan.

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ERNST Fine Apple & Peach Trees All kinds of Trees and Berry plants, of very best varieties. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. **Ernst Nurseries, Eaton, O., Box 11.**

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FARM FENCE



12¾ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 19½c. a rod for 47-in. stock fence; 31½c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. **Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL.** Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.65. Catalog free.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO
Box 45 MORTON, ILLS.

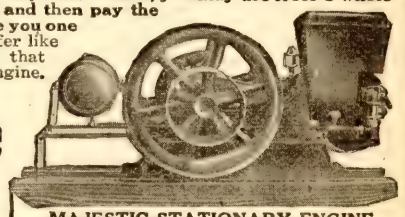
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A Year to Pay

Not One Cent for Three Months

Never before in the entire history of the gasoline engine business has there been an offer anything like this. And why? Simply because there has never before been produced an engine that could be sold at a remarkable bargain price, so marvelously perfect in every respect that its manufacturer has the confidence in it to say: "Take my engine. Don't send me a cent of your money until, from your own experience with it, you are absolutely sure that it is the engine you want. If it isn't, send it back at my expense. If it is, you may use it for 3 whole months before you make even the first payment and then pay the balance in 6, 9 and 12 months and I'll not charge you one cent of interest." No, you've never seen an offer like that before. Yet that is precisely the offer that Hartman makes on this world-famous Majestic Engine. Why this offer of

No Money In Advance

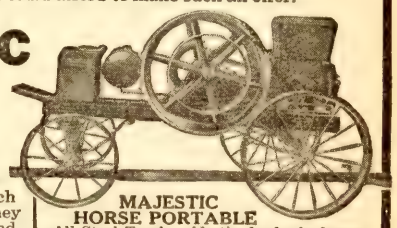


MAJESTIC STATIONARY ENGINE
Sizes 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 14 Horsepower
Iron sub-base mounting. Burns gasoline, gas, naphtha, kerosene, distillate.

is possible. First, because the Majestic is such an amazing triumph in engine construction that we positively know it will stand up under the severest tests. Therefore, we have no hesitancy in sending it out without a cent in advance, without a deposit of any kind so that you, by testing it out on any kind of work, may let it prove our claims for it right on your own place wholly at our risk.

Second, because the tremendous financial strength of the great House of Hartman permits the extension of more liberal credit terms than have before been offered to the power users of this or any other country. Only the mammoth Hartman institution with its more than $10,000,000 capital, immense buying power and enormous output could afford to make such an offer.

Great Majestic Engines *GASOLINE, KEROSENE, NAPHTHA, GAS*



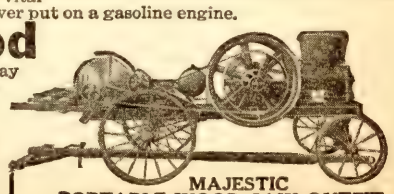
MAJESTIC HORSE PORTABLE
All-Steel Truck, wide-tired wheels, heavy hubs, staggered spokes. Front axle swivel type; wheels, passing over obstructions, do not disturb level of engine. 5, 7, 9 and 14 H-P. mounted this style.

Simplest, most durable, most powerful for its H-P. rating and most economical-to-operate gasoline engine ever made. Don't confuse it with old-style, over-heavy type of gasoline engines which are expensive to operate; or with engines so light they literally tear themselves to pieces under a heavy load.

The Majestic is the "happy medium"—neither too heavy nor too light. Has fewer number of parts—a marvel of simplicity. Perfectly balanced—just the right weight for the power it is designed to develop—no excessive friction. Big improvements in all vital parts—and the most wonderful **automatic mixer** ever put on a gasoline engine.

Your Credit Good

Nothing to pay for 3 months. A full year to pay **without** interest. No bank deposit—no references asked—no mortgage—no embarrassing questions—no collectors—no red tape of any kind.



MAJESTIC PORTABLE WOOD SAW OUTFIT
With Friction Clutch Pulley
All-Steel Truck. Table slides on wheels and is so constructed that it cannot sag or get out of alignment. Outfit shipped with saw and belt complete, ready for work. Saw outfit can be removed, leaving you a Standard Portable Engine. 5, 7, 9 and 14 H-P. mounted this style.

FREE Engine BOOK! Write today for your free copy of the most wonderful book of engines ever published. Tells why the wonderful Majestic is the biggest engine value in America today.

Ask for Special Engine Catalog No. 210-E

HARTMAN COMPANY
4046-48 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



My Wish

I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heart aches
And all our poor, selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

It wouldn't be possible not to be kind
In the Land of Beginning Again;
And the ones we misjudged, and the ones whom we grudged
Their moments of victory here
Would find in the grasp of our loving hand-clasp
More than pentitent lips could explain.

So I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heart-aches
And all of our poor, selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

—*Selected.*

The Church Welcome

WHEN I look back there on the first few months that I lived in this neighborhood," said Mrs. J., "I almost wonder that I ever became reconciled to staying here.

"For six consecutive Sundays when I first attended services in the little country church near our farm, I can truthfully say that not one person except the minister ever spoke to me.

"I had come from a country community where everyone knew everybody else, and we were all on friendly terms and especially friendly with the stranger within our gates. Then to step into a church where, unwittingly, one was made to feel like an interloper—well, it was hard.

"What did I do? Well, I endured it for six long weeks and then one Sunday after the services I went to where the greatest number were grouped together laughing and talking and just asked them if they wouldn't let me in as one of them and told them how lonely and homesick I was.

"Of course they told me I was welcome; but it was a long time before I really felt that I was, although a few of them did take pains to talk to me. And just as soon as I had handed in my letter and felt that I had the right, I began cordially welcoming every outsider who crossed the threshold of that church. Soon others did the same and you cannot believe what a difference it has made. Why, people come here, I sometimes think, just for the welcome they receive. Our attendance has doubled largely because of it; and they carry the spirit of it right out wherever they go, too."

This is no fancy sketch. It is absolutely true, and the conditions formerly existing in this country church exists in many other churches as well, both in city and country.

If every man, woman and child who enters your church is given a hearty welcome, your seats will not long remain vacant. Take a little time after the service to shake hands with everybody and exchange, at least, a few pleasant words. Many a person is kept out of the Kingdom through failure on the part of church-going people to welcome them.

If you are in a cold formal church the great work is given to you to warm it up by a hearty friendliness that will cheer, encourage and inspire and lead upward.

A Bit of Information

MANY of our new subscribers may not know that if they will write to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, asking for a list of new publications, including the list that is of special interest to women, they will promptly receive it. From this list may be selected by number and name the bulletins that are wanted.

These bulletins cover nearly every subject that pertains to the home, the garden and the farm and are of incalculable value to those who want the best advice on these subjects.

There is no expense attached to this service.

The Uses of Laughter

In the new order of things the old adage "Laugh and grow fat" has given place to "Laugh and grow strong."

Modern science teaches that a good, hearty laugh is better than medicine. It sets loose forces that act as a real tonic both for body and mind. It is one of the fundamental instincts of the human race and has a highly useful function to perform.

Laughter relieves the strain imposed upon us by the vicissitudes of life, and overcomes our aptitude to worry.

Learn to laugh at little things and encourage the children to laugh properly and musically, and laugh with them.

Start the morning with a laugh. Have a funny story told or read at the breakfast table. Keep up a cheery talk at the noon meal, interspersed with laughter, and let laughter bubble forth from the lips at night. No matter how tired, it will rest and refresh both soul and body.

To Press Summer Clothes

One who is inexperienced often finds difficulty in pressing summer garments in such a way as to have them look neat and fresh. Here are some suggestions that if carefully followed, will ensure satisfactory results:

Iron linen garments when quite damp. If you want a high luster on the garment iron it on the right side; if a dull finish is preferred, iron on the wrong side.

Press silk on the wrong side after lightly sponging it with a dampened sponge or cloth. Always press with the straight of the material, except in case you want to press a circular flounce, then press it on the bias. Have the flat iron only moderately hot.

Iron all crepe material on the wrong side. Crepe de chine should be washed in cold water. Do not rub soap on the goods, but make a suds of good, hard soap. Dry and iron on the wrong side.

Cloth skirts should be pressed on the wrong side. If the garment is dark lay a piece of dark-colered cloth, which is dampened, over it, pressing the hem first. If light colored use white cloth for pressing. Always move the iron on the straight of the material.

It adds much to the appearance of the garment if after one has pressed the goods with a dampened cloth to go over it again using brown paper between the iron and the cloth.

If one uses a little cornstarch water for dampening their goods they will find it will give them a "body" that adds much to their beauty.

A Beauty Hint

As a complexion beautifier, buttermilk is rapidly coming to the front. It does not roughen the skin nor clog the pores, so its advocates assert, and is healing, cleansing and whitening.

One should bathe the face, neck and arms in it at night and as often throughout the day as practicable. It is especially cooling and beneficial after one has been in the hot sun. Try it.

Oil Bath for Baby

If the baby is not gaining in weight, substitute an oil bath every other morning for its regular water bath.

A tablespoonful of olive oil well warmed and gently rubbed all over the little body will in a few weeks show its value by rounding out the little form and giving strength to the muscles. The oil should be well rubbed in, but very gently.

Lost Out

The weak-minded, hysterical, pleasure-loving woman has had her day. Men loved and admired her years ago, but when the new woman came along with her sane, rational ideas—a woman who could be trusted like a man and yet loved like a woman; who could be reasoned with instead of cajoled—then men saw that they had a companion instead of a plaything, and the other woman's reign was over.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



Total cost only $7.50 by Our 7 MONTHS TIME Purchase Plan

to prove to you that this magnificent Royal has the Sweetest, Purest, Loudest and Clearest tone—to prove to you that it is as large and handsome as the trust machines that sell at $25.00—to prove to you that it has the strongest motor, the best reproducer and tone arm and the most ingenious devices to start, stop and control the music. Shipped with a supply of 10-inch double disc records of your selection, so you can enjoy the finest entertainments for one whole month. Return the outfit AT OUR EXPENSE if for any reason you do not wish to keep it. Drop a postal for our big list of unsolicited testimonials, record book and other literature. They are free.

S. H. DAVIS, Z-45 6101 May St., CHICAGO

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BIRTHSTONE 4 RINGS GIVEN DIAMOND





INITIAL SIGNET WEDDING





4 solid Gold filled Rings guaranteed 3 years, your Birthstone, your Initial Signet, handsome Engagement and Real Wedding Ring, all 4 Rings FREE for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. each. Write for it. Bluine Mfg. Co., 733 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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SCHOOL BOX GIVEN With Fountain pen, Pencils, Knife, Pen holder, Eraser, for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write.



BLUINE MFG. CO., 740 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

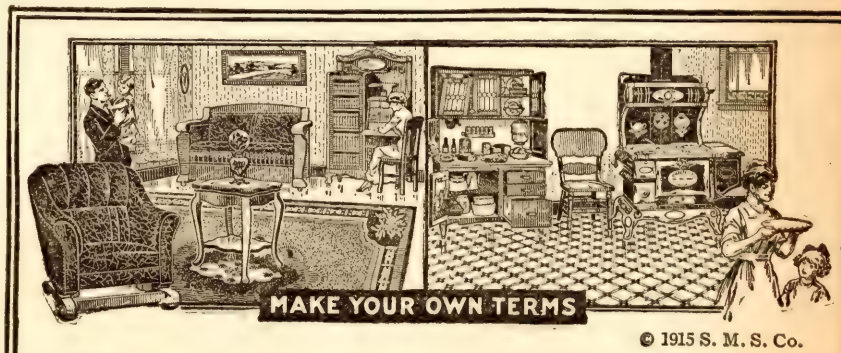
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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Pay for Home Things As You Sell Your Crops

Extra Credit to Farmers—Your Own Terms

Jubilee Sale

This month we are starting a great Jubilee Sale. This is our 50th year in selling home things on credit.

We celebrate it by issuing a Jubilee Book, an enormous book of bargains. It pictures 5152 home things. It guarantees that every price is the lowest in America, and a Surety Company backs this guarantee.

1000 Discounts

In addition it quotes 1000 special prices, such as never will be quoted again. These 1000 bargains will amaze you.

It offers to send anything you want on 30 days' approval, subject to return. You may keep it a month before buying.

Credit Cards

To any farmer who asks for this book we will send a Credit Card. It will show that you have a charge account. Then you can order on credit without any references or any red tape whatever.

Your Own Terms

You may have a year's credit and pay as you wish. Pay when you sell your crops, or each three months, or a little each month. We will make any terms you say, without interest.

These terms are for farmers only. For 50 years we have found them the best-paying customers we have.

We want you to see this Jubilee Book. See our wonderful variety and our Jubilee prices. Send this coupon and the book will come. We will open up your charge account and send your Credit Card. Then, if you want anything, you can order on credit and fix your own terms as we offer. Cut out the coupon now.

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1097 W. 35th Street, Chicago

Jubilee Book

Picturing 5152 Home Things

Furniture	Silverware—Clocks
Carpets—Rugs	Chinaware—Lamps
Draperies—Linens	Sewing Machines
Curtains—Bedding	Kitchen Cabinets
Oilcloths, etc.	Carpenters' Tools
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Mail me your Jubilee Bargain Book, with details about your Farm Credit Plan. Also the books I mark below.

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When writing to these advertisers please say, *"I saw it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."*

AGENTS

Young Man, would you accept a tailormade suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 164, Chicago and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber. 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

BUSINESS COLLEGES

Positions are available to graduates of the Thisselle Business College. Courses include bookkeeping, shorthand, English, typewriting, etc. Board and room reasonable in good homes. Start now. Address W. A. Thisselle, Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Reference: Up-to-Date Farming.

FARM LANDS

Wanted Fifty enterprising young or middle aged farmers with small capital, who desire to secure homes in the rich, fertile lands of Northern Wisconsin. Must be willing to work hard in clearing and improving land. To such, will sell rich, clay loam lands, well watered and when improved equal to $150 to $200 acre farm in middle West. Terms, $25 an acre, $1 an acre cash, balance in ten years, 6 per cent interest, privilege paying $100 any time desired. Send for booklets published by State of Wisconsin. B. B. Clarke, Editor American Thresherman, Madison, Wisconsin.

60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce $25 to $100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Farm Lands—20 years to pay. Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices $11 to $30 an acre; irrigated land from $35. Loan of $2000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing, and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6 per cent. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Good Farm Lands in the Swigart Tract of Western Michigan's Clover and Fruit Belt. These are new lands, well adapted for general farming, stock, dairying, poultry and fruits. $10 to $30 per acre and a large selection of choice lands at $18 to $20. Terms $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 a month on 40 acres or annual payments. Near towns, schools, railroads and markets. Good roads and quick transportation by boat or rail to Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids. Write for big 72-page book and map free. Join our excursion Tuesday, Sept. 7th, leaving my Chicago offices at 11:30 a. m. Entire expense from Chicago and return, including railroad fare, board, berth, etc., $12.50. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale Eighty acre farm, small house, large barn, forty acres under cultivation, forty acres wood pasture; eight hundred sugar trees, full equipment making syrup. Eight miles from Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Immediate possession. Price, $6,500. $1,000 cash, balance ten years, six per cent, or $6,000 spot cash. Address, B. B. Clarke, Madison, Wis.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



I Am Making Money for Men—Are You One of Them?

I ran a full page advertisement in this paper August 15th. I was looking for men—for money-makers. It was on the back cover. Did you see it? Did you answer?

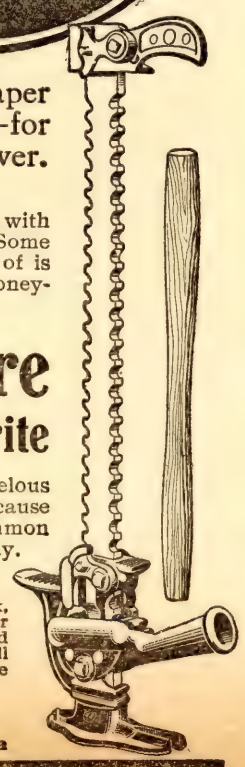
Many hundreds of men answered and are now working with me. Some of them are going to be big money-makers. Some will fail. That's natural. The big thing for you to think of is that I want to hear from you. I've got some straight, money-making talk for you and I want to get it off my chest.

The Chance Is There
It Is Alive Now—Don't Wait—Write

I want you to work with me in the selling of a marvelous tool. That doesn't sound so wonderful, eh? That's because you don't know the story. You don't know how just common everyday men like you and me are making $25 to $50 a day.

That's the big story. The tool looks simple enough in the picture, but it's a single wire stretcher, a woven wire stretcher, a wire mender, a post puller, a rail fence repairer, a wheel repairer, a press, hoist, jack, vise, clamp, stump rooter and alligator wrench, as well as a lot of other things. Farmers, teamsters, auto owners, mechanics, contractors and builders buy it on sight. But never mind that now. You write. I'll tell you the big story of profits. Don't make a fuss about it. Just send me your name and address on a post card. Address

P. J. HARRAH, President
The Harrah Manufacturing Co. Box 34 Bloomfield, Indiana



For Sale Fine Stock and Cattle Ranch, 2,100 acres, 60 miles north of Mobile, 4 miles from R. R. town of 2,000 pop. 100 acres in cultivation, dwelling, tenant and outhouse, fenced. Fine climate, long seasons, good soils. Price, $10 an acre, convenient terms. Address HEK care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fine Virginia farms for sale: 353 acres, three miles from railroad village, good buildings, splendid grain, grass and stock farm, price $6,000.00. 900 acres good buildings, fine grade of land, price $10,000.00, very cheap bargain. Also have a number of other nice farms. Write to-day for full particulars. Jeffreys, Hester & Company, Chase City, Virginia.

For Sale Delta Lands—5,000 acres from which the timber has been removed. This land is in the finest section of the Mississippi Delta, close to town and railroad. Will sell all or any part. Address Darnell-Love Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Homesteads located. Secure a 160 A. homestead in Northern Minnesota and be independent. Rich soil; part open, part wooded land. Free information. H. H. Bjornaas, Grygla, Minn.

Improved Farms in Arkansas Ozarks, 20 acres and up. Healthy climate. No overflow. Rich land. Low prices. Easy terms. David Y. Katz, Little Rock, Ark.

Bargain 284 acres fine farming land, over half bottom. Address, Box 48, R. 2, Waverly, Ky.

HELP WANTED

Wanted Farmers—men and women everywhere. U. S. Government jobs. $75.00 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-26, Rochester, N. Y.

We will pay you $120.00 to distribute religious literature and take orders in your community. 60 day's work. Man or woman. Experience not required. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 897 Winston Building, Philadelphia.

$250 For reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. R Ward Co., 222 Institute, Chicago.

Thousands Government jobs open to men and women. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. B26, Rochester, N. Y.

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For Holstein heifer calves from heavy producers. write Edgewood Farm, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. Pure-bred yearling bull $85.00.

Steers For Sale—Load Hereford calves; two loads Shorthorns, 750 lbs.; two loads Angus 900 lbs. Know of others. Write at once stating your wants. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Ia.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving Picture Plays. $50 each. Correspondence course unnecessary. Details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati.

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Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

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100 Envelopes, your name and address printed on corner, 30 cents, postpaid; 500 for $1.25. Samples free. D. F. Brenesia Co., Wheeler, Ind.

Noteheads Envelopes, cards tags, 100 of either, 40c, postpaid. Best work. Samples free. F. Raymond Benson, Dept. U.F., Elgin, Illinois.

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For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

VIOLIN FOR SALE

Violin For sale cheap. Free trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, R. 5, Rosedale, Kans.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Send description of your farm or ranch. We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. 68, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ginseng Seed sold or exchanged for Indian relics. A. L. Gelser, Dalton, New York.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Honey Finest quality and flavor, 1915 crop extracted (strained) honey; purity and safe delivery guaranteed; a case of two five gallon cans—120 pounds of honey—$9.50 f. o. b. here, or delivered any place in the U. S. for $12. The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

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We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

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What is Now the Fashion

No one point is more emphasized in the styles of the present than the military one. This is seen, first of all, in the high collars which everyone is now wearing. Sometimes this collar is a plain stock, or choker, as it is now called, and sometimes it is more ornamental, having small points turning over its upper edges.

One real novelty is the collar which is made of shaped tabs continuing from the front, back and raglan sleeves of the waist. This gives a beautiful throat effect and can be worked out in silk, satin and other materials of good body.



7361—LADIES' WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. One of the season's novelties, this waist has the high collar formed of a continuation of the fronts, the back, and the ends of the raglan sleeves. The result is handsome and original. The fronts are full and the back plain, the sleeves long and full with a deep cuff.

7364—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. In this original design, the fronts are cut away to show a flat vest, except at the lower edge where they form a narrow belt. There is a wide, flat collar and regulation, full length sleeves. The skirt is attached to the blouse and is pleated all around, with panel front.

7381—LADIES' DRESSING SAQUE. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This plain little sacque has a simple bodice with front closing, high neck, and fast collar, and plain sleeves long or short. There is a peplum in two parts and this may be omitted. Challie, cotton crepe, figured and plain silk and wash materials are used for this garment.

7559—MISSES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 14, 16, and 20 years. The raglan sleeve of this dress makes a small shoulder yoke to which the fronts and back, both gathered, are attached. The neck may be open or closed with high stock or fancy roll collar. The skirt has two pieces and closes at the left side.

7351—LADIES' TWO GORE SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This popular walking skirt is of decidedly circular cut and is made with a seam in front and also in the back. The lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size and the upper part is tight fitting.

7375—LADIES' NEGLIGEE GOWN. Cut in sizes 30, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This simple wrapper is of sacque cut and may be made full length or cut off at the hips. The adjustment of the closing makes the neck somewhat open and the edges are bound with ribbon. The sleeves are long and wide at the wrist where they are finished with a band.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Address Fashion Department
Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Quiet Hour

Beautiful Thoughts

Then let me strive with each besetting sin,
Recall my wandering fancies, and restrain
The sore disquiet of a restless brain;
And, as the path of duty is made plain,
May grace be given that I may walk therein.
Not like the hireling, for his selfish gain,
With backward glances and reluctant tread,
Making merit of his coward dread,
But cheerful in the light around me thrown,
Walking as one to pleasant service led;
Doing God's will as if it were my own,
Yet trusting not in mine, but in His strength alone!

—Van Dyke.

"When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one for a fellow-creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving, trifles in themselves light as air will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity.

The little things which you may do for those about you will fall back upon your heart as the summer dews falls upon vineyards. What if it is nothing but a kind word to a schoolboy crying in the street? It dries his tears, and the aching heart grows light and glad again. Who knows what a cloud of darkness one kind word may dispel? Wear a smile and make others happy. There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed."

"It is not in our power to fly to some far and still retreat in whose quiet we may escape the evils and troubles here; and the corner will never be found in this world where care and evil shall be unknown by human beings. But the peace which the Savior gives His own is peace of heart and mind amid daily duties. It is that central peace which may subsist at the heart of endless agitation."

"You are not more praiseworthy because you are praised, neither are you more in fault because you are blamed. For you are what you are, nor can be made better by what others say than what God sees you to be. If you take good heed to what in yourself you really are, you will not care so much what men say about you."

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellowcreature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

"It is a great help to admit failure, to confess a fault. For when we really understand why we failed we not only take courage and learn success from failure, but have charity for all who, like ourselves, are striving and failing."

"I Ken'd He Wud"

The story is told of a poor little waif of a boy, ten or twelve years of age, who, greatly exhausted by a long-standing disease, was taken to the operating room of the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow to undergo an operation. His condition, however, was so low and unsatisfactory that there was some fear that the boy's strength might give out during the operation and his spirit pass away.

While waiting for the preparations to be completed the little fellow looked toward some students, and in a pitiful, tremulous voice, said, "Will one of you gentlemen put up just a wee prayer for a wee boy—just a wee prayer to Jesus for me in my sore troubles?"

The surgeon, patting him on the shoulder, spoke kindly to him, but as he heard no prayer he turned his head away, and in childish tones and words he asked Jesus his friend "the friend of the boys who loved him," to be with him—to have mercy on him in his distress; and as long as he was conscious the voice of the boy was heard in prayer.

Soon the surgeon felt that the prayer had included in its answer someone else, for steadiness of hand, and delicacy of touch came as they were needed, and the operation was completed with more than usual ease, dexterity and success.

The next morning, as the surgeon stood by the boy's bedside and saw from the placid comfortable look on his face that his sufferings had been relieved and all was well with him, he took the little wasted hand and whispered, "The good Jesus heard your prayer yesterday."

A bright, happy, confident look lighted up the boy's face, and with a feeble pressure of the little hand, he said, "I ken'd He wud."

Whatsoever

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do" refers to works that are possible. There are many things which our hearts findeth to do which we never shall do. It is well it is in our heart; but if we would be eminently useful, we must not be content with forming schemes in our heart, and talking of them; we must practically carry out whatsoever our hand findeth to do.

One good deed is worth more than a thousand brilliant theories. Let us not wait for large opportunities, or for a different kind of work, but do just the things we "find to do", day by day. We have no other time in which to live. The past has gone; the future has not arrived; we never shall have any but the time present. Then do not wait until your experience has ripened into maturity before you attempt to serve God. Endeavor now to bring forth fruit. Serve God now. No man ever served God by doing things to-morrow. If we honor Christ and are blessed, it is by the things which we do to-day.

—C. H. Spurgeon.

In Temptation's Hour

There will come a world here there will be no temptation—a garden with no serpent, a city with no sin. The harvest day will come and the wheat will be gathered safe into the Master's barn. It will be very sweet and glorious. Our tired hearts rest on the promises with peaceful delight. But that time is not yet. Here are our tempted lives, and here, right in the midst of us, stands our tempted Savior. If we are men we shall meet temptation as He met it, in the strength of the God who is the Father of whom all men are children.

Every temptation that attacks us attacked Him and was conquered. We are fighting with a defeated enemy. We are struggling for a victory which is already won. That may be our strength and assurance as we recall, whenever our struggle becomes hottest and most trying, the wonderful and blessed day when Jesus was "led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil".

—Phillips Brooks.

Pray and Wait

I know not by what methods rare,
But this I know, God answers prayer.
I know He has given his Word,
Which tells me prayer is always heard,
And so I pray and calmly wait.

I know not if the blessing sought
Will come in just the way I thought;
But leave my prayers with Him alone,
Whose will is wiser than my own;
Assured that He will grant my quest,
Or send some answer—far more blest.

—*Selected.*

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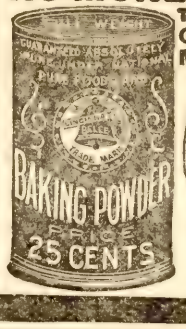


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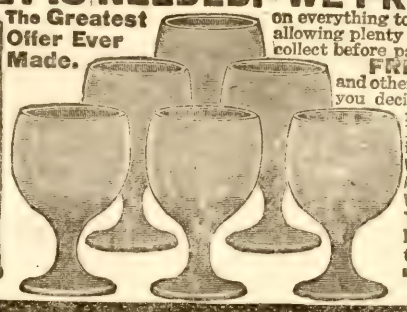
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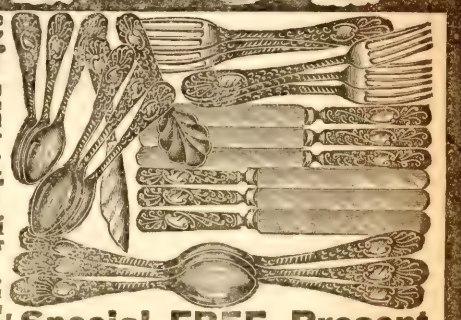
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Tramp—Madam, I am suffering terribly from indigestion.

Lady (at the kitchen door)—Well, I'm not a doctor, but is there anything I can do for you?

Tramp—Yes, ma'am; please give me something to digest.



Will you join my Special farmers party for a tour of California farms and fairs?

Go this fall—on the *Santa Fe Farmers' Special*—spend two weeks seeing by auto the farms and homes of Southern California and San Joaquin Valley. Also take in the two great expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

Do this in company with a comfortable, sociable party of rural folks who, like yourself, want to inspect the home-making inducements of sunny California. Take your wife along, too.

I am getting up a **special limited party** of people interested in the business of farming to make this trip under my personal escort, because I believe I can best prove to you, by this method, what the Santa Fe has so long been trying to tell you about this country.

I want you to see the San Joaquin Valley and talk to the people about the greater production per acre, the balmy, healthful climate, the year-round growing season. You will be the **guests of many communities** in Southern California and San Joaquin Valley. You will be **taken on auto trips** to see their farms, orchards and homes. We have no land to sell. We just want you to see and know California.

Let me tell you at what **small cost** this trip will be made. We will live on our own special cars most of the time, so saving hotel bills. Go with us on the Santa Fe, stop a day at Grand Canyon and return Santa Fe or any direct route.

This party will **leave Chicago October 14**, reach San Francisco about October 30, and return from there at your pleasure up to December 31. A second party will leave on date to be announced later. You'll see rural California—as you could see it in no other way. You'll see the two great world expositions. Also you'll see the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Write me to-day for itinerary, particulars and rates.

Two Fairs—and California—for One Fare.

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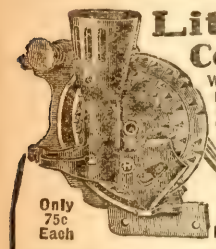
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Will easily shell six bushels per hour. Just screw it to the side of your box, put in the corn, and turn the handle. The corn will fall into the box, and the cob outside. Has simple, accurate adjustment that can't get out of order; has no springs to jar loose. Will last a lifetime. Price 75 cents each. Delivered prepaid east of Kansas City, west of Philadelphia and north of Atlanta for $1.25. Add 50 cents more for more distant parts of the country.

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A REMARKABLE Cadet story comes to us from the distant west. The writer of a Cadet letter which was published some months ago has received more than two thousand letters. Of course he has not answered them all. The postage alone on that many letters would be $40. The letters, we are told, were from all classes of people, and from practically every State in the Union. This shows the wonderful extent of this paper's circulation and that it is read by the people who take it. We attribute that interest to the great reforms we advocate—great reforms but simple principles of right and justice that were never mentioned until we began to advocate them. These things encourage us and we want a million readers.

We begin to-day with an interesting letter from the South.

DEAR CADETS—Wil you please admit a boy from the land of sunshine and flowers? I live on a farm of 300 acres, and we have about 850 head of cattle. I live 30 miles north of St. Augustine, interesting on account of its history and relics of old Spanish occupation. Fort Marion, the old city gates, the slave market, the memorial church, and the magnificient hotels, make the city attractive to tourists. We are only 15 miles south of Jacksonville, the metropolis and commercial center of the state. Its fine hotels are crowded with tourists during the season of travel. But I must now tell you about my home. We live on a small lake just south of us, and we have a nice launch to use in fishing. We also have an Overland automobile. Come down, Cadets, and we will have a grand time fishing, hunting, etc. I have a nice little pony I can hunt on. We also have a 20-acre orange grove. I will close by saying UTDF is the best paper published. If you will write me I will send you my photo and views of Florida.—George Hall, Jr., McRae, Fla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a North Dakota girl 17 years of age. While visiting my uncle this summer I read UTDF, and enjoyed it very much, especially the Cadet page. I have lived in North Dakota 7 years and think there isnothing like the prairie. I would like very much to become a Cadet, and will faithfully answer all letters and cards received.—Hattie Shaw, Stirum, N. Dak.

DEAR CADETS—I am 15 years old, and live in a village or small town called Hammett. It is a beautiful place and the scenery. The Snake river flows through the valley, and rocks surrcund it. There are many farms here, but there is a troublesome lack of water. My father left the farm after he had tried it for three years, and went to work in the mines at Wallace, while we moved to town. My father died only two weeks ago, so it is very lonesome for my mother and us children. I have a sister and brother older than myself, and two brothers younger. As we are alone now we must go to a larger place; so my mother has decided to take us up to Wallace where my brother works. Wallace is a beautiful town in the mountains, but I would rather stay in Mammett. I love farm life, but my sister doesn't. I shall enter high school the first of September, and my plan for the future is to teach school. Many times during the past 5 years I have started to write, but I have been too timid. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and I will try to answer all cards and letters I receive. I think Idaho is the ideal state.—Sue Boyd, Hammett, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Louisiana girl, and live a mile from the agricultural high school. I am 16 years old and enjoy reading this paper. I live with my parents on a 180-acre farm and go to school eevry day. I will be glad to receive letters and cards from the Cadets, and exchange photos.—Ella Hood, Walker, La.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Illinois girl of 13. We take UTDF, and like to read it. I will be in high school this fall, and I take music lessons. We own 80 acres of land here, just a mile from Salem the county seat. We have 5 horses, 6 cows, and a good many chickens. We have only lived on the farm two years, but I like it fine. I like to work out of doors better than in the house. I would like to hear from the boys and girls, and will answer all the letters and cards I receive.—Nora Pauline Radloff, Salem, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl 17 years of age, and live with my father and mother and have a nice time. I would like all the girls and boys to write to me, and I will try to answer all I receive. We raise corn, wheat, etc. I have 4 sisters and 4 brothers. —Emma R. Sampson, Havre De Grace, Md.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kentucky boy of 17 years. My parents have been taking UTDF for some time, and find it a great paper. I beg that I may be a Cadet of Equity. I think it a nice thingfor farmer girls and boys. I live only a mile and a half from the Tennessee line. Our main crops are wheat, corn and oats. I would be more than pleased to read letters and cards from all that will write and I will answer them all with pleasure.—Alfred Dittbenner.—Franklin, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading your letters ever since I subscribed for this paper, about three months ago, and find myself very much interested in the letters from the various parts of our grand old U. S. A. I am 18 years of age and live with my parents on a 265-acre farm in Muskingum cuonty, about 14 miles from the county seat. The country is hilly and rough, but we have between 90 and 100 acres of nice farming land. The remainder of the farm is timber and pasture. We grow wheat, corn and hay, besides potatoes and garden truck for our own use. I have started farming this year for myself, having my own team and farming implements. I have 10 acres of corn, and intend to put in about 18 acres of wheat this fall. I think it is so much better and more profitable for the boys and girls to stay at home and work than to go and work for some one else. You may rest assured that your efforts put forth at home will be appreciated far more than elsewhere. We would have a far better nation to live in if more of our boys and girls were in the country instead of in the city. I have lived in the country always and seldom spend more than a week in town, and that is not often. I have 2 brothers and 5 sisters, myself being the oldest. I am a Patterson Boxwell graduate, and have attended the Frazeysburg high school two years, where we have a $24,000 school building erected in 1913 and 1914. I would be glad to exchange views and correspond with the Cadets and promise to answer all letters and cards.—Lester Jay Demean, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I was born in Bay City, Mich., and I have lived in Bay county all my life. We have splendid farming land here, and we raise all kinds of grain, fruit, vegetables and flowers. We have 40 acres of land two miles from Auburn, which is a village of about 500 population, and it is on Midland stone road, 9 miles west from Bay City and 9 miles east from Midland. I like farm life fine, for we always have good, fresh air. I also like birds and flowers, and enjoy a walk in the woods. But our best woods is all gone in this part of Michigan, and only brush, good for birds and flowers, remains. There are many kinds of birds and flowers here when the delightful spring comes. I do like spring and summer, but in winter it is too cold. We also have coal mines within a few miles of Auburn, besides the beautiful farms. I like UTDF and I have had quite a number of cards from the Cadets, also a few photos. I have been a subscriber for three years, and I am now renewing for three years more.Frank Goyk, Auburn, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—We have dear old UTDF in our home, and all love it, and only wish it was published oftener. I am a farmer's daughter, bashful but jolly. In about two weeks we will be busy picking Logan berries to be sent to your eastern market. My father was born where this paper is published, and I can tell those who write me many wonderful things about the fair at San Francisco. Will answer all.—Catherine J. Fisher, Sebastapol, Calif.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

Grace Lahm, Sumner, Nebr.	13
Genevieve Hilgenberg, Chesterville, Ill.	18
Mabel Baker, Winamac, Ind.	18
Blanch Baker, Winamac, Ind.	16
Grace Cizkonsky, Millertown, Iowa	15
John E. Deiner, Gilead, Nebr.	23
Leo Arthur Remley, Bayfield, Colo.	13
Leroy Ormsby, Mill Creek, Ind.	17
Louise H. Murphy, Dover, N. J.	18
Ord. Wilson, (Pioneer) Elk Rapids, Mich.	—
Iva McCulloch, Snyder, Texas	15
Cecile Downey, Antwerp, N. Y.	13
Lucy Minton, Walker, La.	11
Celestina Hannon, Warsaw, N. Y.	12
Abe Lee Hulsey, Picton, Colo.	19
Fern Fisher, Sibley, Ill.	14

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Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Biggest bargain ever offered. Let us send it C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today. Mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. F-21, Chicago.

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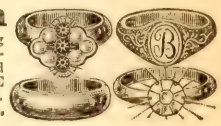
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Gold Plated Locket set with sparkling stone, 22-inch Neckchain, one Nethersole Bracelet of handsome design, and these 4 elegant Rings, ALL GIVEN FREE for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write for Bluine. BLUINE MFG. CO., 738 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



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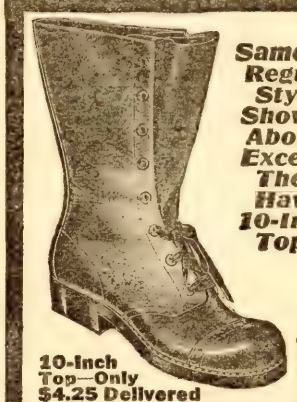


Strongest—Most Durable—Most Comfortable Work Shoe On Earth

Regular Style Only $3.45 Delivered

We want you to get acquainted right now—today—with the grandest shoe any farmer or working man ever put on his foot. This is it—Bilger's wonderful SIXMO Work Shoe! We'll send you a pair at once on receipt of only 50c, and the only reason we ask the 50c is to protect us against idle curiosity seekers. When you see a pair of these shoes, feel the texture of the thick, tough, yet surprisingly soft and pliable leather with your hands, note how differently they are made from any other shoe on earth—and finally, when you put them on and realize how comfortable they feel and how easy they are to walk in—you'll say that here, at last, is just the shoe you've long been waiting for.

Guaranteed 6 Months!



Same as Regular Style Shown Above Except They Have 10-Inch Tops

10-Inch Top—Only $4.25 Delivered

Guarantee Bond Given

Think of it! We positively guarantee you six solid months' shoe wear for only $3.45. This is the most remarkable guarantee ever made. No other manufacturer on earth would dare back his shoe with a guarantee like this. A written, legally binding guarantee goes with every pair! This guarantee bond is endorsed direct to you by the Makers of this wonderful shoe. Our reputation, our business and our financial responsibility stands back of this guarantee. It protects you absolutely.

Made-To-Your-Measure Work Shoes You get real comfort and foot ease when your work shoes are made to order. Furthermore, your shoes will last longer, because they conform to the size of your foot and are not forced out of shape and hastened to an early end.

A Sensational Bargain

Think what a shoe like this would cost you if bought from the ordinary manufacturer. By cutting out all excessive profits and holding our factory costs down to the lowest notch we enable you to make a saving that is positively amazing. A pair of these SIXMO Work Shoes at our bed-rock bottom factory price gives you 6 solid months' shoe wear for $3.45.

Send Today Fill out the coupon or copy it in a letter and mail it to us today enclosing only 50c. If you are not more than delighted with the shoes we will return your 50c. You take no chance

Address All Mail and Make Remittances Payable to

BILGER BROS., Shoemakers, Factory 2360-2364 N. Calif. Ave., Chicago

Special 50c Coupon

BILGER BROS., Shoemakers, Factory 2360-2364 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find 50c. Send me at once one pair Guaranteed SIXMO Work Shoes.

Regular Style.....10 inch Top.....Size.....

for examination and try on. I agree to pay balance, or if I do not find them satisfactory, I will return them at your expense, you to send back my money.

NAME .....

Post Office.....

R. F. D.....State.....

When the price is good every added bushel means greater profits. If the price is low it is necessary to produce good yields to pay expense and make a profit. Good seed will increase your wheat yield 20-15-10 bu. per acre. Get new blood!



Section of 70 acre field that yielded 3,430 bu., average 49 bu. per acre. The photograph, of which this is a reproduction, was selected out of thousands of photographs of wheat fields and placed on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

We Will Trade Seed Wheat With You

Sell the wheat you intend to sow, or part of it, at market price. Send us the money and we will send you seed of the Greatest of All Wheat Successes to sow the same acreage.

Better Yet. Don't Send Any Money

but send the coupon below and get our proposition complete. You may be skeptical, but we mean exactly what we say. We will trade even with you to sow 1 acre or 100 acres. Also there will be no strings tied to the crop. It will be yours to sell at extra price until all your neighbors are growing this double-money-maker-wheat.

How Mnch Did Your Wheat Yield?

Side by side and field after field we have seen this wheat yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre and other varieties, those generally grown, yield 15 to 25 bushels. Also hundreds of our customers for this wheat have written us that this was their experience. Doesn't this interest you? Or don't you believe in such yields?

You Owe It to Yourself to Investigate

If you grow any winter wheat, you surely owe it to yourself to investigate—get full particulars and the proofs. In this advertisement is what we say, but we can put hundreds of reports from farmers, like you, before you and they will carry conviction. If you can increase the yield of your 1916 crop, without extra cost, by 20, 10 or even 5 bushels per acre; or double your crop, you will be willing to do it, won't you? Well, when we say you can it is worth while looking into it, isn't it?

What Others Are Doing You Can Do

So many other farmers have gotten such results, and are getting them each year now, that there does not seem to remain a reasonable doubt but that any wheat grower can do as well, if he wants to. So, whether you are going to sow a small crop of wheat or a large one this advertisement should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper. Send the coupon at any rate, and we will tell you all about the wonderful variety of wheat and place before you hundreds of reports from growers, convince you that we will trade even with you, for the commonest wheat in your granary, to sow part or all of your crop.

It will be worth while to be the first one in your neighborhood to grow this wheat. You can sell seed to your neighbors, so you ought to **fill out, clip and mail** below coupon before you lay this paper aside.

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. 39, Indianapolis, Indiana

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 39, Indianapolis, Ind.

Without any obligation on my part please send me full particulars of the new wheat, as per advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming, with full reports from above growers, and others, your offer to exchange on equal basis, etc. (Write perfectly plain.)

My Name .....

Rural Route .....

Post Office .....

I expect to sow.....acres of wheat this season.

State.....

This half of our advertisement is written by our customers. After all, the experience of growers who cultivate, seed and harvest under conditions like yours should be the final test. Read what they think about this grand variety of wheat. If YOU want to make more money, mail the coupon.

"Yields Four Times Others"
Marvelous wheat is the best I ever saw. It yielded four times as much as my other wheat. Heads were more than twice as long.—G. W. Baker, Ala.

"Beats Anything I Ever Saw"
I know my Marvelous wheat will outyield any other wheat. We counted as high as 62 stools from one grain. It beats anything I ever saw. My entire crop is sold for seed.—W. H. Slsoss, Ark.

40 Bu. to Acre
Marvelous will yield about 40 bu. to the acre, while Turkey Red alongside of it will yield about 30 bu. I expect to put out 200 acres of it.—Y. W. Potts, Colo.

Beat Everything Else
Far ahead of anything in this section of the country in every way. It beat everything else from the time it was sown until now.—J. W. Buckley, Idaho.

Estimated 50 Bu. per Acre
I have raised Marvelous wheat two years. Believe it will make 50 bushels per acre. I think it is the best wheat ever raised.—H. A. Hurly, Ill.

Two to Three Times as Much
Produced two to three times as much as any other wheat in this section.—A. A., Ill.

35 to 40 Bushels per Acre
It is sure fine. I have sold lots already and am going to sow 45 acres this fall. My crop will average 35 to 40 bu. to the acre.—A. Bishop, Ill.

8 Acres May Produce 500 Bu.
I have 8 acres. I believe it will thresh out 500 bu. (62½ bu. per acre). Last year I raised from 10 lbs. of seed 31 bu. and 1 peck. I sold it all at $5 per bu. or $1.50 per peck.—H. B. Austill, Ind.

Will Yield Double Any Other
Amongst 3 varieties we grew it is best. The yield is estimated at 40 bu. an acre and will yield double any other variety about here.—H. S. E., Ind.

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre
The yield is estimated from 50 to 60 bu. per acre. It beats them all. It is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood.—L. S., Ind.

Best in the Country
It will make 30 bu. to the acre, common wheat only 20 bu. Neighbors say I have the best wheat in the county, and I am well pleased.—Martin Johnson, Ia.

Beats Other Kind
It grew larger, straw stands good, and is twice the size of Turkey Red. Barring accident, it looks as though it would go 35 to 40 bu. per acre.—J. S. Zimmerman, Ia.

Leading Wheat of Kansas
I expect to make 35 bu. per acre this year, which is better than the average around here. Marvelous is going to be the leading wheat of this country. I sold all I had to spare last fall for $2.50 per bu.—Ed. Cooper, Kans.

50 Bushels per Acre in Kansas
I estimate it at 50 bu. per acre. All that I have to spare is engaged at $5 a bu. I think the Marvelous is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen the wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. Myers, Kans.

Yield 50 Bu. per Acre
I have grown the Marvelous wheat 3 years. It resists fly better than other varieties. I have grown as high as 50 bu. to the acre. The straw is stiff and never falls down. I sold 150 bu. to neighbors for $2.00 bu.—T. J. Griffith, Ky.

Makes Two to One
It will make two to one of the other wheat.—C. L. Tipton, Ky.

Just as Represented
Marvelous wheat is more hardy than other varieties. I estimate its yield at 50 bu. per acre, which is twice as much as others will make. It has from 5 to 30 good heads from one grain of seed, and it is just as you represented.—S. Curry, Mich.

Yields Three Times Others
The Marvelous will yield three times as much as my other kind of wheat.—John Harter, Mo.

It Beats Anything I Ever Saw
The Marvelous wheat attracted a great deal of attention. It beat anything I ever saw.—G. E. Petty, Mo.

These Testimonials Are Genuine
We do not print the complete addresses to the testimonial letters, as that would direct correspondence to the writers, frequently to their annoyance and occasionally to our loss of trade. Every report is genuine. We have the original letters of file to back them up. If you want to verify any report, or all of them, call at our office or delegate a citizen of Indianapolis to call. The letters have been submitted to many of the papers that carry our advertisement.—**O. K. Seed Store.**

The Wheat We Want
Will yield about 40 bu., other kinds 25 bu. to the acre. I am well satisfied and will sow all Marvelous this year.—E. Shultz, N. Y.

Away Ahead of Others
It will yield 30 bu. per acre, which is one-third more than wheat sown earlier. I have found 42 heads from one root and did not search over much, either. I do not intend to sow any other kind this year.—Oscar Harvey, N. Y.

Best Wheat Ever Tried
I have grown Marvelous wheat three years, and it is the best wheat I have tried on my soil. It produced more than twice as much as the common varieties.—A. J. Freeman, N. C.

55 Bushels on One Acre
The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bu. per acre. Beat any wheat ever raised in our section. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it.—C. H., N. C.

40 to 50 Bu. per Acre
I will sow Marvelous wheat on all the ground I put out, for I think it is going to beat other wheat two to one. It has very large heads and I believe can be made to produce 40 to 50 bu. or more to the acre.—C. McC., Ohio.

35 Bu. From 1 Peck Sown
Marvelous wheat surpassed St. Louis Grand Prize. I have 35 bu. from one peck sown. The greatest wheat I ever saw. Heads 5 to 6 inches long, and 4 to 5 grains in a mesh.—A. J. O., Ohio.

Marvelous Yields Double
Yields double old varieties. Have grown it two years. The first year we would not believe that this wheat had not been dosed or doctored as it seemed so different from other kinds.—C. L. P., Ohio.

Best in Neighborhood by 75 Per Cent
My Marvelous is about 75 per cent better than anything in my neighborhood. I think it will make a fine pasture wheat here in this country on account of the vigorous growth and very large blades.—C. J. Milton, Okla.

Estimated 50 Bu. per Acre
The straw is 4 feet high and stands up well. I estimate the yield 50 bu. per acre.—G. P. Hildenbrandt, Pa.

Best in Neighborhood
Marvelous wheat I have grown for two years. Will yield 38 to 40 bu. this year. It is the best wheat around here.—L. B. L., Pa.

Best Ever Saw
Marvelous is more hardy than other varieties and in the spring it grew fine. The yield will be 35 bu. per acre, which is one-half better than other kinds. It is better than any wheat I ever saw before.—M. Frey, Pa.

Yields Four Times Others
The yield will be 20 bu. per acre while other varieties make only 5 bu. per acre. It is all you claim for it and more.—M. C. Franklin, Tenn.

Beats Anything Ever Seen
I have grown Marvelous wheat two years. I am more than pleased with Marvelous wheat. It beats anything I ever saw in the way of wheat.—P. J. Kox, Tenn.

Neighbors Begging For Seed
I am well pleased and all my neighbors are begging for some of the seed. I am so well satisfied that I will use Marvelous wheat instead of other varieties grown on my farm.—J. Wesley, Tex.

All You Claim For It
I am well pleased with the Marvelous wheat and I am satisfied that it is all you claim for it.—A. Bower, Mich.

Well Pleased
I am well pleased with your wheat. It will make twice as much as our other wheat all grown in the same field.—P. M. G., W. Va.

Marvelous Perfect
It outyielded any other in the county. It is a champion stooler and is hardy in winter. It is the heaviest I ever saw, and is perfect in every respect. It will lead any other wheat in West Virginia.—E. Burford, W. Va.

Marvelous the Greatest
The Marvelous is without doubt the greatest wheat there is. It is the finest wheat in the country around here.—D. N. Moore, W. Va.

85 to 100 Grain to Head
Heads are five to six inches long, and 85 to 100 grains to the head, while others run from 25 to 30 grains.—J. W. Zurface, Ohio.

Surpassed All Expectations
Marvelous was sown more than a month late, and other wheat would not have been worth cutting, but mine made 30 bu. per acre.—D. S. Miller, Pa.

Most Wonderful Wheat I Ever Saw
I have grown Marvelous wheat for 2 years. I think it is the most wonderful wheat I ever saw.—O. R., Mo.

Resists Fly Better
My experience with Marvelous wheat extends over three years. Marvelous wheat is adapted to any soil that is fairly good. I can see no difference except where the richer the soil the better the crop. I believe it resists the fly better than other varieties. I have not had a good season with it yet, but have obtained 30 bu. per acre. I do not sow any other kind of wheat.—L. H. Figard, Pa.

40 Bu. per Acre—Double Others
Marvelous wheat is kne. It about doubled our other varieties in yield and produced at the rate of 40 bu. per acre.—J. A. Punck, N. C.

30 to 40 Bu. per Acre
It stooled better than any wheat I ever saw in the spring. Other varieties do all stooling in the fall. It wiyl yield 35 to 40 bu. per acre.—E. C. Howell, Mont.

47 Bu. Per Acre
The yield was 47 bu. The wheat stools heavily.—P. B. Mingle, Pa.

More Gluten Than N. W. Wheat
I have grown Marvelous wheat two years. Marvelous wheat has more gluten than any wheat I used to buy from South Dakota as hard milling wheat. I used to be a miller in Wisconsin.—J. H. Boelte, Va.

45 to 50 Bu. per Acre
The Marvelous will double the Fultz in yield, and will probably make 45 to 50 bu. per acre.—C. R. Leilight, Md.

Doubles Other Yield
The grains to the head more than doubled any other variety. It yielded 31 bu. per acre. Fultz on the same ground, 15 bu. per acre.—A. C. Denney, Ind.

The Coming Wheat
The yield will be about 30 bu. per acre, which is one-third larger than other kinds. I think it is the coming wheat.—Harry G. Webster, Ind.

Far better Than Expected
Marvelous wheat is the greatest stooler I ever saw. We counted one stool with 59 heads, and there were others looked as though they might do better. It is far better than I expected. It surely is a Marvelous wheat.—Wm. C. Jackson, Ind.

Average 100 Grains to Head
I believe Marvelous is the coming wheat for our country. It is hardier than old kinds. Heads are longer, more grain to mesh and they will average 100 grains to the head, as they run from 80 to 120 in the head. I could sell more than I have grown to neighbors, but will sow nothing but the Marvelous wheat this fall.—F. Stringfield, Ill.

108 Bu. From One
I threshed 108 bu. from one bu. purchased from you. I am very much pleased with results. Marvelous wheat is an eye-opener to our farmers here. I noticed one stool with 50 stalks and 50 heads from one grain.—J. H. Nyberg, Ill.

Attracts Much Attention
I have grown Marvelous wheat for two years. My yields have been 30 to 40 bu. per acre. My fields attract much attention.—W. E. Springer, Ind.

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

The editorial in this number "Indiana Law Relating to Warehouses", should be read with more than usual care.

—o—

We have not investigated the source of the bill that resulted in this law, but we are sure that, if we would trace it back, we would find that it originated with the grain dealers and their friends.

—o—

It is not a bad law. In fact, in our country where it seems that the strong arm of the law must be invoked to keep every business in the straight path, it may be argued that the time had arrived when the law was necessary to curb evils that occasionally arose in the business of storing grain and other produce.

—o—

But this law has upset the plans of many farmers. Unless the elevator man elects to come under this law relating to warehouses he will only BUY grain. Then the farmer, who has been in the habit of storing in the elevator or through the elevator, finds that there is nothing doing, except TO SELL.

—o—

We have a suspicion that the bill leading to the law was inspired by the thought that the dealers could, in this way, head off the disposition, being shown by the farmer more and more each year, to not sell their grain right after harvest, but to store it.

—o—

Temporarily it will have the effect of forcing the man who will not stack or who has not got his own granary, to sell early. But we believe it will also operate to force farmers to make themselves independent of other people in the conduct of their business. When the farmers who were accommodated in the past, and those who thought they would store this year for the first time, are turned down, they will be very apt to adopt some plan to hold their crops and market them without the help of the local buyers.

—o—

To do this they should have local organizations and the necessary utilities in each community to assemble the individual crops and send them to the central markets for storage or to the place where a demand expresses itself for sale. The elevators and warehouses already built, with the granaries and other storage facilities on the farms, have sufficient capacity for all the present demands. They must have, because they held the produce in the past. The proposition, therefore, is for the farmers to use the storage instead of transferring their property to others to store. This can be done by many large farmers individually, while the small operators can get all of the advantages when they join together in a simple club or organization to assemble the crops in carloads, and ship them for storage.

—o—

The Office of Information of the Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin 216, "Cotton Warehouses" says:

The cotton warehouses already in existence (in the South) are ample in aggregate storage capacity, according to a recent survey made by the Department, to store as much of the crop as there is any need for, but they are poorly distributed. The best are not available to the farmer and the charges of the others are higher than he is disposed to pay. These facts complicate the financing of the crop, and are largely responsible for keeping so many cotton farmers under the blight of the credit system. A better system of warehouses would do much to help the situation.

We believe the department considered the availability of the warehouses for the farmer, from the view point that he must store locally and not from the one that he, or the farmers of a community collectively can send their cotton to the cities to warehouses, just as freely as the buyers who assemble carloads can. We believe more cotton will be held by growers, on the farms, in the future than in the past. If we are right then less warehouse room will be needed. It is a fact that there has been enough warehouse capacity in the past, and we believe it is where it has been found to be the most satisfactory for receiving the crop and distributing it. As to the charge the farmer can pay as much as any other storer, because he will add the cost to the price.

—o—

And what is true of cotton storage is like wise true for grain, potatoes, vegetable, fruit, egg and butter and for any crop, part of which should be held in storage for future consumption. The point we make, and we want to emphasize it, *is that the producers should put themselves in a condition to be their own storers, in the storehouses now existing, and have their crops financed by the same people and institutions that have financed them for the buyers.*

—o—

Any community that takes its business of storing and marketing in its own hands can dictate to the local elevator or warehouse man. The elevator man, under the Indiana law, is a free agent as to whether he will receive grain for storage in his own elevator, or become the agent of the grower to ship it for storage, or only BUY the grain. The farmer must sell to the elevator man, if that person elects to not come under the law for storage, unless he stores it himself or ships to some other market. And nearly all of the elevator men at country points have elected to not store. But an elevator is good for nothing if no grain goes to it. So the farmers having all of the grain, have, in reality, all the advantage, when it comes to a showdown.

—o—

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., on August 19, from Mr. Williams, the controller of the currency, said that the present unemployed loaning capacity of the national reserve banks was enough to finance, at market value, the entire cotton crop, and half, if not all, of the wheat and tobacco crops.

—o—

Mr. Williams summarized some of the special requirements which the banks may have to meet in the near future as follows:

"1. The yearly recurring demand for funds with which to move the crops which this year, except as to cotton, are unusually large and commanding full prices.

"2. The unsuual demand for funds which may arise to enable cotton growers to meet any congestion in the movement or marketing of corn, in the event that cotton should be declared contraband."

—o—

Continuing the statement by the Controller said:

"The actual figures show that the present condition of the national banks of this country have never been so strong and so thoroughly prepared to grapple with any problem, however large, which may be presented, as they are to-day. * * * It is far better for the banks to employ their surplus funds in making loans on staple commodities, where they can relieve congestion or promote legitimate commercial transactions, rather than permit these funds to be used for the inflation of stock markets where speculation in securities has already reached a point that invites caution."

—o—

Such is the condition as regards money, "To meet the unusual demand for funds which may arise to enable cotton growers to meet any congestion in the movement or marketing of the crops, in the event that cotton should be declared contraband," as the controller said.

—o—

But will the cotton growers, directly, avail themselves of any considerable part of this money under any circumstances? Did the controller have any idea they would? True, they can if they will. But when the worst comes, if it does come, and Goodness Knows it is bad now for the cotton grower, the people who are always going to help the poor grower will discuss amongst themselves the plans for helping them until the time of need is past and the speculators and spinner have bought the distress cotton at their own prices.

What cotton growers and grain growers and other farmers should understand from the controller's report is this:THERE IS ENOUGH MONEY TO FINANCE THE CROPS. This, you now know, because the controller of the national treasury has told you so. Also he said that it is far better for the banks to employ their surplus funds in making loans on staple commodities, where they can relieve congestion, etc. But, you will find that none of the people in business to handle the crops are going to hold your crops and give you the benefits of the future higher prices. And they are not going to help you to store them for your own account so you can sell them at a future higher price. They want to do this themselves. And the warehouse and elevator men are not going to solicit farmers' storage accounts, because they know they will receive the same stuff through the usual sources. And the bankers, notwithstanding their professed concern for your welfare, think they prefer to loan the money to the people who gather in your stuff, when you dump it, rather than to show you how you can store it and get the warehouse receipts and then loan you some money on them.

—o—

But keep this in mind. The Indiana law relating to warehouses makes it obligatory on any warehouseman and elevator operator, that, when he accepts any produce for storage, he must accept all, by whomsoever offered, up to the capacity of his plant. And what is true of Indiana, we believe is true for all storage warehouses and elevators, regardless of location.

—o—

So, in conclusion, if now any individual farmer has enough cotton or grain or other produce, that ought to be stored after harvest to wait for a better price, to advantageously send it to storage, the regular storage house must accept it and there is enough money to finance it. Or if a few neighbor farmers, or a whele community of farmers, will assemble their crops and send them to storage, they must be accepted and the banks have money to make reasonable advances against the warehouse receipts, if advances are needed.

—o—

These things being known, settled, then is there any impossible thing in the way of farmers controlling their crops to the point that the reasonable prices they set on them will be paid? There is NO IMPOSSIBLE THING. There is nothing that is even difficult for any group of farmers to do this.

—o—

We want to see it done. We want to see the readers of this paper take the lead to do it. Wherever there is a local farmers' organization now we urge it to adopt the minimum prices carried by this paper and when they will not be paid hold or store your stuff. If you don't know where to store ASK US.

—o—

And where there are ten or more subscribers to UTDF in a community and there is no organization or club or where some person will get ten or more to subscribe, and make the request, we will send instructions for organizing a simple association and supply a form of government and plans for the conduct of business.

—o—

Don't think that if you store and hold for the price that the demand will stop and there will be no sales. There will be just as much demand for consumption. The full amount to supply the demand must be sold, but at the farmers' prices instead of at prices made by gamblers on glutted markets.

—o—

The time is ripe for such a revolution. The conditions as regards money and warehouses are all that need to be asked for. All the people, except those who are now enjoying a graft off of farmers work, want you to take charge of your own BUSINESS as well as doing the hard work, and such people will help you.

—o—

This paper will continue to lead in the movement and it will put every ounce of its power toward persuading the last farmer, even to the uttermost bounds of the country, that this is the year and day to strike for his industrial Freedom and Independence.

—o—

See in the next column a blank. Fill it out and enlist in the ARMY OF A MILLION and also recommend two new recruits.

—o—

From "What Is Wrong with Agriculture No. 2" we quote this:

"The marketing system, as you have it to-day, is the national result of your inaction and submission to conditions made by yourself and taken advantage of by others. While you have expended your efforts in manual labor to produce more, under the direction of an army of experts, the workshop of your brain has become cob-webbed insofar that you have not controlled what you produced nor directed its distribution. Plainly speaking, you have all along had no plan, or made any preparation for doing your own business of marketing. You have just ploughed, sown and reaped and then thrown your crops into the laps of speculators who have not hesitated to manipulate the markets and exploit such crops to their own selfish ends."

—o—

Isn't this true? If you will send the blank below you will receive, besides the other things, a copy of this booklet, "What is Wrong with Agriculture No. 2" which every farmer should read.



This Button Is for You FREE

Wear it as your declaration of Freedom and Independence in pricing your own crops, or your intention to become FREE

IT IS THE MARK of ASK ME THE PRICE movement started by Up-to-Date Farming. It is beautiful enamel and gold and very rich and expensive. You will be as proud to wear it as the Editors of UTDF are.

THE PURPOSE of the movement is to control enough of each crop to prevent a large visible supply and glutted markets. This can be accomplished by selling only when the price will be paid.

THE PLAN is to get a million farmers as subscribers to this paper which carries the prices so that ALL of them will have the SAME price to ask for the SAME crop. Hence they can co-operate.

THE NECESSITY for it is seen in the low prices paid for ALL crops right after harvest and SOME crops all through the year, and the fact that after the farmers have dumped a big part of the crop, prices are put up and speculators reap the big profit. The point we emphasize is that the world needs all of the staple crops and if the growers will refuse to sell at the speculators' prices early, the demand will take at the growers' prices later..

THE TERMS—Each subscriber received after August 20, 1915, and paying the subscription price—$1.00 for 3 years, 50 c for 1 year or 30c for 6 months—and the money sent to the publication office, will be sent an "ASK ME THE PRICE" button. Subscribers on the subscription list previous to August 20th can extend their time six months or more, and will be sent the button.

THE BUTTONS ARE NEVER SOLD. They are for the exclusive use of subscribers to this paper. This rule is necessary because, to co-operate in price making, the price must be known. Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper that carries the prices. This button then is the official mark of this movement. Therefore, to permit its promiscous wearing, by farmers who have no means of keeping themselves posted, would deceive the true co-operators and, at least partially, defeat the purpose.

SEND THE BELOW BLANK. To make this movement the great success that it can be made, we must have the hearty co-operation of the present subscribers of the paper. First we want each subscriber to wear a button and as his neighbors see it, they will too, get into the spirit of control and price making and become subscribers and wear the button.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS BLANK

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

According to terms printed in September 1 number I enclose $.....for ..... years subscription. Please send me one gold and enamel button with screw back which I will wear if it is beautiful as you said it is, and will gladly tell my neghbors what it stands for as occasion offers.

My
Name .....

R. R..... P. O.....

Is this a new or
renewal sub. ..... State.....

We will appreciate it if you will send along the addresses of two of your acquaintances who you think should help in this movement.

A friend's
Name .....

R. R. ....P. O..... State.....

Another
Friend's name .....

R. R. ....P. O..... State.....



OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown above and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915. No. 2 red winter. Local	per bu.	$1.25
" —1915. No. 2 hard winter. Local	" bu.	1.25
" —1915. No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	" bu.	.....
CORN—1914. No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	.75
OATS—1915. No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	.50
BARLEY—1915. Good malting. Local	" bu.	.70
" —1915. Good feeding. Local	" bu.	.60
RYE—1915. No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—1915. Local	" bu.	.....
CLOVER SEED—1915. Choice red. Local	" bu.	.....
BEANS—1914. Choice handpicked pea. Local	" bu.	2.75
POTATOES—1914. Choice round, white. Local	" bu.	.....
HAY—1915. Choice timothy, central markets	" ton	20.00
BROOM CORN—1915. Good to choice, Illinois	per ton $	.... @ ....
" " —1915. " " " Okla. & Kan.	" ton $	.... @ ....
WOOL—1915. Medium unwashed. Local	per lb.	.....
HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.		
CATTLE— " " choice steers, $9 @10; medium steers, $9@9.50.		
SHEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.		
LAMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.		

BRADSTREET'S summary of business conditions over the country, as of Aug 21, follows:

Improvement. Gradual expansion, house trade leading. Weather conditions not entirely favorable. Growing crops make progress. Fine Spring wheat outlook. Record yields of wheat and oats, but grades injured by rains. Wheat exports slow to expand. Industry rather more active. Metal lines lead. More life to Southern lumber. Northwest optomistic about wheat. Stock market unsettled by Arabic sinking. Money easier. Exchange rallies from extreme low levels. Talk of creating new foreign credits.

A rather usual agricultural paradox promises to be worked this year on an unprecedented scale. It is very common for one crop, or perhaps a couple of crops of a year to break record yields and bring the producers of them less money than small crops sell for. But practically all crops are the most bountiful this year that were ever grown in this country while prices of nearly all are very low. Particularly is this true of fruit, vegetables, potatoes and cotton. The price of wheat is fair for good quality, but damaged wheat,and probably one-half of the winter wheat has been damaged, brings from around 80 cents to not be saleable at all except for low grade feed.

The weather has been the big factor as it has been for weeks. In the central belt of states, except east of Ohio, excessive rains have continued. Threshing from the field has been impossible for wheat and oats. Corn has been benefitted in growth, but its maturity has been retarded and unless hot and dry weather sets in promptly it will require a very late fall to put it through safely. Beneficial rains, and not to excess, except in the Gulf district of Texas, where they reached torrents and a cyclone, have fallen in the South. The cotton prospects are excellent, as they are for most other Southern crops. Ideal weather has prevailed in the Spring wheat states for harvesting what promises to be the biggest crop ever produced. The belt of states, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and other Eastern states have splendid crop prospects not marred by such extremes of weather conditions. The crops are good on the Pacific coast.

The visible supply of wheat increased a little since our last report while prices are 6 cents lower. Farmers are holding better than any other year, but the weather has been the big factor in delaying movements. Buyers are not aggressive, hoping for lower prices. Also exports are slow to expand, quite in contrast with a year ago. The reports are favorable for an increased yield of bread grain in the Northern hemisphere compared with last year. Canada estimates her crop at 250,000,000 bushels and will have a surplus of about 175,000,000 for export compared with 125,000,000 exported of the 1914 crop. The visible of wheat a year ago was 20,000,000 bushels more and two years ago was 30,000,000 bushels more than this report. Spring wheat holds nearly to the high level, but will be much lower when the new crop comes on the market.

Corn visible made a nominal increase. The price is practically the same as our preceding report. Oats visible about unchanged. The price for old oats two weeks before was 55 cents, for new oats now 38 to 40 cents.

Cotton was declared absolutely contraband of war on August 21st. The market Monday, the 23d, was as steady as it has been for some time and closed a couple points up. The effect had been discounted in advance. The country is anxiously wanting to know what England and France propose to do about providing for the cotton that otherwise would have gone into consumption in Germany, as they said they have a plan.

Potatoes are low. Reports come from New Jersey that farmers have discontinued digging them because the price they can get does not justify the work.

The tables below tell the balance of the market story.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for the minimum price. Feed low grade wheat. CORN—Market old corn. OATS—Hold good oats. HAY—Hold it for the minimum price. COTTON—Hold it at home or store it.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, Aug. 21, 1915, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED	Aug. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	1.11	1.16 @1.17½	1.03@1.06
St. Louis	1.14	1.15½@1.17	1.04@1.07
Kan. City	1.13 @1.15	1.17 @1.18	99@1.00½
Cincinnati	1.11 @1.13	1.12 @1.13	.90@ .96
New York	..		

SPRING WHEAT

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard, $1.45⅛. No. 1 Northern, $1.37⅝@$1.44⅝. Two weeks before, $1.51¾ and $1.41¼ @$1.51¼. A year before, $1.19⅞ and $.12⅞@$1.18⅞ respectively.

CORN NO. 2	Aug. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	82½	81½@82¼	82¼@83¾
St. Louis	78½	80½	83 @83½
Kan. City	72½@73	75 @75½	79
Cincinnati	81½@82	80½@82	83½@86
New York	.....		

OATS No. 2, WHITE	Aug. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	38 @40	55	47 @47¼
St. Louis	.....		47½
Kan. City	44 @46	60 @61	44½@45
Cincinnati	48 @49	51 @51½	43 @43½
New York	.....		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on August 21, 1915, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—Sept., $1.02⅝; Dec., $1.00¼; May, $1.04⅜. Two weeks before, $1.07⅜, $1.08 and $1.12⅞ respectively.

CORN—Sept., 74⅞c; Dec., 63½c; May, 64⅞c. Two weeks before, 74⅞c, 64½c and 66⅜c respectively.

OATS—Sept., 38¾c; Dec., 37⅞c; May, 41⅞c. Two weeks before, 49c, 40¼c, and 43⅜c respectively.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Aug. 21, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	Aug. 21, 1915 Bushels	Change from two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	9,831,000	X 1,405,000
CORN	4,306,000	X 1,216,000
OATS	1,964,000	— 106,000
BARLEY	497,000	— 121,000

Canada—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 3,125,000 bushels. This was 417,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 9,084,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 2,060,000 bushels on the same date. This is 484,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 80,000 bushels more than a year before.

Cotton

New York, Aug. 21, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows. Middling upland, 9.20c per pound. Two weeks before, 9.45c per pound. Year before there was no market quotation.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the future market on Aug. 21 and two weeks before were as follows:

	Aug 21			2 wks before	
	High	Low	Close	High	Close
January	9.70	9.57	9.59	9.94	9.92
March	9.92	9.82	9.83	10.16	10.15
May	10.17	10.08	10.07	10.38	10.38
July			10.26		
October	9.30	9.18	9.19	9.51	9.50
December	9.58	9.46	9.47	9.81	9.80

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Aug. 20, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparison, follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	55	55	145
Tuesday	60	30	85
Wednesday	20	25	95
Thursday	20	20	55
Friday	20	20	25
Saturday	30	20	65
Total, 6 days	205	170	470

Market showed more life and values ruled stronger

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 4,959,000	—30,557,000	—40,122,000
— 785,000	X 689,000	— 794,000
X 10,181,000	—16,279,000	—21,666,000
— 26,000	— 1,015,000	— 1,203,000

for all offerings. Receipts were slightly larger, but demand also showed improvements, especially for nice stock.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Jersey Cobblers—1 car at 55c, 1 car at 59c. Minnesota Ohios—2 cars at 40c, 1 car at 41c, 2 cars at 42c.

	Aug. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Virginia Cobblers	.54@ .56	.50@ .53	
Jersey Cobblers	.55@ .59	.57@ .60	.80
Kentucky Cobblers	.50@ .51		
Minnesota Ohios	.40@ .42		.82@ .70
Wisconsin Ohios	.40@ .42		

SWEET POTATOES—Are selling very well, so that arrivals are being disposed of. Quoted:

	Aug. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea beans, per bu.			
Barrels North Carolina	3.75@4.00	4.00	
Hampers, Jersey No. 1	2.00@2.25		
No. 2	1.00@1.25		

BEANS—There s an absence of open market offerings. The only beans to be had are in second hands, held by dealers They have moderate stocks of Pea Beans, no large quantity, and ver yfew of other kinds. There is just a quiet trade. Prices have not changed any for some time.

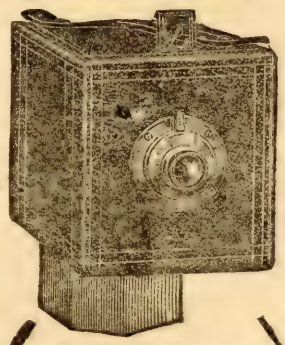
	Aug. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Hand-picked, good to choice	2.85@3.00	2.82@3.00	
Common to fair	2.62@2.80	2.62@2.80	
If poorer, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50	
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	

STRAW—

	Aug. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye straw	8.00@8.50		6.50@7.00
Oat straw	7.00@7.50		6.50@7.50
Wheat straw	6.00@7.00		6.00@7.00

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA ON FREE TRIAL!



Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it **quick!** Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

Takes and Makes Finished Pictures

INSTANTLY!

You press the button, drop card in developer and in **one minute** take out a **perfect, finished** post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography! Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop. Results positively amazing.

More Than Pleased

Your camera reached me O. K. and I was surprised at the work it does. I have taken several photos and some as good as I have ever seen taken with any camera. Everybody that sees the work of the "Mandel-ette" says it is fine and I am more than pleased with it.
Vernie Boyle, Northome, Minn.

Beats All Things Yet

The "Mandel-ette" received and opened up and in 20 minutes I had a splendid picture of my wife, fully developed and ready to look at. My, this beats all things yet.
T. J. Houts, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Welch, W. Va.

Takes Pictures on Dark Day

I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt. more than 4000 feet away and on a very dark day.
Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

Anyone Can Use Them

Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Malpleton, Ia.

Amazed At Minute Camera

I am enclosing pictures taken with my "Mandel-ette" to show you gentlemen what I am making. Nobody taught me but your instructions. I am making pictures with great pleasure and my friends are amazed at your very high grade minute camera.
C. Saturm, Santa Ana, Alaska

We Trust You

No difference who you are or where you live we will send you the complete Mandel-ette outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. If you wish to keep it, simply pay $1.00 when you get the camera and $1.00 per month until our special price of only $5.00 is paid. When you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—you'll be surprised.

Easy Payments—No Reference

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Simply fill out and mail coupon today. Send no money. No references required. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

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Chicago Ferrotype Co.,
Desk 109 Ferrotype Building,
Chicago, Illinois

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to pay $1.00 when I get the camera, examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1.00 a month until your special price of $5.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

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Street and No. .....

Town ..... State .....

Bargains Worth While

3-Piece Solid Oak Library Set



No. MJ144. This elegant solid oak, fumed finish, three-piece Library Set is made in the newest style and upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather. Table is solidly constructed with square edge top 34x24 in. Convenient book shelf at either end and strong lower shelf give added strength. Panels match those on the backs of the chairs. Solid comfort arm chair and luxurious rocker have cleverly arranged backs with the center panel upholstered. The spring seats are expertly filled and upholstered. The arms are quartered oak and fitted to strong front posts. Price **$11.89**

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Hartman Big Heater Bargain



No. MJ141. A new model Hartman "Regent" Hot Blast Heating Stove made of cold rolled steel plate with cast iron fire pot. Has strong base. Swing cover, reflector, side columns, urn, foot rails, screw drafts, front base strip and front base legs are nickeled. Body is 16 in. in diam. Stands 56 in. high. Price **$12.65**

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Here is the greatest money-saving opportunity ever offered to the farm dwellers of this country. If a local dealer or mail order house were to offer you any article described and illustrated on this page at the price we here quote, even though he required you to pay all spot cash for it, you would consider it a wonderful bargain. In addition to our great bargains we extend to you a

Special Farm Credit Plan

Terms so remarkable in their liberality that Hartman's alone can offer them.

We operate a gigantic mail order establishment and a great chain of 22 mammoth retail stores; we control the entire outputs of immense factories, have a purchasing power of $10,000,000, making it possible to secure bargains for you which smaller concerns cannot hope to secure. We can afford to and do sell merchandise of the very highest quality, on long time, easy terms, far cheaper than others ask for inferior merchandise. Our tremendous buying power—close buying—bed rock prices—facilities for handling our enormous volume of business—absolute dependability of merchandise—and most liberal credit terms—all these combine to make the most remarkable bargains you ever heard of.

"Regent" Steel Range



No. MJ146. Complete with high warming closet. Leg base, large oven 18x18 x11 in. Duplex grates, 6-hole top, oven thermometer, improved flue system and steel high closet with nickeled tea shelves. Mounted on a strong steel base; with or without contact type reservoir. Silver nickel trimmings. Cannot be fitted with water front or water back. A truly remarkable bargain, made in the very best manner. If you would buy this range elsewhere it would cost you a great deal more than the low prices we are asking.

Without reservoir **$24.75**
With resv. **$28.65**

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Brussels Rug Bargain



No. MJ147. Charming Brussels Rug in a very new design, woven of excellent worsted yarns in a pattern that is sure to please. It is in a scroll and floral pattern with medallion center and harmonizing border. Has rich coloring of tan, green, brown and red. This is a very choice rug and one from which lasting service can be had.

Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Price **$9.89**
Size 9 x 12 ft. Price **$11.35**
11 ft. 3 in x 12 ft. Price **$15.76**

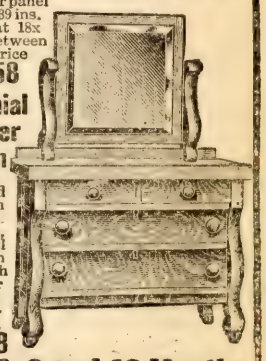
Solid Oak Rocker Bargain



Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

No. MJ145. Large, roomy Rocker. Solid oak, *genuine quarter-sawed arms*, rich golden finish. "Imperial" Spanish brown leather upholstering on seat and back. Removable *slip seat* has 6 springs. Stuffed with tow and cotton. Elegantly carved posts. Seat front is button tufted, also upper panel of back. 39 ins. high, seat 18x 19½ in. between arms. Price **$3.58**

Colonial Dresser Bargain



No. MJ143. Here is a wonderful offering in a beautiful Colonial shaped Dresser, made of hardwood with rich American quartered oak finish. French bevel plate mirror, 24x20 in. in size, supported by strong standards. 2 small drawers at top of base, 2 full length drawers, fitted with wooden drawer pulls. Has heavy plank top, full Colonial front posts. A great bargain at **$8.98**

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

No Money In Advance

Velvet Rug Bargain



No. MJ140. This Beautiful Velvet Rug in four sizes. Design is very charming being a medallion center with conventional border. Woven of best yarns that give great service. Colors: tan, green, brown and red.

Size 6x9 ft. Price **$9.69**
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Price **$14.35**
Size 9x12 ft. Price **$16.78**
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. Price **$22.95**

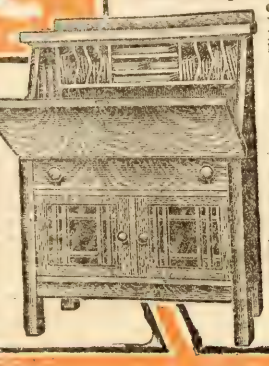
Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Mos.

Solid Oak Kitchen Cabinet

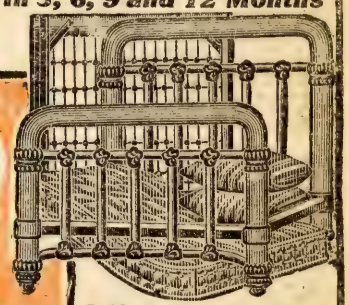


No. MJ149. Sanitary "Comfort" Kitchen Cabinet of *solid oak*. Base has white wood table top 41x26 in., smoothly sanded; handy bread board; cutlery drawer and large utility drawer. Large, roomy cupboard. Top has large china cupboard with 2 art glass doors; metal flour bin, 45 lb. capacity; removable sifter; spice drawer; open cereal cupboard. Rich, golden shade. 67 in. high. Price **$10.95**

Just think of having the privilege of ordering anything you want and having the goods sent right to your home without paying one penny in advance! Yes, and more than that, we don't ask you to make a deposit of any kind, or give security, or give references, or sign a mortgage, or pay interest. We give you absolutely free, wide open credit, no embarrassing questions, no red tape, no collectors to call on you—everything confidential. We have arranged these most liberal credit terms ever offered for the special benefit of the farm dwellers. Order direct from this advertisement if you like. You may keep the goods you order 30 days on approval. If not satisfactory return at our expense. If you decide to keep the goods you may



Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months



5-Piece Two-Inch Post Steel Bed Outfit

No. MJ148. Complete bed outfit, consisting of elegant 2-in. Continuous Post Steel Bed with ¼-in. fillers in artistic design, height head end 52 in.; link fabric, steel frame bed spring; cotton top, fibre filled mattress and two 4½-lb. selected hen feather pillows 18x25 in., which are soft and elastic and covered with striped ticking. Outfit comes in all sizes, 3 ft.; 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in., full size. Colors: White, Pea Green or Vernis Martin. Complete **$9.89**

Solid Oak Dining Table



Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Mos.

No. MJ142. A Colonial style Dining Table of solid oak, large 9-in. round pedestal fitted to Colonial scroll platform base the extreme width of which is 24 in. Scroll legs are 4½ in. thick. Top measures 45 in. in diam., opens to 6 ft. Deep box rim harmonizes with other proportions. Excellently finished throughout and can be ordered in golden oak or fumed finish. Truly a remarkable bargain as this style cannot be purchased elsewhere at this low price.

$10.95

48-Piece Dinner Set Bargain



No. MJ151. Best quality pure white porcelain, exquisitely decorated with latest rose floral pattern in many natural colors and gold. Six dinner plates, 9¼ in.; 6 breakfast plates, 7¼ in.; 6 cups; 6 saucers; 6 fruit dishes, 5¾ in.; 6 new style deep soup coupes (in place of old style soup plate); 6 butter plates; 1 deep, open vegetable dish, 9¼ in.; 1 meat platter, 11½ in; 1 meat platter, 9½ in.; 1 sugar bowl and cover (2 pcs.); 1 cream pitcher. Price, 48 pieces, complete service for six persons, **$3.95**

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Mind you, you have the use of everything you order from us for 3 whole months before you even make the first small payment. And then, whether your bill be large or small, you can pay the balance in 6, 9 and 12 months to suit your own convenience. Hartman alone is in a position to offer such wonderful money-saving bargains. For over 60 years we have shipped finest quality merchandise to every section of the United States, and now we invite you to take advantage of our sensational bargain offerings on the most liberal, most dignified terms ever devised.

Flint Surfaced Roofing

Made of best quality, long fibre wool felt. Thoroughly saturated with pure asphalt, surfaced with very fine, sharp particles of flint crystals thoroughly imbedded under enormous pressure. The strongest, most durable prepared roofing made. Fire resisting and absolutely water proof. 108 sq. ft. to roll including nails and cement. Write for free samples.

No. MJ156—1 ply, 55 lbs. per roll, guaranteed for 5 years, roll **$1.15**
No. MJ157—2 ply, 65 lbs. per roll, guaranteed for 8 years, roll **$1.58**
No. MJ158—3 ply, 75 lbs. per roll, guaranteed for 12 yrs., roll **$1.98**



Rex-Kote Paints and Varnish

No. MJ159. Rex-Kote Ready Mixed House Paint—Made from finest, purest ingredients, mixed by machinery. Covers more surface per gal., is more lasting, has more uniform color than any other paint. 50 gal. bbl., gal. **$1.02**; 5 gal. kits, gal. **$1.17**; 1 gal. can **$1.21**

No. MJ160. Rex-Kote Mineral Barn Paint—can't be equaled for covering and wood preservative qualities. Two bright colors—brown and red. 50 gal. bbl., per gal.....**84c**; 5 gal. kits, per gal....**92c**; 1 gal. can....**98c**

Rex-Kote Roof Paint—made from natural asphalt, linseed oil and other ingredients that make an absolutely water-tight, acid-resisting paint. **No. MJ161.** (Black) 50 gal. bbl., gal...**52c**; 5 gal. kits, gal...**64c**; 1 gal. can **69c**



No. MJ162 (Maroon). **No. MJ163** (Green). 50 gal. bbl. gal. **77c**; 5 gal. kits, gal. **86c**; 1 gal. can **96c**.

No. MJ164. Rex-Kote Durable Floor Varnish—Amber color, very elastic, easy flowing, quick drying.

5 gal. cans, per gal..... **$1.57**
1 gal. can, per gal..... **$1.66**
½ gal. can....**93c**
1 qt. can.....**53c**

No Money In Advance—Pay in 3, 6, 9, and 12 Months.



HARTMAN'S Legal Guarantee

We Unreservedly Guarantee every article sold by us to be exactly as represented and described in our catalog.

We guarantee our prices to be lower than any other concern for goods of equal quality.

We guarantee to ship each and every article on approval, and if within 30 days from receipt of the goods, anything is not perfectly satisfactory, FOR ANY REASON WHATEVER, we will accept their return and when the goods are returned to us, we will refund all moneys paid on them, including payment of freight charges both ways.

FREE! Hartman's Mammoth BARGAIN BOOK

Let us mail you, absolutely free, postpaid, the most interesting Homefurnishing Goods Catalog you ever saw. Never before have we or anyone else shown such stupendous bargains. Rugs and Carpets in every shade and color in exact reproductions—Furniture, Clocks, Stoves, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Jewelry, Watches, Dishes, Bedding, Curtains, Roofing, Paint, etc. Send your name and address on postal today. Ask for Catalog No. 210-F

HARTMAN COMPANY,
4046 LaSalle St., Chicago



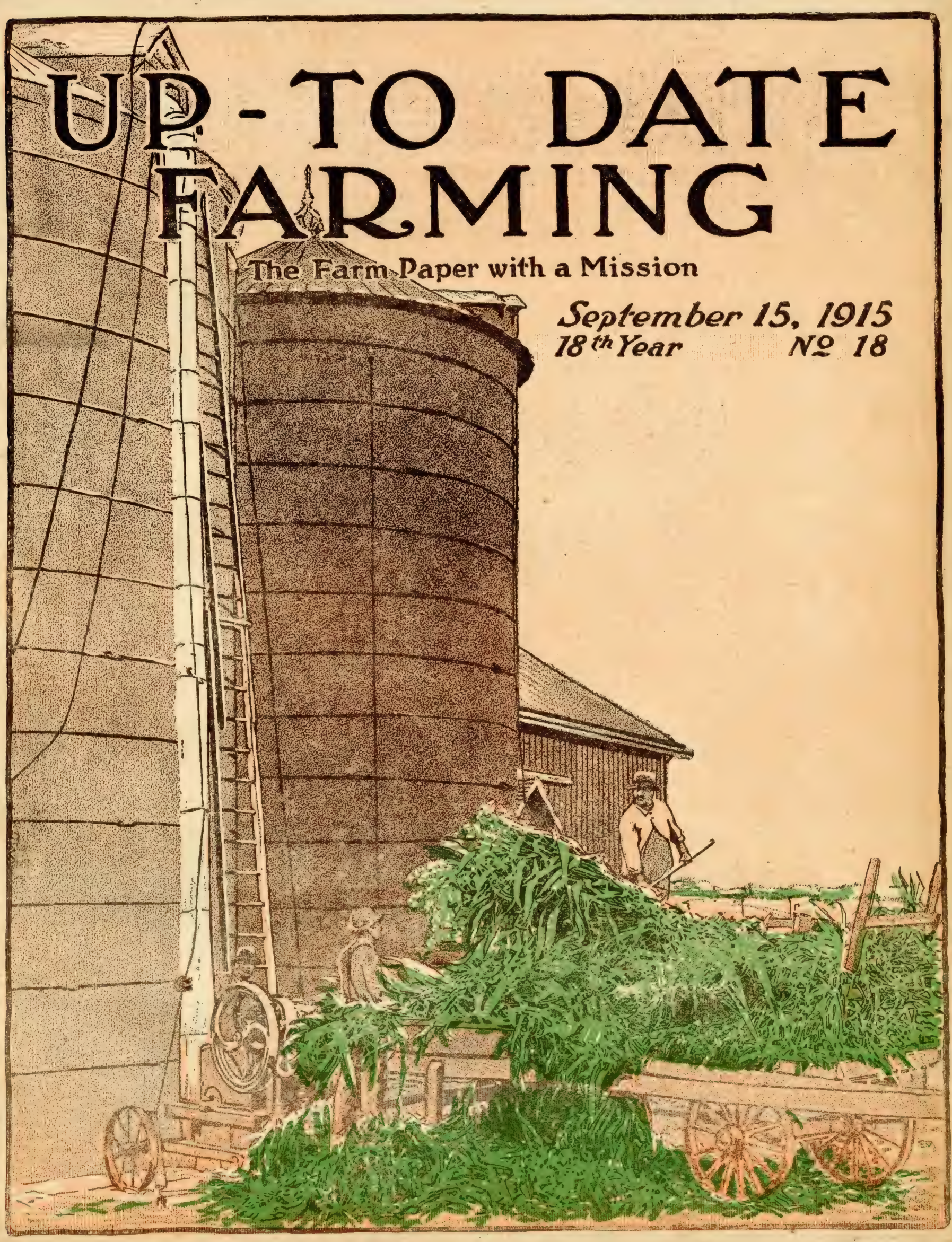
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We began taking Up-to-Date Farming about three years ago, when it was first heard of about here. Now nearly everybody takes it.—L. Slayton, Coshocton, N. Y.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The Farm Paper with a Mission

September 15, 1915
18th Year *No 18*



ENGINE POWER Costs Less Now



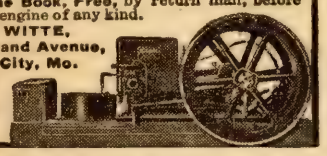
Prices F.O.B. Factory:
2 H-P $34.95; 3 H-P $52.50;
4 H-P $69.75; 6 H-P $97.75; 8 H-P $139.65;
12 H-P $197; 16 H-P $279.70; 22 H-P $359.80.
Portable Engines Proportionally Low.
Buy Direct; Cash or Easy Terms.

WITTE Engines

Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate, Gas.

Besides lower price, WITTE engines use less fuel per H-P hour—from one-fourth to one-third less—enough saving in a year to pay entire cost of engine. Easy starting—no cranking. My 28 years engine building makes this higher quality. Write for my New Engine Book, Free, by return mail, before you buy an engine of any kind.

ED. H. WITTE,
1978 Oakland Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.
607 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Butler Steel Bin

For Corn Wheat and Other Grain.

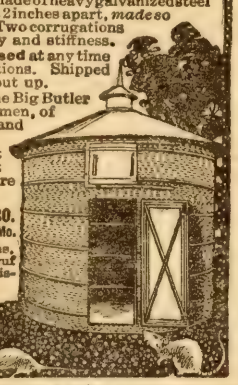
A portable crib that will keep corn in the best condition possible, and serve for storing other grain as well. Practically the same in material and construction as the Butler Metal Grain Bin for small grain.

Rat and Fire Proof The Butler Perforated Steel Bin is made of heavy galvanized steel—1 inch perforations about 2 inches apart, *made so that rain cannot beat in.* Two corrugations in each sheet give rigidity and stiffness.

Capacity can be increased at any time by adding additional sections. Shipped knocked down. Easy to put up.

These bins are made in the Big Butler Factories, by Butler workmen, of Butler quality materials and guaranteed by Butler.

If your dealer doesn't handle, write us direct for descriptive literature and prices.



BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
484 Butler Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Manufacturers of Grain Bins, Steel Tanks, Silos, Rus-Pruf Culverts, Stock Fountains, Cisterns, Cistern Filterers, Hog Furniture, Garages, Etc.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Ditching Made Easy

with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. Simple—Practical.

Ten days' trial. Money-back guarantee.

Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for full information and introductory proposition.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Inc. Box 821 Owensboro, Ky.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

RATS Can't Steal Your CORN



—if you store it in a MARSHALL IRON CRIB. Absolutely guaranteed to keep out rats, mice, birds, and petty thieves. Made of heavy gauge, perforated Galvanized Iron. Cost no more than ordinary wood cribs—last a lifetime.

Marshall Iron Corn Cribs



come in sections — easy to put up, cure corn better than wood—keep it drier — free from mould—don't lose germination. Saves every kernel.

Fire and Weather-Proof

won't burn, rust, rot or decay. Easy to fill from wagon or with elevator. Surprisingly low in cost. Freight paid. Round or Shed styles in many sizes—$47.50 and up. Catalog FREE.

IRON CRIB & BIN CO.
Box 70 Wooster, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

STANDARD AMERICAN VAN EVERYWHERE
Well Drilling Machines

Have a Business

Owners of "AMERICAN" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machines make large profits either as a regular business or a side line. The demand for wells is large, and from our extensive line comprising 59 styles and sizes, we can select a machine suitable for almost any locality or formation, and arranged for almost any kind of power. Write us your requirements. Catalog Free on request.



THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
General Office and Works:
Dept. 33, AURORA, ILL.
Chicago Office: First Nat. Bank Bldg.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

4 CARRIAGE WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES $8.75

With Rubber Tires, $16.60; Tops, $6.50; Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles, $2.00; Ford Tops, $21.95 Wagon Umbrella Free. Buy direct. Ask for catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO. 1116 C St. Cincinnati, O

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Have you a button? We don't mean on your clothes; we mean the "Million Farmers Button." It is a nice thing to wear.

Farmers are holding their grain and hay this year. That is the word that comes to us from nearly everywhere.

Don't you think UTDF is getting better? That is what thousands of our readers tell us, and we are trying hard to make it so.

Have you considered the "mission" of this paper—to teach farmers how to market as well as produce? What other paper does that?

Farmers are as much entitled to fair prices as anybody else is. Will you help us get them?

Jim Bolton says all his neighbors want a "Million Button", since the club he sent in has been wearing theirs. And they want UTDF also.

When we first began to teach better marketing many farmers thought it a hopeless job. Most of them are now wearing the "Million Button" and saying emphatically: If you want to buy my stuff" "Ask Me the Price."

Neighbor Thrifty gave Uncle Threadbare a Million Farmer Button, and made him promise to wear it every time he went to town.

The "Ask Me the Price" button don't cost a cent, though you must send something to get it. Whatever you send is added to your UTDF subscription, and makes your time that much longer.

Success may come to him that waits,
But not to him with folded hands—
Not him who waits and hesitates,
And simply by the roadside stands.
Success is won by effort strong,
By unremitting, earnest stress;
We beg you, then, to haste along,
And come with us to meet success.

We want every inhabitant of this old world to do the best he or she can for himself or herself, never forgetting that we must help others when we can; but we can see no reason why one class should pick the bones of another class without making fair returns.

Jim Dean writes that he got an unmistakable bargain from one of our advertisers the other day.

We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done to-day?
It is not to-morrow or yesterday,
But NOW we get our pay.

"I can't get Jimmy to settle down to anything."

"That's why we can't get him to settle up for anything," said the grocer.

Hubby—Didn't you tell me several men had asked you to marry them.

Wifey—Yes, and it was the truth, too.

Hubby—I wish to God you had married the first fool that asked you.

Wifey—That is exactly what I did.

The cotton planters of the South have cott-on (caught on) to the tricks of the market exchanges, and they are becoming a part of the million farmers that are going to set the price.

It would be a lively trick
If every farmer in the land
Got the worth of what he sold,
And made the price at his command.
Our people then would love the farm,
And multiply its every charm.

The reading home is the happy home. Children should never have to grow up without good books and papers to read.

We thank our clubmakers all over the country. They are helping us to do a great work.

Every little helps, but getting a new reader for UTDF is not just a little. It adds a human force to the work that means so much for agriculture and farming.

County Agent to Farmer—How many hands do you use on your farm?

Farmer—I use two hands and much of the time two feet.

The million readers are coming, and we try to make every word a little plainer and stronger. We are determined the farmers shall win.

We are glad our advertisers are so well pleased. Their patronage helps us, and it is an advantage to our readers.

Do you always read the Cadet letters? They show where this paper is read, and what the readers think of it. If there were no young people in this country there would be nothing to work for—there would be no future.

"Little beds of flowers,
Little coats of paint,
Make a pleasant cottage
Out of one that ain't."

"Whenever I need anything that I am not sure is in our stores, I turn to your advertisements and there I never fail" writes a Georgia subscriber.

Of course it is better to subscribe and each will get a button free—an "Ask Me the Price" button to be worn by a million farmers to guarantee the new marketing system.

Every woman may find something profitable in our departments pertaining to her work.

When you visit your neighbor take this paper along and read it for them.

Show your friends your button and tell them what it means. Let's boom things from now on until the better marketing system is established everywhere.

Read the advertisements . There is something new offered for sale all the time.

Since May 20 there hav e been more rains and storms than were ever before known in a like period in this country. Wheat, corn, hay—all crops, in fact, have been seriously damaged.

Little boy Blue,
Come buckle my shoe,
And teach me how to wear it,
Then bring along
The expert throng,
With every crop to share it.

"Pa, Uncle Jim says money talks. What does it say?"

"It generally says 'Goodbye old fellow' ".

Whether your time is out or not you can send in a 25-cent renewal and get one of these million "Ask Me the Price" buttons.

Crops are being damaged nearly everywhere by excessive rains and storms. It is important that the farmers attend to the price.

"What is greed, papa"?

"It is a desire to gobble up what somebody else has made, my son. It is often seen in buying crops too low and selling them too high. But that is not the fault of our home buyers; it is the work of those that control the markets and make the prices."

"My son, we should never put off till to-morrow what we can do to-day."

"Then we ought to eat the balance of that pie, mother."



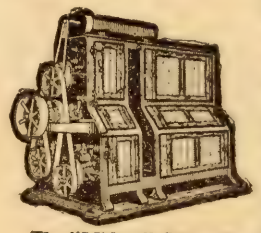
WEAR THIS BUTTON and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

Michigan Men Make Money Milling Flour

Messrs. Sprague & Ward, two wide-awake, enterprising feed and elevator men, of St. Johns, Mich., heard they could make more money milling flour with the "Midget" Marvel self contained roller flour mill, than they could make on the same money and effort out of their feed and elevator trade or most anything else.

After reading the testimonials of hundreds of others in various parts of the U. S., who are making a profit high as 25 cents or more per bushel on wheat by milling it into flour with this marvelous "Midget" Marvel mill wonder, they installed a "Midget" Marvel of 25 barrels a day capacity, in Dec., 1914.



The "Midget" Marvel.

Neither they nor their feed mill man had ever had any flour milling experience. But they made good right from the start. Their flour became so popular and their trade and profit so increased, that they were compelled to put in a 50-barrel "Midget" Marvel mill to take care of their customers. Their miller was so well pleased, that he organized a company at Durand, Mich., starting with a 25-barrel capacity mill.

This wonderful "Midget" Marvel mill is a money maker right from the start. Running 12 to 15 hours a day, grinding 10 bushels an hour, it should clear for its owners 25 cents or more per bushel, or as high as $7,500.00 or more a year! One Kentucky firm sent us a financial statement showing that they cleared $4,628.00 in seven months, while others show from $300.00 to $500.00 a month clear.

The "Midget" Marvel is all its name implies. It is a marvel in the milling business, making "A better barrel of flour cheaper," making it quicker, with less power, less attention, and in less space than any other mill. It is a complete roller system mill all in one case. Comes in 12½, 25, 50 and 75-barrel capacities, and you do not have to have any previous milling experience to run it. Can be run with small engine, or any other power. Just the thing for red blooded farmers, grain men, and others who want to make good steady money on a moderate investment. Write today for our free illustrated book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," containing estimates, plans, terms, and testimonials from hundreds of satisfied users who are making good money with it, just as you can.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.
1140 Fourth St. OWENSBORO, KY.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

LIME For the soil. Hydrated and Caustic. Prices, booklet, etc., on request.
OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., Huntington, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, 1915.

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, subject to market fluctations when revised prices will be quoted in this paper and subject to stocks being unsold. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request.

	Per bu.
ALFALFA CLOVER, O. K. Brand.....@	$11.50
ALFALFA, Ace Brand, includes Nod-O-Gen Inoculation free	12.00
VETCH, Hairy or Winter	20c lb.

Bags extra, for above, 20c each.

CLOVER, Little Red, O. K. Brand	10.00 bu.
CLOVER, Big English, O. K. Brand	10.50 bu.
CLOVER, Alsyke	10.50 bu.
CLOVER, Crimson	7.00 bu.
SEED RYE	1.10 bu.
TIMOTHY, O. K. Brand	4.00 bu.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.
Opposite State House - 227 West Washington St.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year. Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.

In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send their address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

J. A. Everitt, Editor

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc

John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Sept. 15 If this date is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription expires with this month. An older date indicates your subscription already has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 — INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915 — No. 18

Bad Storm in Texas Galveston and Southwest Texas have again suffered terribly from a storm. Lives were lost, houses were torn down, and it is said half the cotton crop was destroyed. Similar storms have been very destructive in other portions of the country.

Business Getting Better The annual convention of the national association of mercantile agents recently declared the business outlook is brighter than it has been for three years. That is encouraging for all classes. Farmers have reason to expect a livelier demand and better prices for their crops of all kinds.

The Mission of the Farmer The Pasadena, Cal., Star says there is something approximating grandeur in the mission that destiny has laid before the American farmer. He is not merely a machine-like cultivator of so many acres and producer of so many bushels or bales. The men who cultivate the fertile acres of these 48 States are not working for themselves and their families alone—they are standing between human beings and starvation, not on this side of the world alone, but on the other side as well. The farmer is no longer a mere clod masher and weed killer; he has in truth become a world benefactor. Neither people nor domestic animals could live without him. And, friendly reader, remember the mission of this paper, and the purpose of the half a million earnest people that sustain it, is to give the farmer his just position in the business world, and supply the needs of dependent humanity without the extravagant tolls exacted by the present monopolistic market control.

Public Expenses and Taxation Going Higher There is an almost alarming increase in public expenses and taxation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the receipts of the national government aggregated $657,232,000, and the national expenditures for the same period were $616,739,000. For the year ending June 30, 1913, the receipts were $953,597,000, and the expenditures were $952,601,000. This shows an increase in receipts of $296,365,000 and an increase in expenditures of $335,862,000. The national revenues are not raised by direct taxation and do not appear in the tax receipts, but the people pay them all the same. The direct taxes on real estate, personal property and other property subject to value taxation, levied by the states, counties, municipalities, school districts and other civil divisions, was $724,737,000 in 1902. In 1912 it was $1,349,841,000. This tremendous tax almost doubled in ten years, and it is increasing now faster than ever it did. Law makers and the spenders of public money have become absolutely reckless and much of this money goes out without benefiting the public a cent. The people, the payers of these taxes, must call a halt.

Near-Business Farmers There are a great many people in this country who are good farmers, but they do not succeed well financially. They are industrious and work to a decided advantage, and they produce good crops for which there is always a demand, and that should bring profitable prices every year. But in selling they do not exercise the judgment that brings business men success. Whenever the stuff is ready for the market it goes at whatever price is offered. These farmers know that is not the best way to do, but to do otherwise involves plans not heretofore practiced, and they prefer to follow the old road rather than turn aside on a new one however inviting it may appear. Such a man is a good farmer, and he is nearly a business man. He lacks only the one element, the do-it element. When he makes up his mind to do it as he knows it ought to be done, he will be a success.

Short Talks With Busy People

Selling Live Stock Early in May last on a single day there was received at the Chicago market fifty thousand hogs, which was twenty thousand more than the market required at that time. On the same day twenty thousand cattle came into the same market, and that was said to be three or four thousand more cattle than was at that time required. Reports from other markets are to the same effect. The market papers say these over shipments are the result of farming feeders unloading in order to get the stock out of the way of the season's field work. Whatever the cause, it is harmful to the live stock trade, to the packing interests, and even to the great consuming masses. It disarranges prices paid the stock-raisers, compels the packers to take care of an excess of stock, and makes meat no cheaper to the users because meat prices are fixed by the sellers with little reference to supply or demand. In fact, the supply is made to fit the demand at the price no matter how much stock there is. Such misas these could be avoided. All that is necessary is a knowledge of shipment and demand. Much more complicated things have been worked out and made simple. Isn't it strange that those in highlife who now seem to take such an interest in agriculture entirely ignore matters so important as these?

A Motor Machine For Farming It is now claimed that there has been invented a motor machine that is adapted to all kinds of farm work. Such a machine, the papers say, should greatly increase the desirability of farm life and enormously increase the output of farm products. The inventor says it "will reduce the cost of tilling the soil by one-half, and it will produce food in abundance for an increased population." But will it insure better marketing and a more general distribution? Will it make prices reasonable at all times and fairly steady? Wheat sixty cents sometimes and a dollar and a half at other times; corn, thirty cents sometimes and ninety cents at other times; cotton, six cents sometimes and fifteen cents at other times. There is no sign of business in that, and there is no encouragement for farmers in it. Farm products could be as steady in price as calico, silk goods, salt, coffee, or anything else. Where is the man who will invent a machine to make farm prices steady—at least more definite from year to year? But no machine is needed—only a plan, a system of selling and distribution, and that system is already devised and is in successful operation in many portions of the country. Help us to make it as universal as other buying and selling is.

Another Case of Graft We learn that the legislature of an adjoining State has adopted a law that requires every village and country school district to buy a certain kind of heating stove—a stove that must have some of the features of a furnace. A certain manufacturing company has agents busy in the State, claiming to the school authorities that their stove is the one that complies with the provisions of the law, and in some cases county superintendents have aided the agents in these representations. As a result, school districts are buying these stoves even though their rooms may already be provided with good, new stoves. These stoves cost the taxpayers the extravagant and unreasonable sum of $128 each, whereas the best of warming stoves in the regular trade cost not to exceed $35. Small, single-room houses in the country, with a single teacher and but few pupils, are thus coerced into $128 investments where no investment at all was needed. It is graft pure and simple.

More Land For Western Homes A recent decision of the Federal District Court in Washington made sixty-four thousand acres of land in the Spokane Indian Reservation available for homestead and settlement. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company claimed it, and the court decided that the claim of the railroad company was not valid. Also more than two million acres of dry farming land in South Dakota is to be opened at once. This land is in Harding, Carson and Perkins counties.

The Farmer and Product Values

SPEAKING of the tremendous sums of money that seem to have been spent in this country by the European warring nations, a prominent Northern daily paper says:

"Five out of every $6 that is spent in America for war goes into the pockets of American farmers. Half of this goes to farmers of the Northwest and the corn states.

"The farmers are getting five times as much as all the big manufacturing concerns put together.

"The meat and dairy products sent to Europe in the five months ending on May 1 sold for more money than all the firearms, explosives, harness, saddles, automobiles, trucks and shoes put together.

"The wheat, flour and corn sent abroad during that time was more than three times the total paid for so-called "munitions."

"The farmer on May 1 had already sold $500,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, meat, dairy products, horses and mules. He had then stowed away a third as much money as has caused New York to go into joyful hysterics."

An editor of a paper prominent as the one from which we quote, ought to know that is not the way marketing is done in this country. The farmers did not directly get a cent of that money. They sold their stuff to local buyers at prices made from day to day by boards of trade and exchanges, and by these local buyers it was shipped to the market centers. When buyers came to this country from the foreign nations they did not come to the farmers who produced the stuff, but to the market centers where it was held for speculation. These speculators sold it at foreign war prices, and they are the ones that got the profits.

Hence the editorial quoted above is simply absurd. The farmers have not sold anything to the foreign countries, nor have they shipped anything abroad. They could have done it, but they didn't. If they had had their own marketing system, and sold their stuff direct, they would then have got the profits. But as it is, the profits went to the speculators, and the farmers got only the dumping prices. The unusual demand helped prices some, no doubt, but those who bought at their own home price and then sold to the foreign buyers are the ones that got the millions so glibly mentioned above. We are not disputing that. But the farmers did not get it. They were content with the local prices, and that is all they got.

Following are some interesting figures on exports from the United States: Exports of explosives for May 1915 increased $5,500,000 over May 1914. Exports of explosives for eleven months in 1914 aggregated about $6,000,000 while for eleven months of the fiscal year, 1915, the total exceeds $30,000,000. Iron and steel exports for this May aggregated $26,500,000 an increase of $6,800,000 over May 1914. For eleven months of this fiscal year commercial automobile exports amounted to approximately $30,500,000 as compared with only about $1,000,000 for the previous eleven months period. Refined sugar exports for the eleven months aggregated $23,000,000, an increase of more than $21,000,000, compared with the former like period. Flour exports for May aggregated $9,800,000, an increase of $5,500,000 over May last year. For the eleven months flour aggregated $88,000,000 as compared with $50,000,000 in the 1914 period. Leather manufactures, other than boots and shoes, increased over May 1914, $4,9000,000. Cotton goods increased $2,800,000; brass and manufactures thereof, $3,600,000; cars and carriages, $2,300,000; cotton seed oil, $1,400,000; cheese, $1,800,000; zinc manufactures, $2,500,000; aeroplanes, $200,000.



AN EXAMPLE OF COMPETITION. THE LOAD DOES NOT MOVE AND THE SPECULATORS HELP THEMSELVES.



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Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

EDITORIAL

More About Rural Credits

WE have not hesitated to speak freely and emphatically on the subject of Rural Credits. We are strongly in favor of whatever will benefit the farmer, but so many things have been proposed in the later years that, like the rose, are very beautiful, but back of them where admirers of the rose seldom look, are thorns that wound, and are much more dangerous than the rose is beautiful. But in all these discussions we want to be fair, and we recognize sincerity wherever it may be found. A highly appreciated reader in Wisconsin, who does not wish us to give more than his initials, writes as follows:

Your article, "Missouri and Rural Credits," published in your issue of June 1, 1915, does not take a very kindly attitude toward such legislation, and undoubtedly there are many farmers who agree with you. At the same time, there seems to have been a real demand for rural credit legislation, and unless the public and legislators are misinformed, the demand has come from farmers and is not brought about by money lenders, as your article intimates.

The question of rural credits suitable for America is a big one, and it will probably be years before any system which is universally approved will be in practice, but in the meantime the plans being put into effect in several states are undoubtedly doing some good, and the flaws in those plans will show up soon, and the ultimate result will be a workable and beneficial plan.

As you of course know, Wisconsin has had a rural credit law in force something over a year. It is not so far reaching as the Missouri law, because private sources furnish the initial capital for the land mortgage banks, instead of the state. Only two banks have been formed under the wisconsin law and the State Land Mortgage Association of Marinette, Wis., which operates only in Marinette county, is one of these. It has been doing business for a year and to all appearances will be a financial success, and at the same time is a very helpful institution in building up the county agriculturally, and in keeping down interest rates during a period of settlement—a period, it may be said, when interest rates are generally bound to be very high.

Part of Marinette county has been farmed for years. Another large part is being settled by farmers from middle western states. To supply funds at interest rates of not to exceed six per cent, by which these settlers could bring about rapid development of their places, the land mortgage association was formed here. During its first year of operation $100,000 has been loaned to farmers to be used in development work and agricultural improvements, including the building up of dairy herds, improving soil, etc. The first issue of bonds on these mortgages is now being sold, and as fast as they are sold further loans are made to the farmers, to be paid back in ten or twenty years, as elected by the borrowers.

While conditions are somewhat different than they would be in an older settled farming community, the long time loan plan here has been a big advantage to Marinette county in increasing the acreage under cultivation, and in improvements on the farms which had been under cultivation for some time. The bonds issued by the banks are also proving a popular security, and the Wisconsin rural credit plan appears to be working out very satisfactorily. A. C. H.

We are glad to publish the above, for we are sure the writer is sincere. But we did not speak unkindly of the rural feature of the Missouri law, nor do we of the Wisconsin law. Our objection is to the land bond feature, and that is likewise a part of the Wisconsin plan. Who buys the bonds? Those who have more money than the farmers have in spite of the fact that the farmers create all the wealth. Others get strings to it by which they draw it to themselves, and the land bonds are but another string and a worse one than all others because it is attached to the farms and homes as well as to the created wealth in the surplus products.

But let everybody have his say. Oliver Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., master of the National Grange, in speaking of rural credits is reported to have said recently:

"What we want is some system whereby the Government will make loans to struggling farmers—the little fellows who want a tract of land and a house, and have not sufficient means to get it. The time of the loan should be sufficiently long to make it no hardship, say, probably 30 years, with the privilege of paying off parts of it when necessary; interest, of course, to be charged.

"There have been objections raised to the Federal aid feature because it might be regarded as class legislation. The answer is that the underlying idea is to assist the general consumer of farm products rather than the farmer himself."

We take it that Mr. Wilson is a true representative of the body of which he is president, and the aid he desires for farmers is a reasonable and legitimate one, but there are complications connected with the plan which can scarcely be overcome. He would loan money to farm buyers, to those who wish farm houses and are unable to buy them. Thus assisted they could obtain homes and thus become farmers. But the money is to be furnished by the government, and that will be difficult to bring about, for it meets objections almost everywhere, and a satisfactory plan would be hard to formulate.

John B. Alden, the distinguished author and publisher, would broaden the field of the postal savings banks, and make their funds loanable to farmers. More than $60,000,000 are deposited in these banks by not less than 500,000 depositors of small sums, who receive only two per cent. interest on the deposits. Banks then get the money at 2¼ per cent, though as a rule they pay private depositors 4 per cent. Mr. Alden would have postal banks pay depositors more nearly what other banks pay, and he would then loan the surplus to farmers or others on unquestioned security, at least 50 per cent to be loaned on farms and other productive real estate, on easy terms of payment and at rates that meet expenses but that carry no profits. Mr. Alden says this "would finance the farmer and curb the money power and the trusts, possibly more than any or all other legislation, without hampering legitimate business at all or working any injustice."

Our readers note the great multiplicity of plans, and there are more or less objectionable features to all of them. Farmers often need money, and they ought to have access to it on the most favorable terms. But at the same time it is best that farmers and everybody else should keep out of debt. The man in debt is not independent. Neither is the company or corporation. The debtor is subject to the creditor to the extent of the obligation; and any system of rural credits, however free from other objections, encourages farmers to borrow money, and thus become to that extent the slave of the lender. When that debt creates a lein on the combined farms and homes of the people in the form of credit bonds on the land it is a danger that never before threatened free American homes.

Official Waste of Public Money

PERHAPS we ought not talk of the things mentioned in this article. Many people think we should not say so much as we do of the evils of the prevailing marketing system. But the only way to correct a wrong is to show that it is wrong, and awaken the people to the necessity of correcting it. The only way to stop wrongs is to discuss them before the people.

In the following we practically quote from a prominent paper published in Washington City. Among other things it is quite a common practice for members of congress to fix things up so they will be appointed to go off to some very pleasant place for the summer to "investigate" something at the public expense. It is surprising how many officials have this year found public errands on the Pacific coast. Of course the Panama exposition at San Francisco is the attraction, and the national treasury pays the bill.

Some 60 members of the senate and house this summer enjoyed a trip to Hawaii on a tour of investigation with all expenses paid; and it is intimated that the sugar trust may have added to the boodle as that body was seeking sugar legislation in their interest.

Recently a committee of three men sent out by one of the government departments to investigate something in the West put in an item of $25 a day for a period of two months as pay for the use of an automobile. It was more than enough to have bought the car, and the government authorities refused to pay it.

The recently created industrial relations commission have been traveling about the country at public expense, claiming they were investigating labor and industrial conditions. One of the bills they sent in for payment was for tips they claimed to have given railway porters, but the comptroller refused to pay it. Strange to say, even men of high standing and morals will resort to these grafts and evasions of the law. So long as it comes out of the public treasury nobody seems to care.

We are not making this half so bad as some other editors showed the same things; and it is the same in the state governments. Public funds are recklessly taken, and in a way that do not benefit the public at all, and the only way to stop such practices is to make them public, and thus create popular indignation concerning them.

The Danger of Commission Rule

ONE of the oldest important commissions we have is the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it affords us a good means of studying the merits or demerits of commission rule. A commission, as a general thing, is both a judicial and legislative body. We are so jealous of popular liberty that we think we keep our lawmakers as near as possible to the people, and elect them by popular vote at stated intervals. Our courts, though, we wish to be so independent of popular clamor that they may decide facts and determine what the law is without fear or favor. We elect the judges, but at more distant intervals, and as free as possible from selfish control or party manipulation.

The interstate commerce commission is appointed by the President for a long term of years, and it is absolutely uncontrolled by any power but itself, its only limit being very broad constitutional restrictions. Congress can exercise no power over it; neither can the President, nor can the voters. Yet it may exercise both legislative and judicial functions. When it fixes rates it is making law, and when it renders decisions as to acts already done it is judicial.

The St. Louis Republic brings out these points in an elaborate discussion of recent acts of the interstate commerce commission; and they apply to other commissions as well. Commissions are being alarmingly multiplied; and the authority given them is leading us entirely away from the principles of government so zealously guarded by the fathers of the Republic. We are bringing judicial powers entirely too much in the open, too dangerously near to selfish influences, and we are taking lawmaking powers entirely too far away from the people. We are adding almost incomprehensible sums to the cost of government and we are permitting chosen rulers to shift from themselves governing responsibilities at the public expense. It is time for both people and rulers to give earnest thought to what we believe we may call the commission evil.

More Corruption and Dishonesty

WHEN greed gets control of anything honesty and public interests are forgotten. This is true in both business and official life. Public office is too often sought as an opportunity for graft and dishonest absorption of public money. For this reason Greed too often deceives the people and plunders them through the deceptive but effective lead of the political parties.

But we have in mind now a reecnt official report on the wrecking of one of our great transportation lines. We refer to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the greed-wrecked Rock Island Railroad. The report shows that the road was made the financial football of Wall Street. Financial manipulations cost the road no less than $20,000,000. Prior to June 30, 1914, the company paid financial institutions commissions aggregating more than $1,600,000, and suffered discounts of more than $17,700,000.

The road was under the control and management of these reckless greed worshiping people, and the interests and power of the real owners of the road were disregarded. The report mentions the payment of salaries ranging from $30,000 to $75,000 a year in addition to the commissions and other graft. In fact, the salaries these high officials were paid were not stated on the pay roll, and one officer admitted that he "burned his books at the end of every month." The losses to the company in transactions in which these parties themselves were concerned were found to be not less than $20,000,000.

This is but another instance of modern conditions. Greed has run mad. It is found high up in private and corporation financial life, and unfortunately in official life also. It is seen everywhere. Honest service for honest pay is the exception, and the remedy is with the masses.

Land Mortgage Bonds

PROF. James B. Mormon, of the Maryland agricultural college, has made a careful study of the land bond schemes that are having so much attention at the present time. He says emphatically that no greater injury can be done to the farmer's best asset, his land, than to permit any private concern to issue farm mortgage bonds. Unless legal restrictions are placed thereon, the door will be opened to all manner of crookedness in real estate transactions. He declares in the strongest language that the issue of farm mortgage bonds by private concerns, however powerful they may be financially, should be prohibited in the United States.

Prof. Mormon has laid these facts before President Wilson, and we are sure they will have a good effect. There is no reason why such a grievous mistake should be made in this country. No matter what the conditions, keep American homes independent, and see to it that the fertile acres to which we look for the country's support and prosperity be not allowed to become playthings in the hands of the money power, and helpless implements of investment speculation.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

September Work on the Farm

For Next Year's Hay Crop

WHEN there is manure for this purpose, this should be spread on the meadows where desired at any time now. It is not generally best to top-dress fields which are very light or partially run out. Such land should be plowed, fertilized, devoted to cultivated crops and then seeded again to grass. After this the manure will help the crop in the most satisfactory manner. Neither is it best to make one large application to last several years, but rather apply oftener and in smaller quantities. With a manure spreader the amount per acre can be easily gauged and put on evenly and well. Have seen as little as four loads per acre spread evenly on with good effect as seen in the crop, but usually two or three times as much will be needed. These applied where there is a good seeding or stand of grass the effects will be found the most satisfactory. This will put the grass in good condition to pass safely through the winter and produce a large crop next year.

Other Fertilizers For Grass

Some use the phosphates or brands manufactured for this particular purpose, and with very good success. Alternating with manure they produce even better results. Have known 100 pounds of phosphate to the acre for several years in succession to produce large returns. Where this is the case it will pay well to use them for this purpose, if one does not have the manure. The commercial fertilizers may be sown on the meadow land in the fall or in early spring.

Second Crop Clover or Rowen

Where conditions are such as to produce a second crop of grass, where pretty good, it will be better to feed the crop green to the cows or make it into hay. Where this is done in a fairly good season on well fertilized fields, there should be a sufficient growth for protection through the winter, provided the stock is kept from the meadows. Where there is not considerable growth of grass it will be better to keep the stock from the meadows as close feeding will prove injurious. Where there is a good growth of grass it may do to feed lightly but never late in the fall, as there would then be more loss than profit. Calves will do nicely on such fields.

September Work in the Garden

Onions for the spring bunching crop should be planted in September. Perennial onions are commonly planted in the north, where it is hardy. It is not of good quality as seed or set onions, but the bunched onions have a ready sale in most markets. Cabbage and lettuce seed should be sowed in cold frames about the last of September to produce plants for wintering to set in the spring. If sowed later than this, the plants will be too weak to winter in good condition. It is important to keep the seed bed well watered until germination is complete. If the weather is dry, several waterings will be necessary. Now is a good time to save sweet corn, cucumber, pea, etc., seed to use for next year's planting. Also a good time to clean up the garden.

Preparing Land for Young Orchards

When preparing land for young orchards we believe in subcharging the soil with humus; and in field work allow the vetch and rye to grow until the vetch is in bloom. When that occurs there is no rye in sight. In the first day of June, rye was between five and six feet high—the vetch was here and there making itself apparent. The second week in June the vetch was manifesting itself or climbing up the rye; the third week in June the vetch was becoming master of the situation and the rye was gradually lying over. About fifty per cent vetch and fifty per cent rye was apparent over the field and the last week in June when we were ready to plow it under, there was absolutely no rye in sight and the five or six feet had matted down to somewhere about two feet a solid mat which was almost impossible to walk through. In turning take the jointer and use a roller coulter. Put your hitch high enough on the clevis to bring constant downward pressure on the wheel which will hold the coulter so as to cut the crop no matter how dense or tangled.



Selling Produce From the Farm

The farmer who knows how to raise good produce can build up a valuable trade if he makes that part of farming a regular branch of the business. He must have regular market days, rain or shine, must get over the route early in the morning and must take extra pains to fill all orders, even if he has to buy from other farmers. He should make a point of certain choice varieties and aim to build up a demand for them. His personal appearance should be neat, likewise that of the team and equipment, and the produce must be put up in good shape like that of a skilled market gardner. Let the farmer put himself in the buyer's place, and try to furnish the customers with what he would like himself, supplying the table stuff fresh and at the best stage. A farmer can build up a trade that will be worth almost as much to him as the patrons of the store are to the owner.

Clover Crops

It is a mistake to let land lie bare during the winter months. There is sure to be more or less loss where this practice is followed. The soluable plant foods are leached out by the winter rains and if the land is sloping it may wash badly. When the rotation does not provide for winter covering for the land some crop should be planted especially for that purpose. Rye makes one of the best cover crops. It can be sown in the fall in time to make some growth before freezing weather comes. This growth will prevent the loss of plant foods, diminishes surface evaporation, increases percolation so that more of the winter rain fall is stored in the soil instead of running off, prevents erosion and adds organic matter. In the spring this rye can be pastured early before grass is ready and can then be plowed under in time for spring planting. If it is desired to put the land in grass the rye makes a good nurse for clover and other grasses. Vetch is another good cover crop. It has the advantage over rye of being able to take the nitrogen from the air and fix it in the soil, as do other legumes. Vetch seed is rather high in price and may be hard to secure and in some cases it is claimed to be hard to get rid of when once the seed gets in the ground. However, it might well pay to go to some little trouble in order to prevent the land from being exposed to the winter elements.

Utilizing the Waste on the Farm

Near the large packing houses of a California fruit canners' association 400 tons of peach pits were allowed to pile up. To the uninitiated these pits would be considered as so much waste to be disposed of in some way. But not so; the pits were cracked open, the meats removed and shipped away for the manufacture of prussic acid and for sale as bitter almonds, and the shells were sold as fuel. Thus did this waste become a source of great profit. There is a lesson in this for the farmer. The same principle of utilizing the waste can be applied to the farm. Some of the most prosperous business enterprises in this country have been built up largely through the strict utilizing of the by-products that were formerly wasted. On the farm there is the manure pile that is allowed to lie out in the weather and leach away, the straw stack that is often considered to be in the way, the old rails that are piled up and allowed to rot, the cull fruit and vegetables that go to waste, the corn fodder that stands inthe field all winter and de-

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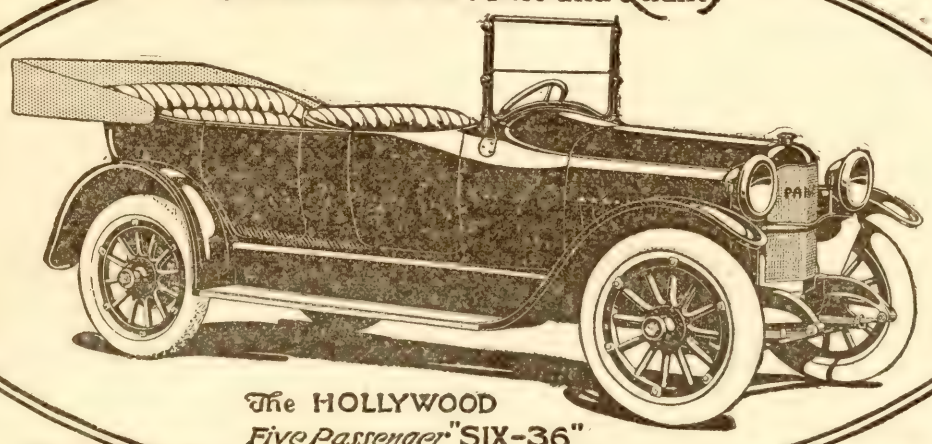
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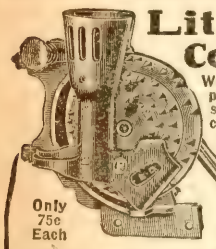
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cays and the many other sources of waste that might be turned to good advantage. Stop these leaks, they are helping the profit get away.

Permanent Roofing for Farm Buildings

The first essential for a building is a good foundation; next is good and substantial walls; and then most important, is a permanent roof. Not a roof that will rust, rot, crack, crumble, or leak even if annually patched or painted. In our opinion there is one kind of roofing that is lasting and satisfactory, and that is slate. A building covered with slate is everlasting, strictly fire-proof and never needs paint or hardly ever repairs. It always looks fresh and new, gives clean and healthy water for a cistern and is always beautiful and attractive. A slate roof costs more and requires a little more work to put it on; yet it is much the cheapest roof in the end. In buying slate for roofs always insist on getting big-bed, solid color slate as there are many grades of slate that will not last as long as shingles and other roofing.

Have Things Handy

The value of convenience is more fully appreciated than it was years ago. Everybody understands that time means money and that any reasonable investment in tools, devices or arrangements that save time brings added revenues. Business men, especially manufacturers, spend thousands of dollars on devices that will save time. Farmers appreciate it too, for their barns and sheds are filled with labor saving tools. The arrangement of farm buildings should be given more thought. Plan them so that there are no wasted steps in doing chores. Many a house and many a barn could be rearranged at little expense so that miles and hours could be saved in doing the necessary work. It is wise economy to spend money this way.

Save the Pumpkins

The frost will soon be on the pumpkins, but if we wish them to keep their best, we should store them before any heavy frosts fall. To store them build them up in a rectangular pile five feet high, eight feet wide and as long as needed. Around the pile set corn fodder enough to keep them from freezing, then over the entire pile of fodder and pumpkins put straw sufficient to turn the water and keep out the frost.

Sheaves and Rakings

Mr. Frank B. Carpenter writing from South America says that the average Uruguay farm is 1,000 acres.

The Memphis, Tenn. Scimitar referring to the increased corn crop that has been grown in the southern states this year, said this: "The enormous corn crop must be shipped out of the locality where grown, and in the ear or husk, because there are but few corn shellers through the south. The corn cannot be stored, because even if corn shellers were installed, there is not a warehouse of consequence between here and Vicksburg, Miss. The corn cannot be left out in the weather without injury, therefore it must be shipped."

If this is true of the south, we may expect to see extremely low prices for corn, which will be just the reverse of the extremely high prices that Southern consumers usually paid for corn from the north, regardless of how plentiful the corn was in the Northern growing states. It also calls to mind our recommendation made last spring that the farmer who diversified his crops should take thought against the time of harvesting and marketing them and provide the facilities for controlling them or live stock to convert them into meat.

The 1914 crops are being estimated to have had a value around $10,000,000,000. This is an enormous sum, but divided amongst about 7,000,000 farmers, it makes the average gross value of crops to the farm about $1,400. Looked at in this way it is not such an extraordinary accomplishment.

The enterprising farmers in the community of Walnut Springs, Ark., co-operated for diversifying their crops and also established a flour mill, which is now grinding the wheat raised by the farmers of the community. They are now preparing for a celebration with a "Live at Home" picnic. The Anglo-Saxon flour mill, that has been advertised in our columns, manufactured by Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky., makes it easily possible to have a flour mill in any enterprising community.

Every conservative business man takes a short period once a year to take an inventory of stock. That time is also usually embraced to repair machinery and put the plant in first-class order. The same rule ought to apply to each farm and it ought to be done at the same season each year. The farmer should decide when his slackest time is, considering the crops that he grows, and then make his inventory and put his plant in shipshape at the same time each year. This work should include repairing barns, houses, outbuildings, painting, fixing up the various leaks, and making arrangements for more effective work with the utilities at hand.

Uncle Sam still has some farms to give citizens, according to a recent report on the public lands of the nation. The report says there are still nearly one million acres of public land in Minnesota, 493,667 acres in North Dakota, 3,934,609 in South Dakota, 19,000,000 in Montana, 16,000,000 in Idaho, 15,000,000 in Oregon, and 1,150,000 in Washington.

In the Weekly News Letter issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is a quotation from a report from the International Institute of Agriculture with headquarters at Rome, forecasting the 1916 harvest of wheat and rye in European Russia, covering 54 governments as follows: Wheat, 301,508,000 bushels; rye, 941,736,000 bushels. The most interesting part of the report is the claim that the increase in wheat, according to this advance estimate, will be 40.3 per cent and of rye 19.6 per cent. We have never placed much confidence in the crops reports made by the Institute even if republished by our Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture says that approximately 8 per cent of the corn acreage last year was cut for silos, 11 per cent was cut green for feed and 81 per cent matured for the grain.

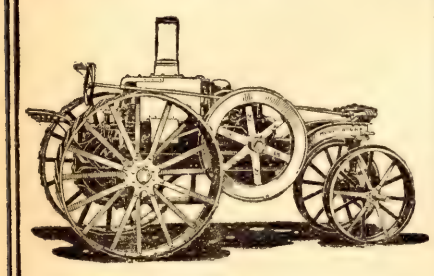
We have a circular before us, the title of which is "Stucco for Old and New Buildings." It was sent us by the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa. In submitting it, the claim is made that it is entirely feasible through the medium of stucco, which by the way is made from cement to make dilapidated structures again both durable and attractive. The circular explains the process which is very interesting. We have not space to print the contents of the circular, but interested people can address as above for a copy.



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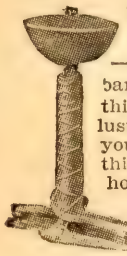
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Work For September

Kill Flies Now

EACH fly killed before cold weather means a million fewer flies next spring. Above all, kill stable flies, horse flies, "blue bottle" flies. Some or all of them carry the terrible disease infantile paralysis to humans and to horses. This accounts for the mysterious disease that at all times works havoc among horses in country and town. It is probable that flies are a chief means of conveying cholera from sick swine to healthy hogs. It is known that they convey typhoid and other diseases to man and beast.

Hogging Off Corn

Farmers who let the hogs husk some of the corn are as a rule satisfied with the trouble. The hogs eat up the crop as closely there as in a pen. They make better gains than if fed the same amount of ear-corn. It costs less to fence off the corn in lots as needed than to husk it. And it is easier work. The droppings are in the field where they should be. The hogs have a chance at the weeds which are edible, and get plenty of exercise. If rape is sown in the corn for an addition to the ration, the animals will do better than if fed on corn alone. This does not mean that all the corn should be hogged off in this way. It means that on almost every corn-belt farm some money can be made and some work saved by this practice.

Mange in Horses

At this time of the year the horses and colts are sometimes affected with mange. Clip each affected animal and then wash affected parts with a 1-50 solution of coal-tar dip as often as found necessary, and each time of washing rub in flower of sulphur while the skin is yet damp. This should promptly cure slight mangy conditions. It may be necessary, however, to clean up, disinfect and whitewash the stable, and also disinfect the harness, etc. Slightly reduce the feed and see to it that the horse is worked or abundantly exercised every day. Keep the bowels active. If necessary to that end, dissovle two ounces of Gluber's salts in the drinking water once daily until the bowels move freely, but do not cause scouring.

Dairy Ration Nutrients

It is an established fact that in order to utilize food to the best advantage animals should have properly balanced rations, and the amount and proportion of the nutrients in the ration depend upon the work the animal is doing. The time for feeding considerable grain to the dairy cow is at hand and to get the best results the farmer should know how to prepare her ration. A dairy cow of average weight, producing 22 pounds of milk daily, according to American standards, requires daily 2.5 pounds protein, 13 pounds carbohydrates, and 0.5 pounds fat, all digestable, with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 5.6. By nutritive ratio is meant the proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous nutrients. In order to obtain it the fat is multiplied by the factor 2.4 added to the carbohydrates, and the sum divided by the protein. The ordinary products of the farm have a wide ration and their uses requires the purchase of costly feeds. Alfalfa on the other hand is rich in protein, having a nutritive ration of 1 to 3.5, and can be used to a large extent for supply the protein deficient in the other home grown foods.

Brood Mares Profitable

If you do not have a brood mare on your farm you should get one this fall. She will be the most profitable horse on the farm. She will raise a colt each year and it will sell for a snug sum in the fall. With a little extra care the mare will do as much work as any horse. This is the kind that the average farmer wants and is the kind he should get for his own benefit. Have at least one good brood mare on the farm, raise your own horses and some to sell.

The Creamery and the Patron

The man who has charge of the creamery and the man who produces and supplies the milk must co-operate. Whether it is a co-operative creamery or not there must be active unity of purpose between these two agencies if good results are to follow. The great majority of creamery managers are all right, a small minority are bunglars and a few are slouches. These last will not stay long and the small minority we have hopes may learn either to do things right or quit. Managing a creamery and making good butter is an art and requires talent.

The Creamery

The creamery must be a model for the patron in cleanliness. If the floor of the creamery is a rotten, reeking mass, if the milk receiver and the butter maker are untidy and expectorate or smoke an old 40-horse-power pipe they have no right to expect anything else of their patrons. A clean, tidy milk receiver can do wonders at reforming the patrons. Everything in and about the creamery is so clean and sweet that the untidy patron feels out of place. Order, method, sanitation, tidiness, cleanliness are contagious and while some people are wiser than others even the rudest respect that which appeals to their pocket book and increases the size of their creamery check. The creamery manager must be a teacher by example and precept.

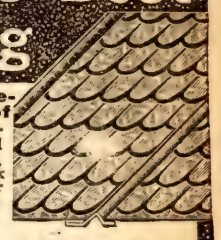
The Patron

Sometimes the patron tries to gouge the creamery manager, but he should always remember the creamery manager will get back at him and usually with good interest added. If you bring poor milk or watered milk, or if you bring the milk irregularly, you do not fool the creamery man but yourself. That creamery owner is in business to make a living and he takes your milk in good faith, puts a lot of labor and thought into it to market it and charges you a certain sum to do so. It is your duty and adds to your profit to do all in your power to help him get the highest grade for this product. To do this you must bring good milk. Good cream and butter never come from poor milk. Guard against dirt as it produces all kinds of undesirable fermentations and bad odors if it gets into the milk. Clean cows and a clean place to do the milking are also necessary. Then the person who does the milking must be clean. Keep the milking utensils clean, see that the cans are clean, cool the milk as soon as it is drawn and then your milk will be good. If the price is not what you think it should be have a friendly talk with the creamery manager and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred he will tell you just where the trouble is and how it can be remedied. You two fellows must co-operate or lose out and the patron is the first and worst loser.

Fall Pigs

The growing of fall pigs which are really for market the following summer usually proves a financial success wherever a farmer has tried it. During the early winter months they can be allowed to save the waste of the fields and as soon as rye and clover are ready in the spring they can be pastured on it and fattened before hot weather arrives. It is natural for an animal to grow rapidly with the arrival of warm weather and it is sometimes astonishing the growth the fall pigs will make at that time.

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September Work With Poultry

SEPTEMBER is the beginning of harvest with the poultry raiser. So far as records and financial statements are concerned many men make it the last of the twelve. The yearling hens get through most of their laying with this month, while the pullets seldom get well at work before October. The most of the cockerels will be turned into cash before September ends, and the hens that are not to be kept over for breeders are sold before the moult is far along. September is the beginning of harvest time in the garden and field. Corn is being cut, potatoes dug and stored. Late in the month will come the pulling of the mangels and the putting into bins in the cellar. We must heed the indications of the coming winter and begin to plan for housing our stock. Some work yet remains to be done on the land. A little thought now will help supply better food through the zero days of mid-winter. Let us look at what should be done in September days.

The Chicks in September

The April and May hatched cockerels, if still on hand, can well be sold this month or converted into capons. The farmer with his two hundred chicks cannot afford labor and space to keep the males beyond a profitable limit. Many of them have doubtless been sold when weighing from two to three pounds live weight, and those now left had better follow at once. With the exception of those that will be used on the home table, and needed for breeding, get them into cash. The pullets should be your first thought now, and the cockerels would occupy needed room if kept any longer. We believe that the poultry farmer should raise his own food supply whenever at all possible. If a dozen or so cockerels are caponized they will be relished for the home table. It is not hard to caponize a few birds, they at once become quiet and easily kept, take on growth with ease, and make a superior poultry product long into winter.

The Pullets

There should be no crowding of the pullets by day or night. Free range will give the desired absence from contracted space, and roomy roosting coops supply space to exercise, as well as abundance of air and sunshine. It is not enough to have big coops and wide range for the pullets. They need freedom through all the hours of daylight. We know how loth the pullets are to go into the coops at night, waiting until the last ray of sunshine has gone. They are just as much interested in getting into the morning light as in leaving the daylight hours of early evening. The open front coops cannot be less than well filled, in the early fall months, with the pullets, and we should see that they are let out before the air gets heated up to make them uncomfortable.

Get the Pullets Into Winter Quarters

The March and early April hatched pullets have begun to show signs of maturity. The main tail feathers are coming, the combs are getting bright red, and a few of them are singing as only a maturing pullet can sing. Get them into a clean house, get them settled down for the winter, and then open wide the door and let them have range as they wish. Perhaps a quarter of the pullets will be ready to be housed before the last days of September. Half of them may wait until into October, and the small remainder get part of November's breezes while still in the roosting coops. If you have never tried the plan of early housing we think you will be well pleased with the results. There is no break in egg laying as when the pullets are let lay out in the field or in the small coops. When the pullets know where home is, let them have the freedom that they desire.

Feeding the Hens and Pullets

The hens are most of them somewhere in the moulting process, and the pullets near the time of the growing of their winter coat of feathers. It does not do to stint them in either quantity or quality of their food. It is a trying process—the making of a complete coat of feathers. If birds ever need the balanced ration it is right now. Too many people try to save on food right now, because the birds are giving little income. The hens are laying few eggs because of the moult and the pullets have not yet quite reached maturity. The saving and scrimping of feed at this time is a very great mistake. Take our advice and feed them better than you ever did before. Get your birds into the pink of condition the coming few weeks and they will give you the creamy prices of the year for eggs through November and the winter months. Have the ration as carefully balanced in its part as you can, feed to satisfy the appetite of the birds, letting the food obtained on the range be just "extra." The fall is no time to leave off the animal side of the feed. Bone and meat is never more needed. Do not let the supply of meat scrap run out. Use skim milk, too, if it can be had. Green food is never more needed than now. Grass is more tender than in July, the second crop of clover is at its best, and weeds grow abundantly in the garden and field. The farmer, with his small flock of yearlings to be carried over, as well as his big flock of chicks now maturing, needs to feed a daily supply of green food. It will help maintain health and reduce the present high cost of feeding. Next to water you will find green feed the cheapest thing that your poultry require.

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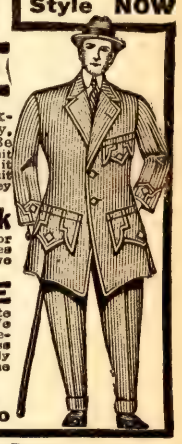
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10 Days Free Trial Charges Prepaid Send No Money

NEW KEROSENE LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline

TWICE THE LIGHT HALF THE OIL



We don't ask you to pay us *a cent* until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it

Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed,

Men Make $50 to $300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Autos

delivering the ALADDIN on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary.

Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 37 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

NO MONEY Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco

$1000 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new ***Aladdin*** (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merits of the ***Aladdin?*** We want ***one user in each locality*** to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp ***free*** for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for ***10-Day Absolutely Free Trial.*** Just say, "Show me how I can get a strong white light from kerosene oil, ***without risking a cent.***" Address our nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 184 Aladdin Building

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World

CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK CITY PORTLAND, ORE. MONTREAL or WINNIPEG, CAN.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

21 JEWEL 25 YEAR GOLD FILLED RAILROAD WATCH $5.95



New Elegant railroad model, 21 jewel stamped on movement; 25 year Federal Guarantee stamped in case; Legal binding written Guarantee sent with each watch, all timed, tested & regulated ready to wear.

A Millionaire's Watch All Can Afford

Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Biggest bargain ever offered. Let us send it C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today. Mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. F-21, Chicago.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$2.98 Gold



25 YEAR GUARANTEE Dial

1915 MODEL 25 YEAR GUARANTEED $25 GOLD WATCH $2.98

Here's the watch you always wanted, sent at our risk—you send no money, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer Ladies' or Gents' size, gold sunburst or fancy dial, open face, plain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enameled dial, and we send this **elegant 25 year guaranteed** thin model, stem wind & set watch, C. O. D. to your P. O. or for Free Examination and test at your Express Office. If pleased with it and sure it equals a 17 Jewel $25 Gold Watch, pay us our Special Sale Price only $2.98 and watch is yours. Write NOW. LIGHT WATCH CO., Dept. N 18, Chicago



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



Little by Little

Little by little the world grows strong
Fighting the battle of Right and Wrong;
Little by little the Wrong gives way,
Little by little the Right has sway;
Little by little all longing souls
Struggle up nearer the shining goals.

Little by little the good in men
Blossoms to beauty for human ken;
Little by little the angels see
Prophecies better, of good to be;
Little by little the God of all
Lifts the world nearer the pleading call.
—*Selected.*

Old Home Week

IN VARIOUS parts of this country, during the past two months, we have been having a series of Old Home Weeks, the yearly festival that is fraught with sweet and precious renewals of old friendships; the reunion that brings together old friends and neighbors many of whom come from the far Northwest, the distant East, the sunny South or the cold Northland to again live over a past fragrant in memories and rich in sympathy and love.

It is peculiarly fitting that in this busy life of ours we should have this festival of fixed purpose that brings us together for seven golden days to look into the faces of our old-school-mates and other friends, and to grasp the hands of the old folks whom we knew when life was young; and it is also good to meet with the new generation and by our heart-felt interest in this festival, inspire in them a greater love for the old home and the old home people.

September and October are ideal months for an Old Home Week. If in your community you have not yet come together for such a festival why not make plans to do so during Autumn's pleasant weather?. It is a great thing to bring together as in one family those who in by-gone days shared their joys and sorrows, their successes and failures,—those whose lives were closely welded.

Such meeting brings with it a renewal of tender memories and a celebration of homely virtues that grip the heart and that makes the participants happier, kinder and more tender and thoughtful.

The Little People

OUR little people need careful training. From their earliest days their childish tendencies should be watched and for the safety and happiness of their future every unpleasant or disagreeable trait at its earliest appearance should be dealt with gently yet firmly.

If a child is careless and destructive with his toys they should be taken from him and laid aside until he will learn to handle them carefully. If he is cruel and domineering towards his little playmates he should be taught to treat them with gentle consideration and if not willing to do so, he should be promptly deprived of their companionship.

If a child is rough and cruel in his treatment of animals he should be shown the better way, and if he persists in his harsh handling of them he should not be allowed the privilege of playing with them, and at the same time should be told the reasons.

If he is willful and disobedient he should be taught that strict and prompt obedience makes for happiness, while disobedience can result only in unhappiness for him. And any or all these lessons should be begun at the cradle and taught "line upon line" precept upon precept, here a little and there a little."

The little child comes into the home as a traveler comes into a new and strange country whose language is as yet unintelligible, and it is the parents' duty no less than joyful privilege to make his environment all that it should be and to help him adapt himself to the best things of life.

He should be given a pleasant home full of peace and love, with father and mother as playmates and later on as confidants, and through right training he should be prepared to go out into the world a man of splendid character and unlimited power for good.

The Need of Sleep

SLEEP is undoubtedly the best nerve, skin and eye tonic there is, and consequently one of the best aids to beauty. Properly taken, sleep may be rightly called Nature's beautifier, and the woman who takes care that she rests each night under the best conditions possible will have very little use for face-powders or cold creams unless an unpleasant disposition shows itself in wrinkles.

Every busy woman should retire at a moderately early hour and do so systematically, if such a thing is possible; and whether she feels the need of it or not, she should have at least eight hours unbroken rest. Trying to make up for lost sleep by taking an afternoon nap is far from satisfactory in results.

Taking it day by day nothing is gained by getting up at a very early hour in order to accomplish more work. The sense of fatigue and listlessness that naturally follows very early rising, plays havoc with the work to be accomplished; and making a habit of sitting up late to attend to household duties unfailingly bears its fruit of broken-down nerves, impaired physical strength and benumbed mental faculties.

EARN A ROCKER EASY

THIS BIG VALUE 7 BAR BOX CONTAINS 7 OF OUR MOST POPULAR TOILET SOAPS.

75c Value—You Sell it for Only 50c.



DON'T MISS THIS BIG OFFER!

Sell 25 Boxes of This Soap and Earn This Fine Upholstered Rocker

WE will send this fine Rocker and 25 boxes of our Big Bargain seven (7) Bar Box of Assorted Toilet Soap to any responsible person, on thirty days' credit, Don't send any money unless you want to—just fill out the Coupon below—give names of two reliable business men of your town as references, and if satisfactory we will ship Soap and Rocker at once.

You sell this Soap at 50c a box, send us $12.50 when it is sold, and you have the Rocker as your reward.

Description of Rocker No. 90174

Frame of solid Oak, Golden Oak finish; front posts and arms 4 inches wide; 8 3-4 inch square fillers under arms; seat measures 21x20 inches; spring construction. Rocker upholstered in best black imitation leather; back 27 inches high from seat.



Solid Oak Frame, High Back, Heavy Upholstering.

Soap Easy to Sell

Anyone can quickly sell twenty-five boxes of this high grade Toilet Soap. Boys and girls can easily earn this Rocker by selling Soap after school. Friends and neighbors will be glad to buy because of the big value,

Everybody knows that Crofts & Reed's Products are of high quality. We have been making GOOD goods for twenty-six years. People everywhere want Crofts & Reed's Soap. You will be surprised how easy you can earn this handsome Rocker. Remember, you take no risk—we take everything back at our expense if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CROFTS & REED CO.
Dept. A-B 428 CHICAGO

USE THIS COUPON (209)

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. A-B428 Chicago

Please ship to my address 25 Boxes Assorted Soap and Rocker No. 90174. I agree to sell the Soap and send you $12.50 within 30 days.

Name.....

Address.....

Post Office.....*State*.....

Reference.....*Business*.....

Reference.....*Business*.....

Mrs. Hazel Thomas, Missouri, writes: "I have no trouble in going into any home and getting an order for CROFTS & REED goods. I have just sold a $26.00 order with not one complaint."



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Famous No Money Down Free Trial Organ Piano Offer

Saves You $48.75



Your Own Time to Pay

My Free 30-Day Trial —No Money Down— Your Own Time to Pay Offer Breaks All Records —Banishes Competition

Believing that every home should have the elevating influence of music, I originated the *Adler* plan of selling organs—over 90,000 of these famous instruments are giving sweet music in the homes of the people. Send *today* for my *Free* Organ Catalog—learn how *you* can have the World's Best Organ—winner of highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair—*also winner of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, 1913, Knoxville, Tenn*—sent to *your* home, *without paying a cent down*, for a

FREE 30 Day Trial

Send no money until you decide to buy. *Have it a month free.* If you say you want to keep it, then pay me in small amounts at your convenience.

Easy Payments No Burden To You No Interest—No Collectors

The risk is all mine—and if at the end of a year the *Adler* fails to make good my every claim, I will refund every dollar you have paid. I give a *50-year guarantee*—longest made on any organ. I save you $48.75 or more, because I sell direct from the $1,000,000 *Adler* Organ Factory (greatest in existence) wiping out all in-between profits—wrecking organ prices.



Saves You Half

Every *Adler Piano* shipped direct from great $1,000,000 Adler Factory to home at lowest factory prices. I save you *half*—because the *Adler Plan* absolutely *wipes out middlemen.* 30 days' free trial. Easy payment plan.

Winners of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, 1913. Write for Free Organ or Piano Book.

No Deposit Asked

C. L. Adler, Pres.
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5369 W. Chestnut St. Louisville, Ky.

Send me—FREE—your wonderful
Organ Book ☐ } Mark which
Piano Book ☐ } you desire.

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LIFE SIZE 2½ Ft. High DOLL FREE

Handsome, unbreakable, cloth doll, big as real baby, can wear baby clothes. Pretty face, pink cheeks, red lips, bright eyes, blonde head. Can be dressed, undressed, & put to bed like real baby. We give with it FREE extra premium of 2 pretty 8 inch dolls. All 3 dolls given for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at ten cents each. Write for Bluine.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 736 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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4 RINGS GIVEN

4 solid Gold filled Rings guaranteed 3 years, your Birthstone, your Initial Signet, handsome Engagement and Real Wedding Ring, all 4 Rings FREE for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. each. Write for it. **Bluine Mfg. Co., 733 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

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2 Rings and Bracelet FREE

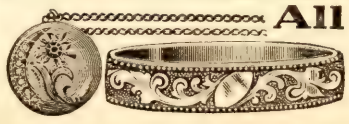
Sell 6 boxes Rosebud Salve at 25c box.

Great remedy for burns, sores, tetter, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc. Return the $1.50 and we will send these 3 beautiful gold shell premiums, warranted or choice from large catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you.



Rosebud Perfume Co., Box 303 Woodsboro, Md.

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All These Given

Gold Plated Locket set with sparkling stone, 22-inch Neckchain, one Nethersole Bracelet of handsome design, and these 4 elegant Rings, ALL GIVEN FREE for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write for Bluine. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 738 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**



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Do you enjoy a funny story—good and wholesome? Then send for our 64-page double-column book of fun. It's just crowded full of anecdotes and stories that will make you laugh till the tears come. Read "The Gold Fish Trick," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Those Wicked Women," "Cured as if by Magic," and 160 others. Then if not satisfied we will return your money on request. Made to sell at 25c. Special Edition in attractive paper covers, 10c each—3 for 25c, postpaid.

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AGENTS

Young Man, would you accept a tailormade suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 164, Chicago and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

We will pay you $120.00 to distribute religious literature and take orders in your community. 60 day's work. Man or woman. Experience not required. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 897 Winston Building, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber. 452. 20 W. Jackson Boulevard. Chicago.

FARM LANDS

Big Land Sale. Great opening of Swigart's Wexford-Missaukee Tract of 5920 acres at the remarkably low price of $10 per acre, Tuesday, Sept. 21st only. On this date I will run a special low-rate excursion. Entire expense from Chicago, including railroad fare, board, lodging, etc., $15.50. These are choice new farm lands and are well adapted for general crops, stock, poultry, truck and fruit; near railroads, towns, schools; quick transportation to Chicago, Grand Rapids, Detroit. No land for sale at this low price after excursion; terms $50 down and $8 per month on each 40. Write immediately for map-circular giving all particulars. This is the opportunity of a life-time for wage earner, farm renter or farm hand to get a farm home. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Farm Lands—20 years to pay. Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation: all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices $11 to $30 an acre; irrigated land from $35. Loan of $2000 to assist practical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing, and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6 per cent. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write today for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

South Atlantic Area—An empire of fertile lands and opportunities. The Seaboard Air Line Railway traverses six of the richest Southern States from the green fields of Virginia to the orange groves and mid-winter vegetable gardens on the Gulf Coast of Southern Florida. Choice locations for fruit, truck, general farming, stock raising, dairying and poultry at low prices and within reach of large markets. Combination of soil and climate with growing seasons from 200 to 348 days affords a wide range of possibilities. Let us direct you to the section best suited to your purposes. Our books of facts and photos mailed free. Ask—J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite C-12, Norfolk, Va.

Fine River Plantation for sale, 583 acres at $12,500.00, located in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, on National Automobile Highway from Washington south. Two miles from good town. Good buildings; well watered. Farm fenced and cross-fenced with woven and barb wire. Excellent stock farm. Write to-day for full particulars and catalogue of other farms. Jeffreys, Hester & Company, Chase City, Virginia.

1000 Farms, all sizes and prices, to exchange for merchandise, business properties and hardware. Write for 48-page list. Fred C. Robinson Realty Co., 27 Union Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Homesteads located. Secure a 160 A. homestead in Northern Minnesota and be independent. Rich soil; part open, part wooded land. Free information. H. H. Bjornaas, Grygla, Minn.

For Sale Fruit farm, beautiful Lake view. Order views, description. Howard Gilbert, Arcadia, Mich.

HELP WANTED

Wanted Farmers—men and women everywhere. U. S. Government jobs. $75.00 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-26, Rochester, N. Y.

Salesmen For high-class Tobacco Factory; experience unnecessary. Good pay and promotion for steady workers. Complete instructions sent you. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box M-32, Danville, Va.

$250 For reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. R Ward Co., 222 Institute, Chicago.

Thousands Government jobs open to men and women. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. B26, Rochester, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

For Holstein heifer calves from heavy producers. write Edgewood Farm, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. Pure-bred yearling bull $85.00.

Steers For Sale—Load Hereford calves; two loads Shorthorns, 750 lbs.; two loads Angus 900 lbs. Know of others. Write at once stating your wants. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Ia.

MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Write Moving Picture Plays. $50 each. Correspondence course unnecessary. Details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 386, Cincinnati.

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Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

VIOLIN FOR SALE

Violin For sale cheap. Free trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, R. 5, Rosedale, Kans.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Send description of your farm or ranch. We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. 68, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ginseng Seed sold or exchanged for Indian relics. A. L. Geiser, Dalton, New York.

Brother Accidently discovered root, quickly and easily overcomes tobacco habit. Gladly send particulars. J. K. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Honey Finest quality and flavor, 1915 crop extracted (strained) honey; purity and safe delivery guaranteed; a case of two five gallon cans—120 pounds of honey—$9.50 f. o. b. here, or delivered any place in the U. S. for $12. The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sensational Bargains

Guaranteed Ready Roofing
Guaranteed Mixed Paints

We are so positive of the high quality of Rex-Kote Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, etc., and of Hercules Never-Leak Roofing that we will fill your order for as much of either, or both, as you want without your sending one penny in advance. Not sent C. O. D., either. You have 3, 6, 9 and 12 months in which to pay. You pay nothing for 3 whole months. Surely our great confidence in this paint and roofing should convince you that here, at last, are qualities worthy of your most serious investigation. You must realize that roofing or paint good enough to be sold on small, easy payments must possess the very highest quality. Our $10,000,000 purchasing power and enormous output enable us to smash prices and give you such sensational paint and roofing bargains. No one else offers such a plan—only the great house of Hartman, with its enormous capital, 22 big retail stores and gigantic mail order house, has confidence enough in its paint and roofing to send them to you without a single penny in advance.



No Money In Advance

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

The most liberal, popular and satisfactory merchandising plan ever devised. We know that most farmers meet their obligations when they sell their crops or livestock. That's when you can settle with us—pay all or part in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. No references required—no red tape—everything confidential—no interest to pay—no mortgage. No salesmen to annoy you—no collectors to call for payments. Just order what you want, make payments to suit your convenience.

No Reference Required

Ready Mixed Paint Bargains
Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Rex-Kote Ready Mixed Paint is made of the best and purest ingredients. Guaranteed against peeling, blistering, chalking or rubbing off, and to spread easier, cover more surface and last longer than any other paint regardless of brand or price.

No. MJ159. House Paint in 50-gal. bbl., per gal. **$1.02**; 25-gal. ½ bbl., per gal. **$1.09**; 5-gal. kits, per gal. **$1.17**; single gal. cans, per gal. **$1.21**.
No. MJ160. Mineral Barn Paint in 50-gal. bbl., per gal. **84c**; 25-gal. ½ bbl., per gal. **87c**; 5-gal. kits, per gal. **92c**; 1-gal. cans, per gal. **98c**.
No. MJ161. Roof Paint (Black) in 50-gal. bbl., gal. **52c**; **No. MJ162.** (Maroon) **No. MJ163.** (Green) in 50 gal. bbls., gal. **77c**; 25-gal. ½ bbls. (Black) **57c** Maroon or Green **83c**; 5-gal. kits, (Black) gal. **64c**; Maroon or Green **86c**; 1-gal. cans, (Black) gal. **69c**; Maroon or Green gal. **96c**.
No. MJ164. Floor Varnish amber color, elastic, easy flowing, quick drying. 5-gal. cans, per gal. **$1.57**; 1-gal. can, **$1.66**; ½-gal. can **93c**; 1-qt. can **53c**.



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Hercules Never-Leak Flint Surfaced Roofing outlasts any other roofing made. Of exceptionally high quality—best long fibre wool felt obtainable. Mechanically saturated with best pure asphalt. Coated both sides with fine flint sand. Lay either side to weather, over old shingles if desired. Each roll complete, 32 in. wide, contains 108 sq. ft. Nails and cement included. Guarantee that not one ounce of inferior material is used. Don't buy roofing anywhere until you send for samples and make comparisons. Our binding guarantee protects you.
No. MJ155. 1 ply, 65 lbs., guaranteed for 5 years, per roll..**$1.15**
No. MJ157. 2 ply, 65 lbs., guaranteed for 8 years, per roll..**$1.58**
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You will be amazed at its remarkable propositions.
Ask for Special Paint and Roofing Catalog No. 210-F

HARTMAN COMPANY
Paint and Roofing Department
4046-48 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HARTMAN Will Trust You

What is Now the Fashion

Novelties in Skirts

This season we are finding novelties in all garments, but in none are the changes more evident than in skirts. These are made in so many ways that any style that is not snug is pretty sure to be in fashion.

The gathered skirt is best for lightweight materials and in this class we find many with a bib extension in front, while others have a yoke or something in yoke effect.

The walking skirt is always plain, but not severe. The newest models show small inserts, usually at the sides and these are either gathered or plain as fancy dictates. These are excellent in remodelling the narrow skirts of last winter as a second material may be used for the inserts.



7347—INFANTS' ONE PIECE GARMENTS. Cut in one size. Each article in this outfit is of one piece construction and the garments are sacque, a dress, a petticoat, a cap, a coat and a bib. Flannel is used for the sacque and woollen goods for the coat while the other garments are of wash materials.

7370—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. There is no more simple style than this for a school dress of wash material or of serge, cashmere or velveteen. The blouse closes in front with flat collar and the long sleeves may end at the wrist or may be made shorter. The circular skirt closes in front and has no fullness at the top.

7367—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This handsome dress has the fullness of the front arranged in pleats at each shoulder. There is also a small, full chemisette which may be used or omitted. The four gore skirt has panel front and back and is pleated at the sides.

7369—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This model is made with two gores and with a small, pointed gusset at each side. High or regulation waistline may be used and the length is to be adjusted to the taste of the wearer. The lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size.

7380—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This handsome dress has a full blouse, made with a yoke in front which is produced by cutting across the material from the underarm seam half way to the front, which forms a panel in one with the yoke. The back is plain. The skirt has a yoke and panel effect produced in the same way as with the waist.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
Address Fashion Department
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We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

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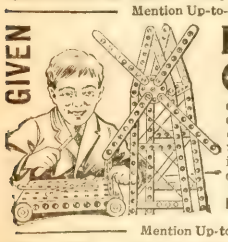


FREE TALKING MACHINE AND RECORDS

Reproduces, talking, singing and instrumental music. Clear in tone, plays Columbia or Victor Records. Machine with records FREE for 15 sales Gold Eye needles. Easy to sell, 2 packages for 10c with free thimble. When sold return $1.50 and machine and records are yours.

KEYSTONE GIFT CO., Box 115 Greenville, Pa.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



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Building Outfit GIVEN Nickeled steel parts and rivets enough so you can build models of carts, chairs, tables, machinery, cranes, and quantities of things. ALL FREE for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write for Bluine.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 739 Mill St., Concord Jct, Mass.

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STEM WIND & SET

WATCH RING and CHAIN GIVEN

FOR SELLING HANDKERCHIEFS

We positively give free a stem wind, stem set, Richly Engraved Watch, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch. Guaranteed 5 yrs. and beautiful Im. Diamond Ring for selling only 20 Ind. Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c each. These handkerchief's are Hemstitched, ladies and gents sizes. Order 20 handkerchiefs, when sold send us $2, we will send you Watch, Chain and Ring.



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STEM WIND AND RING **WATCH GIVEN**

American watch, guaranteed 5 years, Solid Composition Gilt Metal case, handsome Ring, ALL FREE for selling 24 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write for it. Bluine Mfg. Co., 737 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



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Table Set 10c

Consists of one tray cloth, size 8 x 17 inches, and four doilies to match, size 5⅛ x 5⅛ inches, stamped on a fine grade of white linene. Our eight-page embroidery booklet is included in this offer. All sent prepaid for only 10 cents.

Womans' Work & Welfare Dep't. Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sing Like a Canary

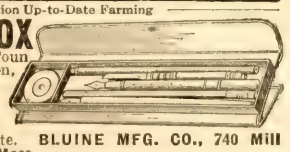
Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.

S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Indiana



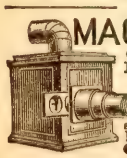
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SCHOOL BOX GIVEN With Fountain pen, Pencils, Knife, Pen holder, Eraser, for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10 cts. ea. Write.



BLUINE MFG. CO., 740 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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MAGIC LANTERN GIVEN

Genuine imported brass mounted German Magic Lantern with 6 slides having 50 colored pictures, many funny, two of them continuous. Handsomely lacquered, has metal reflector. Given for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. Extra premium free of tickets, show screen and posters for prompt return of money.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 784 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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THIS AIR RIFLE GIVEN



for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our $1.20 and we send rifle. BLUINE MFG. Co., 734 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME GIVEN

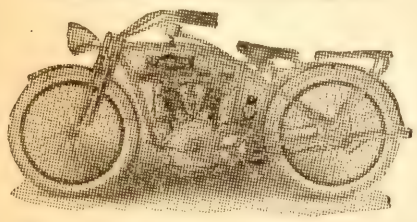


We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch frame FREE for selling only 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for Bluine. BLUINE MFG. CO., 735 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



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Country to City on a 1915 EMBLEM



The Fastest, Strongest and Most Powerful MOTORCYCLE

Catalogue free

Emblem Mfg. Co.

Angola, N.Y.

For the Young Housekeeper

The young housewife should so thoroughly prepare herself before marriage for the responsibilities of the new life that lies before her that she can go on with her household duties independent of outside advice.

Te be sure it is well to give due deference to the suggestions and advice of those who have long been at the head of household affairs, but she should not be dependent upon it.

The young housekeeper should be at least a reasonably good cook before she begins housekeeping. Cooking has much to do with the happiness of the new home. This has not a pleasant sound, but it is true.

She should be careful not to fall into household ruts, either in regard to meals, arrangements of furniture or set days for certain work. It is well to be systematic, but the system should be capable of variations. This is especially applicable to the daily menu. In this there should be frequent changes and occasionally a real "surprise" in the meals served.

The table linen and dishes should be kept immaculately clean, and whenever practicable flowers should be kept on the table.

The furniture in the family dining-room needs changing around two or three times during the pleasant months. This will give a new and pleasing impression.

Above all things keep cheerful. What it means to a man who is having a hard fight in the battle of life to come home to a cheerful wife, no one but himself knows.

Some Uses for Salt

To allay neuralgic pains in the head and face take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, heat thoroughly, and apply to the affected part. A bag of salt placed hot to the feet or any portion of the body is better for giving and keeping warmth than is the conventional brick or hot-water bottle. Salt placed on the gum when a tooth has been extracted will prevent profuse bleeding at such a time.

An excellent gargle for the throat is simple salt and water. Many serious cases of throat affection might be cured by the use of this alone, if only taken in time. Gargling every hour or every half-hour, as the need warrants. A flannel cloth wrung out of salt water is also an excellent remedy for simple sore thoat. Salt in tepid water is a handy emetic; as an antidote for the poison, silver nitrate or lunar caustic, give salt and water freely. For poisoning by alcohol, anemetic of warm salt and water should be given and repeated often.

Rose Beads

The Colorado State Board of Agriculture gives the following directions for making rose beads:

Gather the rose petals, all colors, although the dark ones are best. Grind them through a food chopper about twenty times, but it is not necessary to do this in one day. Grind them till you are tired and then set them aside in an iron kettle till next day. When grinding is complete fry the pulpy mass in vaseline a few moments. By this time it will be quite black. Put vaseline in to keep the mass soft enough to make into balls. The vaseline seems to make them blacker and shinier, so put in as much as you need.

Roll them into balls as large again as you wish them, for they shrink, and then string them on hat pins or wire till hard.

Useful Information

Lace, if ironed while wet, will not need to be stiffened with starch or gum. A tablespoonful of paraffin added to each three gallons of water when boiling white clothes will help to get out the stains.

Handkerchiefs should have a litle borax added to the rinsing water. This will give them the least suspicion of stiffness.

Hot starch, if made with slightly soapy water, will give a nice gloss, and the flat-iron will not stick to the clothes when ironing.

Powdered starch applied at once will take out almost any fruit stain from table linen. If the stain has dried, moisten with alcohol before sending to the wash.

Lavender is one of the best washing colors. After that comes pink and blue. When washing the latter add a little vinegar to the last rinsing water. Any article at all likely to shrink should be carefully pulled into shape before hanging out to dry. It is also an excellent plan to give such things a good shaking.

The Farmer and the City Girl

Her Father—Mary says you neglect her shamefully during the day.

Farmer Husband—Well, I have to be in the field at work, but I always come home for dinner.

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

MERRY WAR LYE

in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

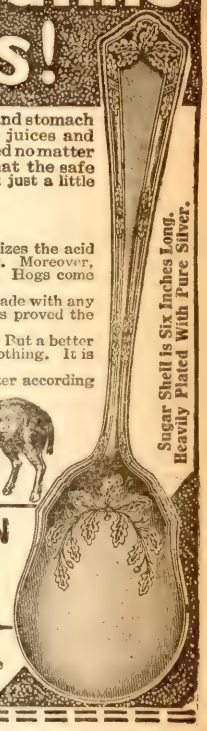
Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.





"There Are No Substitutes"



GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON **FREE** OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words "MERRY WAR" and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off 3 trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free*.

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks. Send me, *absolutely free, prepaid*, Wm. Rogers & Son Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set to match.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

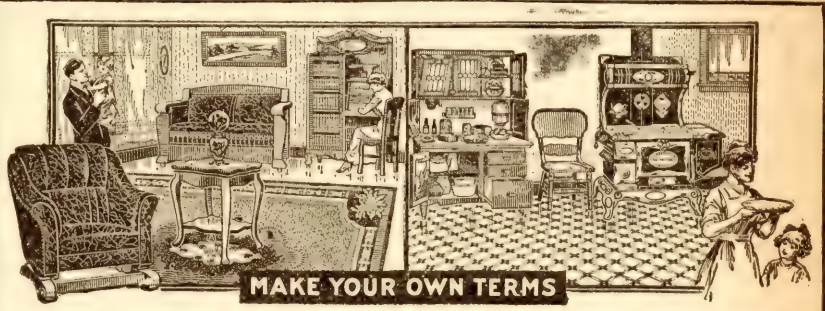
R. F. D.....State.....

Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly.

Dealer's Name.....

Dealer's Address.....

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



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To 10,000 Farmers

Special Credit on Home Things
1000 Discounts—Your Own Terms

Jubilee Sale

This month we are starting a great Jubilee Sale. This is our 50th year in selling home things on credit.

For 50 years farmers have proved the best-paying customers we have. So we are making to 10,000 farmers—new customers only—this special Jubilee offer.

Credit Cards

We offer to send with our Jubilee Book a Credit Card showing that your account is open. No references are required. If you are a farmer we will open up this charge account without any red tape whatever.

Your Own Terms

Then, if you order, we will send the goods on 30 days' free trial. You may use them a month before buying. Return at our expense if not wanted.

You may buy on one year's credit without interest. You may pay as you wish—as you sell your crops, or each three months, or a little each month. Make your own terms and we will meet them.

1000 Discounts

For this sale we issue an enormous Jubilee Book, costing us $1 per copy. It shows 5152 things for the home. It guarantees each price to be the lowest in America, and a Surety Company backs this guarantee.

In addition it quotes 1000 special discounts. These are Jubilee bargains at amazing prices which can never be quoted again.

Send this coupon for the book. See our marvelous offers. Your Credit Card will come with the book, and our definite offer to sell you on any terms you say. Cut out the coupon now.

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1098 W. 35th Street, Chicago

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Picturing 5152 Home Things

Furniture	Silverware—Clocks
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Mail me your **Jubilee Bargain Book**, with details about your Farm Credit Plan. Also the books I mark below.

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Check which catalogs you want. (998)

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

WE GREATLY prize the letters, and our sincerest regret is that we cannot print them all. But some of our young friends fail to sign their names to their letters, or write them in such a way that we cannot be sure what they are. And the same is true of the postoffices, sometimes. Everybody should make it a rule to write names so plain that not a single letter can be mistaken for any other letter. One may guess ordinary words because of the meaning, but no one can guess names.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a valley farm about three and a half miles from Sweetwater, the present location of the Tennessee Military Institute. The Sweetwater valley is considered the most beautiful valley in East Tennessee, if not in the whole State. And we have a lovely location here. There are many fine springs in this part of the State. Most of the farmers have large farms, and some have more than one. The best crops are corn, wheat, oats, hay, especially alfalfa, though that is not grown extensively yet, and potatoes. This is a great country for dairying, poultry raising and canning. There are many tomatoes canned for shipping. Many farmers are holding their grain for better prices. I expect to graduate this year at the Sweetwater academy for young ladies. I am especially interested along educational lines. It aids in the promotion of farm life as well as other lines of business. Our school has excellent prospects for the future. Our special departments are among the finest of the State, and the religious advantages are splendid. We have a good lyceum course every year. The school is right across the street from the Baptist church. I enjoy the Cadet letters, and would be delighted to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Abbie L. Janeway, Sweetwater, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old, and I wish very much to become a Cadet. My home is in the Empire State, where I live on a farm of 200 acres. I have lived in the country all my life. Our principal crops are oats, corn, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Our farm is about a mile from a post office and store. We have about 22 head of cattle, and 3 horses and 2 colts. I go to church every Sunday and also to Epworth League. I enjoy reading UTDF, and would be delighted to hear from all the boys and girls, and I promise to answer all.—Estella M. Smith, Oquaga Lake, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UTDF and find it very interesting. After picking up the paper, one cannot help but read it through and through. It is satisfactory in every respect and gives the farmer lots of good advice, which he never thought of before. I am a young man of 21 years, and am attending the Keystone State Normal at Knytztown, and during my vacation I can be found on the farm where I can get a healthy color and a little muscle. The more I work on the farm the better I like it. I live in the town of Womelsdorf, a place of 1400 inhabitants. The land here is mostly adapted to farming, and the time is approaching very fast when more of our young men and women will seek the arm and make a living in the open air. I would like to receive letters and cards from the Cadets, as I am very fond of reading of other peoples' experiences. I will answer all letters ad cards received.—Elmer P. Wartluft, Womelsdorf, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl 16 years of age, and, though I go to the high school in the city of Uniontown, I stay in the country, for I prefer the country to the city. Our principal crops are wheat, oats and hay, and all the farmers report good crops. We have been taking UTDF about four years, and we all think it is a fine paper, and one that ought to be in every home. I enjoy the Cadet letters most of all. We have a fine swimming pool that was built by the H. C. Frick Coke Co., and it affords many hours of pleasure to men and women as well as to the boys and girls. Brownfield boasts of a good brass band of 28 pieces, and though it is only a small coke town surrounded by farm lands, it is a very progressive place. I like to receive letters; so don't overlook me, boys and girls, and I will answer your letters promptly.—Freda Schmatterly, Brownfield, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl from old Vermont, and a very fine State it is, too. I am 18 years old, and live on a small farm near Worcester. My uncle takes UTDF, and thinks it the best farm paper ever printed. I love to read the Cadet page and would like to hear from the Cadets of my age—will be sure to answer all.—Anna L. Richardson, Worcester, Vt.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 16 and I live on a farm in Northern Utah. I like farm life very well. We have 560 acres of good land that will raise many different kinds of fruits and all kinds of grain. We have all kinds of vegetables, too. We have many horses, cows, chickens, pigs, and geese. I like to go horseback riding, which I have a chance to do real often. I have lived here all my life during the summer months, but in the winter I go to school in Logan, Utah, a small college town 13 miles from here. We have not taken UTDF very long, but I think it is a very interesting paper, and I enjoy reading it very much. I would be pleased to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all cards and letters received.—Bena Peterson, Trenton, Utah.

DEAR CADETS—I am a young man living with my stepfather in Gilford, Michigan. I think UTDF is a very nice paper. My stepfather takes it, and as soon as his time is out I am going to renew it for him. I take great interest in the Cadet letters, and I wish to become a Cadet. I will try to answer all letters and cards I receive, and will exchange photos. Our principal crops are sugar beets and beans.—William A. Barber, Gilford, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl and live in the Ozark mountains on a farm of 160 acres where we raise almost everything. My sister Pearl is a Cadet, and I wish to be one, too. We have a flock of Angora goats, and they certainly do clean up the brush. I am 13 years of age, and am attending school. If you Cadets were here we could have a nice time climbing the cliffs and eating fruit. Hoping to receive letters and cards from all the Cadets of my age, and assuring an answer. I close.—Mabel Yartz, Oak Cliff Farm, Hanover, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—While idly looking through some farm papers the other day I happened upon UTDF. Imagine my enthusiasm when I began reading your interesting letters. I am 16 years old, and live on a farm near the Ohio river. This is a beautiful country and also a good farming region, tobacco being the main crop. I live within a few miles of several small towns, in one of which is a high school which I have attended for the past two years. Our nearest railroad station is 7 miles. The pretty little country farm on which I live is called "Twin Oaks", and it is named after two majestic oaks which stand one on each side of the house. I have also lived in Arkansas, and like it very much. I do not think anything half so beautiful as the Ozarks. Wonderful views can be obtained from the mountain tops looking far as the eye can see over the green sun-bathed mountains that seem to wave in the sunshine like the waters of a lake. Though the summer greenness soon vanishes, winter decks them with that dazzling whiteness which only adds to their splendor. But I prefer Kentucky, the very best State in the whole Union, for my home. I would like to exchange letters, cards and photos with the Cadet boys and girls.—Harryette E. Morton, La Center, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Ohio girl, and wish very much to become one of your members. I live in the country. My love of nature is very strong, and therefore, I enjoy country life to the utmost. The continuous rainfall has done much damage to the crops here, the principal ones being corn, oats, wheat and hay. My father owns a beautiful country home, and has been a subscriber for UTDF for several years. We all think it a very good farm paper. I am a member of the M. E. church and enjoy going to Sunday school and church very much. I attend a first class high school where I have completed the first year's work. I would like to exchange letters, post cards and photos with all the Cadet boys and birls. I am 15 years of age.—Olive G. Norton, Morral, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of 101 acres in the southeastern part of Iowa. I think this State is hard to beat in crop raising. Whether the weather is too wet or too dry we are sure to raise something. Our chief crops are corn, hay, wheat and timothy. I think UTDF is an excellent paper. We take 9 farm papers, but I think it is far ahead of them all. I am a high school student, and will be a sophomore this year. I go to school in Charlton, Iowa, but I spend my vacations at home on the good old farm, which I think is much nicer than the city. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will gladly exchange letters, cards and photos with you all.—Violet Blue, Russel, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS—My father has been taking UTDF for four years, and thinks it an excellent paper. He would not be without it for anything. I have 2 sisters and 4 brothers, and we live on a farm of 1000 acres two miles from our nearest station. My birthday is the 12th of September and then I will be 17 and would be delighted to have the Cadets write to me for I love to read letters from the other States. I will try to answer all I receive.—Eva May Waddell, Briery, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a subscriber for UTDF and have been since last winter. I think it is the best paper published. I am 18 years old, and live with my mother on a farm of 800 acres and am farming 300 acres, our chief products being wheat, oats and corn. We live in Western Nebraska, 4 miles south of the North Platt. I own an auto, and enjoy riding in it. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Percy Randall, Dalton, Nebr.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

Susie Henry, Star City, Ind.	16
Hilton Cornwell, Murphy, N. C.	21
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Lottie Berry, Wileyville, W. Va.	19
Bonnie Tarpley, Loving, Ga.	22
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Cleone Alleson, Ellston, Iowa.	11
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J. C. Brasher, Fredonia, Ky.	25
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Bessie Seyoc, Allister, W. Va.	12
Jay Erickson, Boyne City, Mich.	18
Willie Biggs, Alma, Ark.	20

These Goodyear Tires Made Extra-Large

Sizes 30x3½ and 30x3

We are this year giving special attention to users of small-size tires. There are about a million of them. And the tire we build would win them all if all of them could know about it.

$317,000 Added

This year we are building these tires larger than ever. We've increased the air capacity by 20 per cent. Added size means added mileage, as every user knows.

We have added 30 per cent to the rubber in the side walls just above the bead. That's where constant bending taxes tire walls most. And where thin-walled tires often chafe and break.

20% More Capacity
30% More Strength
In Side Walls

We have made new molds to improve the tire's design. For we have found a new shape which increases endurance.

These three additions will add to our tire cost $317,000 this year. Yet this year we made another big price reduction—our third in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Four-Ply Tires

Even the smallest Goodyear Automobile Tires are four-ply tires—even size 30x3. And our anti-skid tread—the Goodyear All-Weather—is double-thick on all.

So Goodyears have always been exceptional tires. They won on sheer merit the top place in Tiredom, and for years have outsold any other.

Now we add 20 per cent to the air capacity and 30 per cent to the rubber above the bead. And we give you a better design. We are building by far the most capable tires ever built in these small sizes.

So even the occasional mishap and misuse will find new strength to combat them.

Get These Extras

The value we give in Goodyear tires is due to our mammoth output. Get that value—it is due you. Smaller, thinner, lighter tires can't serve as Goodyears do. Even last year's Goodyears, though the leading tires, could not compare with these.

Any Goodyear dealer will supply you. Every neighborhood has a Goodyear Service Station with your size in stock, and it renders full Goodyear Service.

(2643)

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and Other Types



Our Boys and Girls

The Value of a Smile

The thing that goes the farthest toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most, is just a pleasant smile.

The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves it's fellowmen,
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and coax the sun again.

It's full of worth and goodness, too, with genial kindness blent;
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost a cent.

Wilbur D. Nesbit.

A Courageous Pilot

The great men of the world are not accustomed to taking orders, and but few have the courage to give them as did the old Nordhuns, a Norwegian, who was pilot on the yacht carrying the German Emperor to a certain port in Norway.

As the story runs, the Emperor became impatient when the yacht was slowed on entering the harbor, and rang the bell which was a signal for "full speed ahead."

To his great surprise, the pilot who knew the dangerous character of the channel, promptly leaned over the wheel, and called down the tube to the engine-room, "Half-speed ahead! Never mind the bell!"

"What! You dare to countermand my orders!" cried the Emperor ringing the bell again.

"Disregard the bell," calmly repeated Nordhuns through the tube.

For a moment the Kaiser glared at the intrepid pilot, and then, drawing himself up to his full height, said, majestically, "Go below, sir, and report yourself under arrest!"

"Leave the bridge!" thundered the Norwegian, grimly, as he grasped the wheel more firmly. "This craft is under my charge, and I'll have no interference with my orders from Emperor or seaman."

So the sturdy sea-dog, who knew that he had the law as well as common sense on his side, stood calmly at his post, and steered the Hohenzollern safe into port.

The next day the Emperor, who had recovered his good humor, decorated the pilot with one of the German orders, and also appointed him his pilot for life in Norwegian waters.

A Storm-Day Problem Solved

All our girls know how tedious is a long, dark, stormy day. There is nothing much to do after mother has been helped with the work. One even gets tired of cutting out paper dolls and dressing them, or reading or sewing, and so we are going to tell them of a fine way for amsuing themselves.

Take one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of salt and one teaspoonful of powdered alum. Mix this with water until it can be molded like dough and will not stick to your hands. Then from this dough may be made animals, cups, saucers and other dishes and whatever else one likes. It is surprising the number of articles you can make from the dough and the fun there is in molding it.

After you are through for the day wrap it in a damp cloth and you can use it again.

A Friend in Need

Many a story is told by those who knew him best, of the kindness and generosity of our one-time president, William B. McKinley. One who knew him well relates this little incident that occurred long before Mr. McKinley became president:

"One hot day, we were at work in the office when a little dog came sneaking in to escape the misery of blistering sidewalks. A worse specimen of tatterdemalion dog I never saw. It was mud-stained and owned a bushy, unkempt coat that made hot weather a horror to it. Its ears were ragged, and there was a hunted, homeless look in its pathetic eyes. It turned these pathetic eyes on McKinley, who was trying to catch up with a hard day's work. In a few minutes he laid down his pen, left the room and returned with a bowlful of water.

"I was called away. When I came back I found him with a newspaper spread over his knees, and upon it stood that dog. A pair of scissors which had cut off millions of dollars in coupons was shearing away at the ragged coat of the wretched little beast which was looking with almost gratitude in its pathetic eyes.

"'What are you doing?' I asked.

"'I'm getting the hot coat off this poor little pup. He's in misery,' he answered in his quiet way.

"For months and months after that Mr. McKinley had a shadow in the shape of a small dog that no dog fancier would look at; and when he left his home for the White House, the faithful little brute was given to a friend who gave him every care and attention.

Give the Best You Have

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

For life is the mirror of king and slave;
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Some Excellent Rules

"Be courteous to every one, no matter what their station in life may be.

Close the door and close it softly.

Keep your room in good order. An untidy room is a disgrace to any boy or girl.

Have an hour for rising and rise.

Never let a button stay off your clothing for more than twenty-four hours.

Always know where your things are. Have a place for everything.

Never let a day pass without doing something to make some one more comfortable and happy.

Never go about with your shoes unbuttoned or untied.

Speak clearly enough for everyone to understand what you say.

Never whistle or hum so as to disturb others.

Never fuss or fret."



Distant Objects Brought to Your Very Feet

If you will accept this powerful "Wonder" telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write to-day. Needed on every farm. Used by travelers on land an seas. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. A big telescope that opens out

Over 3½ Feet Long; In Five Sections

12½ inches long when closed. Entertain friends day and night with it. Thousands of testimonials from everywhere.

Our Offer Price only $1 each to advertise. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c extra and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.

Peoples Wholesale Store, Dept. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.

Free With each telescope ordered within 30 days we will include free a solar eye piece for examining the sun, etc.

5 to 10-Mile Sight Range

Read Sample Reports—Send For One

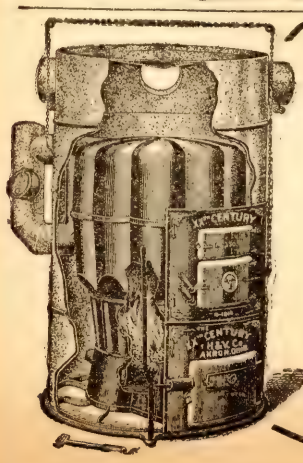
Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Texas.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles. Count windows in houses which can not be seen with the naked eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



XXth Century Heaters

If you are interested in a heater for your home write us and we will put you on our mailing list and give you furnace information that is valuable. This information costs you nothing and may save you money when you do buy a furnace.

Kindly mention Up-to-Date Farming when writing.

The XXth Century H. & V. Co.
Akron, Ohio

The Very Best in Value Quality and Style



CHOOSE your fall clothes from the new "Standard" Fall Bulletin,—it has just been printed and this latest, up-to-the-minute display shows only dependable, guaranteed garments of beautiful, entirely new materials. Cut out and mail us today coupon (below), for your FREE copies of the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins. The Fall Bulletin, just issued, will be sent you at once and every two months you will receive a new bulletin with the season's latest offerings and best money-saving bargains.

Enjoy the "Standard's" low cost for beautiful, stylish clothes of guaranteed quality.

Here are typical "Standard" offers—the biggest waist and petticoat values, and, madam, the girl's dress is also priced exceptionally low.

Order them and see for yourself the satisfaction and savings the "Standard" gives you.

Your copy of the "Standard" Fall Bulletin is ready—send FREE coupon for it NOW.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or your Money Promptly Returned



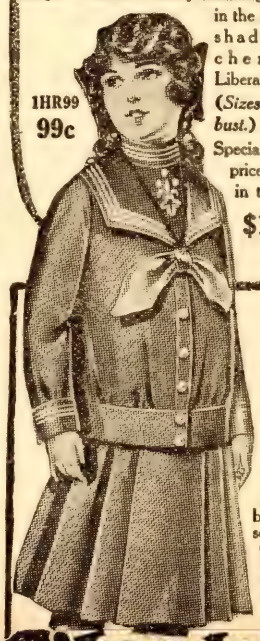
Tussah Silk is a dainty, stylish silk in the latest, prettiest weaves. A fine cotton warp gives this popular material its splendid, wear-resisting qualities. Launders beautifully and has the appearance and dressiness of an All Silk fabric.

(Note the following numbers.)

20W100—Beautiful **Tussah Silk** waist. The fullness is smartly gathered beneath hemstitched yoke-folds and the closing is effected with contrasting buttons and self cord loops. Hemstitched front and cuffs and becoming, large Robespierre collar. In white, flesh or sand-tan. (*Sizes 32 to 46 bust.*) Special bargain price, **postpaid** in the U.S. **$1.00**

40W100—Dressy, smartly bloused waist of soft, lustrous **Tussah Silk** in black, navy or white. Daintily embroidered white organdie vest and "roll" collar, prettily set-off by button-trimmed self revers; self buttons finish front closing. (*Sizes 32 to 46 bust.*) Special bargain price, **postpaid** in the U.S. **$1.00**

0W100—A particularly becoming waist, tastefully made of dressy, effectively brocaded **Tussah Silk** in navy, copenhagen, white or black. Closes beneath the button-trimmed "V-shape" vest and a dressy trimming is provided in the dainty white shadow lace chemisette. Liberally bloused. (*Sizes 32 to 46 bust.*) Special bargain price, **postpaid** in the U. S. **$1.00**



Girl's 2-piece Cotton Serge Sailor Suit 99c 1HR99—Stylish 2-piece sailor suit of serviceable navy blue **Cotton Serge**. Full bodice prettily trimmed with red tie, red soutache and red buttons. Wide, pleated (separate) skirt sewed on a body lining; with embroidered emblem and soutache bandings. (*Ages 7 to 15 years.*) Special bargain price, **postpaid** in the U. S..... **99c**

"Standard" "Perfek-Fit" Petticoats are self adjusting and smooth fitting

The **Standard "Perfek-Fit"** is an entirely new device that assures absolute petticoat comfort. Made with elastic at waist in back to gather fullness. Adjusts itself instantly to the exact size required and is easily and securely fastened with flat, unbreakable clasp and riveted eyelets. Following very handsome models made with fashionable width, and priced remarkably low. Enjoy the comfort of these ideal "*Perfek-Fit*" petticoats:—

Sizes: All lengths are 38 to 42 inches. **Regular sizes** come up to 46 inch hip measure. **Stout sizes** come up to 56-inch hip measure.



X2100—Genuine black "**Heatherbloom**" Perfek-Fit petticoat. With tucked double ruffled circular flounce. Regular sizes, **postpaid** in the U.S. **$1.00**

X2129—Same as X2100 in **stout sizes** **$1.29**

X2198—**Silk Messaline** "Perfek-Fit" petticoat in black, green or navy. Ruffled, tucked circular flounce. Regular sizes **postpaid** in the U. S. **$1.98**

X2239—Same as X2198 in **stout sizes** **$2.39**

X2248—Superb **Silk Taffeta** petticoat in black or Copenhagen; also changeable blue and green or cerise and green. Ruffled, tucked circular flounce. Regular sizes **postpaid** in U. S. **$2.48**

X2300—Same as X2248 in **stout sizes** **$3.00**

X2139—Splendid, washable, **Tussah Silk** "*Perfek-Fit*" petticoat in black, green, Copenhagen or navy. Ruffled, pleated flounce. Regular sizes, **postpaid** in the U. S. **$1.39**

X2169—Same as X2139 in **stout sizes** **$1.69**

Cut Coupon and mail it to us Today

FREE Bulletin Coupon

Standard Mail Order Co.
Dept. 471 New York City

Cut Here

Gentlemen: Send me FREE the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins.

Name .....
Street .....
P. O. .....
State .....

Standard Mail Order Co
Address: Dept. 471 New York City

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

You're bound to do it if you'll just stick to it.

—o—

We mean that farmers are sure to win their industrial freedom and independence by continuing to fight along the same lines this paper has laid down.

—o—

We would like each subscriber to feel that HE is a link in a great chain that is being forged. The chain now has over 200,000 links and must have about 800,000 more to make a million. A million links in the chain means a million farmers bound together for a common purpose.

—o—

This purpose is to control enough of each crop to prevent large visible supplies and glutted markets. To ask an agreed on price.

—o—

The necessity for this is seen in the low prices that are paid for crops after harvest but high prices usually prevail later when much of the crop is in the hands of speculators. Also in the constantly fluctuating prices, the result of speculation. By the present plan farmers frequently sell as much in a day as is consumed in ten days. When this occurs, nine days' requirements are stored by other people, while we insist that the farmers should store it and hold it themselves until the real demand is ready for it.

—o—

So the key to the solution of the problem is for a great many farmers to have the same price for a crop. Then they can all ask the same price and in this way they uphold each other—co-operate. Also by having an agreed price it is a simple matter to know when to sell and when to hold, because the time to hold will be when the demand does not offer the price and the time to sell is when somebody will pay the price. A million farmers will be enough. A million farmers having the same price for wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, cotton, apples, etc., or for such of these crops as they grow, and not selling for less will IMMEDIATELY make the asking price the MARKET price. Even if all of them cannot hold there will still be enough to insure definite results.

—o—

YOUR power to get the price you should have and which you have decided you want is in proportion to the number of other farmers raising the same crop and who have the same price. Therefore it behooves YOU and each of the over 200,000 subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming to interest your friends and neighbors in the movement for a better marketing system..

—o—

We have had made a sign, or button by which co-operating farmers, subscribers to UTDF, can be recognized. It is illustrated on this page. It is a beautiful and valuable thing and any farmer will be proud to wear it, because it is very beautiful. But every farmer who desires a better system of marketing, steady and profitable prices and more independence in his business will surely want to wear it.

—o—

There are thousands of local farmers clubs and associations now. Some of them are units of the Grange, Farmers Union, Society of Equity, Gleaners, etc., and others stand independent. All of these, by joining this movement can exert their COMBINED POWER toward getting the agreed prices instead of them taking the prices offered.

—o—

UTDF is not the official organ of any farmers' society or organization. It wants to assist all producers of crops to sell, whether they are in an organization now or not, along the road to profitable marketing. Members of farmers' associations and clubs who read it will be better co-operators in their favorite organizations. The officers of farmers' societies should recommend it to their members and see to it that they enlist in the MILLION FARMERS movement for compelling the agreed prices to be paid. Then the farmers outside of organizations and those in organizations that compete now, because they have no common price or understanding, can be brought in union and harmony and concert of action in controling pricing and marketing their crops. This wil be a benefit to them that cannot be secured in any other way.

—o—

Don't you see now that to carry this to a successful conclusion quickly, we must have the hearty co-operation of our present subscribers and the new ones as secured? This paper can be only an instrument. It cannot control any crops nor compel the agreed prices to be paid. But it can be the INSTRUMENT in the hands of its subscribers to carry the prices and the plan to the uttermost parts of the country—to a million farmers at the same time, giving the same advice about the same thing.

Give UTDF a million subscribers wearing the "Ask Me the Price" button and we guarantee the prices of the staple farm crops will be as steady and profitable as they are for any manufactured commodity.

—o—

To get the balance of the million we have adopted a novel plan, as follows:

Each subscriber, who now renews or extends his time, three years for $1.00, or one year for 50 cents, or six months for 30 cents; and new subscribers on the same terms, and the full amount of money is sent to the office of publication will be sent an "Ask Me the Price" button and a valuable pamphlet "What Is Wrong with Agriculture No. 2" that explains every step of co-operation for price making. It is also required that each subscriber will send the names of two farmers who want to market better. A blank is supplied for this purpose. See this column, below.

—o—

We will then send the two names that you send a button and copies of Up-to-Date Farming and a request to subscribe and each send two more names. And so on until the million is secured.

Our chain, though, is entirely legitimate We referred to above merely to convey an idea how this good movement can be made to quickly reach every part of the country by enlisting first, our subscribers, they their friends, no matter where they live, and they their friends, etc.

—o—

Up-to-Date Farming cannot do this unless we have the co-operation of those who will reap the benefit. But if YOU and other subscribers will do the little part assigned to you including sending two new names and they send their friends' names and so on, the growth should be extremely rapid.

—o—

A single farmer has no power to enforce his demand for a fair price, but a million other farmers having the same price will at once establish it as the market price.

—o—

So don't hesitate over the matter. Cut out the blank and renew for six months, a year or three years, as you please. Wear the badge, your neighbors will see it, then tell them about it and soon "Ask Me the Price" ought to become a more popular slogan than any other phrase ever was.

—o—

"Ask Me the Price" buttons are not sold. They are for the exclusive use of subscribers to the paper that carries the prices. This rule is necessary, because to co-operate in price-making the price must be known. To know the price UTDF must be read because it is the only paper that carries the price. The button is the official mark or sign. Therefore to permit its promiscous use by farmers who have no means of knowing the prices and keeping posted would be deceit and at least partially, defeat our purpose. All subscribers are asked to help enforce this rule.

—o—

Mr. John Moorehead, of New Plymouth, O., renewed and wrote:

"I thank you for the "Ask Me the Price" button. I will wear it and I send the two names as requested. I will not break the chain as we farmers should have a say about prices after we do all the hard work."

—o—

Mr. Webb Dawley, of Nelsonville, O., became a life subscriber to this paper a few years ago by paying $5.00. So we were surprised and pleased when on September 2, we received a letter from him enclosing $1.00 for a three years' renewal and saying that he had received more than his money's worth and desired to help the good work along.

—o—

And so it goes, Up-to-Date Farming is winning its way into the esteem of the farmers by actually helping them in their business and the bright promise it holds out for a glorious future for American agriculture. We intend to double our efforts toward a speedy accomplishment of the MISSION of this paper and we again call on our good friends, our subscribers, to help all they can.

—o—

If you have not secured your button, won't you clip the coupon and send for it before you lay this paper aside?

—o—

We must saturate every community with "Ask Me the Price" farmers. Wearing the button will do it.

You, each present subscriber to UTDF, are one link in the chain that we want to lengthen until it reaches all around the country and embraces every crop and binds together a million farmers for a common purpose—to secure profitable prices for crops.

—o—

DON'T BREAK THE CHAIN PLEASE.

—o—

The coupon is in the second column.

LET THIS SINK INTO YOUR MIND

It is just as necessary to have the granaries, elevators and storage houses on the farms or at the shipping stations, or use those in central markets to control the crops when produced, as it is to have the tools and implements of production. When producers of crops to sell appreciate this fact, and when they provide to control the temporary surplus of crops as regularly as they buy the best tools, and feed the demand over a whole year, instead of dumping the surplus to be gathered up and controlled and gambled in by another set of people, then farming will be the preferred business and farmers the best people. Then all the vexing farm problems can be solved.

And this time may come quicker than you imagine. For instance, you have heard of some of the endless chain schemes and the amazing results from them. Some of them were started thoughtlessly, others designedly for some good or bad purpose. In a few cases it required the intervention of the postoffice department to break them. A case was at Wilkesbarre, Pa., some years ago. When the postoffice department finally refused to deliver the mail, letters were coming at the rate of about 1500 a day.



This Button Is for You FREE

Wear it as your declaration of Freedom and Independence in pricing your own crops, or your intention to become FREE

Help us to give one to each of a Million Farmers

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS BLANK

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

According to terms printed in September 15, number I enclose $.....for ..... years subscription. Please send me one gold and enamel button with screw back which I will wear if it is beautiful as you said it is, and will gladly tell my neighbors what it stands for as occasion offers.

My
Name .....

R. R..... P. O.....

Is this a new or
renewal sub. ..... State.....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Three years, $1.00; one year, 50 cents; six months, 30 cents.

We will appreciate it if you will send along the addresses of two of your acquaintances who you think should help in this movement.

A friend's
Name .....

R. R. ....P. O..... State.....

Another
Friend's name .....

R. R. ....P. O..... State.....

AGENTS! $1,000 EASY MONEY!



Yes, as sales agent or general sales representative to handle territory and appoint sub-agents for the wonderful "Jiffy" Washing Machine. $1,000 in 100 days will be a reach for you! Has every other proposition beat a mile. Sells on sight in practically every home. 200 per cent profit on every sale—$10 a day easy for you. You can make a big clean-up—build up a permanent business to net you $2,000 to $5,000 a year. Others are doing it—why not you?

Note Patented Soap Receptacle. The Original Vacuum Washer.

TAKING THE WORLD BY STORM!

Biggest time and work saver ever introduced into the American home. Washes and rinses a tub full of clothes spotlessly clean in 3 minutes. Can't injure the most delicate fabrics. Water and air suction by vacuum principle does the work. New patented feature—the soap receptacle! None other has it—no competition—a clear field for you. Most liberal territory concessions to a few more active men and women. Territory going fast. Don't delay—act quick—write at once for county rights and full particulars.

W. J. FRANK MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dept. 46 St. Louis, Mo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

EVERY STUMP HOLDS A DOLLAR

The ground covered by an average stump and its roots will grow 25c. to 50c. worth of food crops per year. A hundred-stump acre will produce $50 worth of food per year after clearing. Why leave these dollars buried under stumps and pay taxes on stump land when the whole world offers big prices for American farm products?

DU PONT

Red Cross Stumping Powder

Will get them out in cold and wet weather, when you have plenty of time. Clear land now and crop it early next spring. This explosive is low freezing, hence works well up to winter weather. It takes less Stumping Powder in wet weather than in dry. Turn the cold wet days of fall into cash.

For clear, illustrated instructions write for Free Handbook of Explosives No. 211 F.

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Chicago Office: McCormick Bldg.
Duluth Office: Fidelity Bldg.

1915

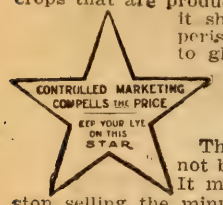
How Many Dollars Are Buried In Your Farm?

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown in this paper and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915. No. 2 red winter. Local	per bu.		$1.25
" —1915. No. 2 hard winter. Local	" bu.		1.25
" —1915. No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	" bu.		.....
CORN—1914. No. 2 white. Local	" bu.		.75
OATS—1915. No. 2, white. Local	" bu.		.50
BARLEY—1915. Good malting. Local	" bu.		.70
" —1915. Good feeding. Local	" bu.		.60
RYE—1915. No. 2 white. Local	" bu.		1.00
BUCKWHEAT—1915. Local	" bu.		.....
CLOVER SEED—1915. Choice red. Local	" bu.		.....
BEANS—1914. Choice handpicked pea. Local	" bu.		2.75
POTATOES—1914. Choice round, white. Local	" bu.		.....
HAY—1915. Choice timothy, central markets	" ton		20.00
BROOM CORN—1915. Good to choice, Illinois	per ton $	....	@ ....
" " —1915. " " " Okla. & Kan.	" ton $	....	@ ....
WOOL—1915. Medium unwashed. Local	per lb,		.....

HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.
CATTLE— " " choice steers, $9 @10; medium steers, $9@9.50.
SHEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.
LAMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.

BRADSTREET'S summary of business over the country, as of September 4, follows:

Expansion. Fall trade larger, especially west and northwest. Collections better. Improved tone at south and leading eastern points. Better crop reports. Late warm, dry fall needed. Foreign relations improved. Disturbance of exchange market affects export trade. Fewer failures. Larger clearings. Increased industrial pace. Stock market irregular and heavy.

In practically all sections where wet weather prevented the completion of harvest better weather has now permitted the work to be completed. Estimates can now be made of the damage to winter wheat and oats and the figures are appalling The "Price Current" a reliable authority estimates that of the estimated 415,000,000 bushels of winter wheat raised in eight important states, only 180,000,000 bushels will grade "milling" quality. The estimate has been corroborated by a report from the Department of Agriculture. No figures are available for oats but the per cent of damaged and low grade oats is very great. In contrast with winter wheat the spring wheat harvest and threshing has been going forward under splendid weather conditions, and the crop greatly exceeds any heretofore raised. Likewise the Canadian crop is much the largest ever raised. Growing crops are in splendid condition except potatoes in some sections are reported rotting and corn, which is late and needs dry hot weather. At the present time several factors are operating to curtail the acreage to be put in winter wheat. We mention these: Wet weather which delayed preparing the ground: discouragement over the damage to winter wheat and lower prices than expected, and the heavy growth of corn, down stalks and the lateness of the crop which will preclude sowing the fields to wheat in a reasonable season.

The government crop report of September 1, issued on September 8, estimates the yield of leading crops as follows with comparisons: (In millions of bushels, pounds, or tons, i. e., 000,000's omitted.)

Crops	Sept. Forecast	Aug. Forecast	1914 Crop	5 Year Ave.
Winter wheat	*659	659	685	441
Spring wheat	322	307	206	215
All wheat	981	966	891	686
Corn	2,985	2,918	2,673	2,708
Oats	1,408	1,402	1,141	1,171
Barley	223	217	195	182
Rye	*44	44	43	35
Buckwheat	18	18	17	17
White potatoes	406	431	406	357
Sweet potatoes	65	63	57	58
Tobacco (pounds)	1,120	1,083	1,035	996
Flax	13	18	16	20
Rice	26	30	24	24
Hay (tons)	81	75	70	66
Apples	214	205	253	178
Peaches	64	60	54	42

The visible supply of wheat shows a slight decrease from one week before. We may expect it to grow now unless the spring wheat growers can be reached and persuaded to control their marketing. We certainly cannot see why they will not in view of the fact that the price of spring wheat has been put down from $1.45⅛ for No. 1 hard and $1.37⅜@1.44⅝ for No. 1 Northern two weeks earlier, to 94½c and 89c@93½c respectively, on Sept. 7. Farmers are foolish to blunder into such a trap set for them just as regularly as a crop is made. The price of spring wheat a year earlier was: No. 1 hard, $1.17⅝, No. 1 Northern, $1.09⅞@1.14⅝, and reached for the 1914 crop $1.67 a bushel. Winter wheat is 10c lower than two weeks before and about 66c lower than the high for the 1914 crop. Except for the flattering conditions surrounding the spring wheat, winter wheat would be selling very much higher. Later in the season we look for the damage to the wheat to be a large factor in advancing the price. Other countries report generally good wheat crops on increased acreages. We look for the world's crop to break former records.

The corn visible, like wheat, shows a very small decrease with the price about 5c a bushel lower. It is interesting to note that speculators are selling and buying the new-crop corn at around 58 cents or about 25c a bushel under the high for the 1914 crop. Oats are worth but little money as the report shows. Hay suffered with wheat and oats which accounts for the wide spread in values, for low grade to choice. Northern potatoes are starting out at almost unheard of low prices, 33 to 56 cents a bushel. Cotton is higher.

Below we tell the balance of the market story.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold good wheat for minimum price. Low grade wheat should be cleaned and graded, and the damaged wheat ground and fed. If mixed with oats or corn or both it will be best. CORN—Sell old corn without delay. OATS—Hold sound oats. Clean and grade damaged oats, hold the best and grind balance for feed. HAY—Hold it. POTATOES—Let potato growers get together and retire one-fourth of the crop marketing on the basis that the crop is only three-fourth of what the estimate is. This will insure good prices for what are marketed and if the one-fourth is a surplus, let them spoil at home. We would like to see a meeting of potato growers of Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, held in Detroit or Chicago, without delay to agree on plans for marketing the crop to protect the growers from heavy loss and guarantee them returns for their season's hard work. COTTON—Hold it.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Aug. 28, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	Aug. 28, 1915 Bushels	Change from one week before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	9,595,000	— 236,000	—2,194,000	—28,599,000	—40,931,000
CORN	3,411,000	— 895,000	X 1,760,000	— 1,966,000	— 2,359,000
OATS	3,975,000	X 2,011,000	X 6,269,000	—20,477,000	—25,319,000
BARLEY	732,000	X 235,000	X 491,000	— 2,271,000	— 1,570,000

CANADA—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 3,132,000 bushels. This was 7,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 5,235,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 817,000 bushels on the same date. This is 1,243,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 306,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed on the leading markets, Sept. 7, 1915, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Sept. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	98½@1.01	1.10 @1.11	1.15¼@1.20
St. Louis	1.07 @1.08	1.14	1.14½@1.16½
Kansas City	1.10 @1.12	1.13 @1.15	1.08 @1.10
Cincinnati	..	1.11 @1.13	1.18 @1.19
New York	..		

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 94½c; No. 1 Northern, 89c@93½c. Two weeks before, $1.45⅛ and $1.37⅜@$1.44⅝ respectively. Year before, 01.17⅝ and $1.08⅝@$1.14⅝ respectively.

CORN

The range of prices for No. 2 mixed, No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow were as follows:

	Sept. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	77 @78½	82½	80½@81¼
St. Louis	72¾@73	78½	82½@85
Kansas City	70 @73½	72½@73	79⅛@
Cincinnati	....	81½@82	84½@85

OATS

The range of prices for No. 2 mixed, and No. 2 white were as follows:

	Sept. 7	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	35¾@37	38 @40	50 @51
St. Louis	33 @33½		54
Kansas City	34 @37	44 @46	52
Cincinnati	.....	48 @49	53½@54
New York	..		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Sept. 7, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—Sept., 92½c; Dec., 90¼c; May, 94¼c. Two weeks before, $1.02⅝, $1.00¾ and $1.04⅝ respectively.
CORN—Sept., 71⅜c; Dec., 57⅞c; May, 58⅞c. Two weeks before, 74⅞c, 63½c, and 64⅞c respectively.
OATS—Sept., 36¼c; Dec., 35⅝c; May, 38½c. Two weeks before, 38¾c, 37⅞c and 41⅛c respectively.

Cotton

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 10c per pound. Two weeks before, 9.20c per pound. Year before there was no market quotation.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the future market on Sept. 7th and two weeks before were as follows:

	Sept. 7 High	Low	Close	2 wks. before High	Low	Close
January	10.35	10.24	10.34	9.70	9.57	9.59
March	10.60	10.51	10.60	9.92	9.82	9.83
May	10.83	10.75	10.82	10.17	10.08	10.07
July	10.93	10.89	10.93			10.26
October	9.85	9.75	9.84	9.30	9.18	9.19
December	10.20	10.09	10.19	9.58	9.46	9.47

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Sept. 4, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparison, follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	60	65	75
Tuesday	60	42	50
Wednesday	15	30	45
Thursday	37	25	25
Friday	30	25	23
Saturday	35	48	30
Total, 6 days	237	235	248

Market quiet and lower to-day. Receipts were not heavy, reported at 35 cars, but receivers were anxious to clean up on account of the holiday, Monday, and buyers were not anxious to load up. There was not much doing.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Minnesota Ohios—1 car at 33c, 2 cars at 34c, 2 cars at 35c, 1 car at 36c. Giants—1 car at 41c, 1 car at 44c, 2 cars at 45c, 1 car at 46c.

Sept. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bu. Jersey cobblers .55@60	55@59	
Jersey Giants .41@46		
Minnesota Ohios .33@36	40@42	68@73
Wisconsin round white 33@36	40@42	70@75

SWEET POTATOES—There was noted an easy market. Not much doing on account of it being Saturday and Monday a holiday. Quoted as follows:

Sept. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Jersey .4.00		
Virginia .3.00		
Hampers, Jersey No. 1 1.00@1.15	2.00@2.25	
Alabama .60@ .75		
Yams, Illinois .75@ .85		

BEANS—Market without consignment offerings. Stocks in hands of dealers reported as only moderate. Beans are firmly held. Demand said to be moderate. Quoted:

Sept. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea beans, per bu.—		
Hand-picked, good to choice .3.00@3.25	2.85@3.00	3.00
Common to fair .2.62@2.82	2.62@2.80	2.25@2.75
If poor lower.		
Red Kidneys .3.50@3.60	3.25@3.50	3.75@4.25
Brown, Swedish, long depending on quality .3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00
Round .3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00

HAY—Receipts, 810 tons. Offerings liberal. Demand good for the better grades and slow for the poorer grades.

Sept. 7	Year before
Timothy Hay .8.00@17.00	13.00@16.50
Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska prairie .10.00@13.50	13.00@14.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie .8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00

STRAW—

Sept. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye straw .6.50@7.50	8.00@8.50	6.50@7.00
Oat straw .5.50@6.50	7.00@7.50	6.50@7.50
Wheat straw .4.50@5.50	6.00@7.00	6.00@7.00

BROOM CORN—Steady at the same time quiet.

Sept. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Illinois corn, per ton .100@120		120@140
Western .90@115		120@140
Damaged less.		

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the periods mentioned were as follows:

April 1, 1915, to Sept. 4, 1915 .2,553,170 cases.
April 1, 1914, to Sept. 5, 1914 .2,578,271 cases.
April 1, 1913, to Sept. 6, 1913 .2,502,005 cases
April 1, 1912, to Sept. 7, 1912 .2,458,803 cases.

A firm feeling exists, especially for strictly fine, fresh lots.

Sept. 4	Year before
Fresh Firsts .21 @22	22½@23
Ordinary firsts .20 @21	20½@21½
Miscellaneous, cases included 17 @21½	18 @22½
Cases returned .16½@21	17½@22
Checks, current receipts .12 @14	12 @14
Checks, candled stock .15	15½@16½
Dirties, fresh, current receipts, good .14 @16	17 @18
Dirties, candled, northern new cases .17	

Storage-packed "Firsts" quotably 22½@23c. Offerings fair and demand fair. Refrigerator stock offered quite freely and Mays quotably 20½@21¾c, and Aprils 21@21½c.

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	49	54	70	56	51	47	50	78				
	58	60	75	59	57	51	58	84				

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	45	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	69	67	53	72	73	71	75	40				
	73	77	60	80	79	77	82	64				

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highestcash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.10
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.86	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.96	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.52	1.66	1.61	1.65	1.63½	1.32	1.24½	1.19				
	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.52	1.36½	1.11½	1.08½	1.01				



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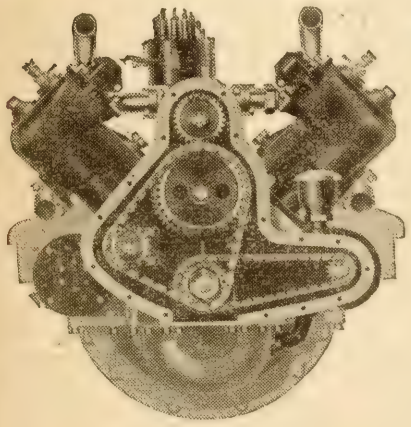
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A. J. Smith

Lundmark has been showing the way, too. He came down to Detroit from Loraine, Wisconsin, on a friend's recommendation stayed six weeks, and is now running a garage in his home town. He has a place 140 by 120 feet.



Lenus Lundmark

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The Farm Paper with a M

OCTOBER 1, 1915
18th Year No 19



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Butler Steel Bin

For Corn Wheat and Other Grain.

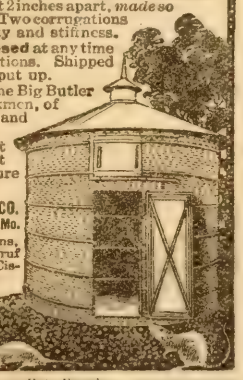
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We are thankful, and more than thankful for the great interest that is manifested in our work. And we are doing our best to merit it.

This is a business paper as well as a literary and educational one. Please read the advertisements that appear in it.

"Jep, I'm surprised that you are a candidate. I thought it was your idea that the office should seek the man."

"Yes, but this is a fat job and I was afraid it might give out before it got to me."

The farmers are still inclined to hold their wheat, and it is well, for good wheat will get higher in price. Floods and excessive rains have made a great deal of low grade wheat.

In large areas where corn promised well it has been badly damaged by severe wind storms.

I'll never be discouraged,
For my work is known by all,
And good results are coming,
Though they may not come till fall.

In some localities the farmers are too suspicious of each other. There is no reason for that. Trust each other, study your plans, and co-operate.

The dumpers are getting scarce in proportion as the farmers read UTDF. When all read this paper and learn what gains there are in better marketing there will be no dumpers.

Jim Wentler is mad at himself because he did not subscribe for UTDF two months ago when he had a chance. He sold his wheat early and lost nearly a hundred dollars.

Every new subscriber, whether for a year or six months, gets a button. That's nice, isn't it?

How can old subscribers get a button? Send in a renewal for either six months, a year or three years.

There's something good for everybody,
For this is a good old world;
If any fail to get it
A chance is downward whirled.

Teacher—Well, Freddie, what did you learn yesterday?

Freddie, his second day in school—You ort to know better'n me, for you teached me.

Fair Customer—This hammock does not look very strong.

Clerk—It was only made for two.

F. C.—I'll take it.

Judge—So you confess you stole those pants.

Prisoner—Yes, Judge, but my motive was good. I stole 'em to get baptized in.

Preacher, to new convert—I thought you was going to join the Baptists.

"Yes, but its winter now, and I went to the Methodists where I only had to be sprinkled. I'll join the Baptists next summer."

"Button. Button. Who's got the button?" That's what we used to play when I was a boy. A million will have the button soon.

"I'm hunting education,"
Said the boy in the lane,
"For I see no crops raise money,
Though we work them 'gain and 'gain.
It is only when we sell them
That the cash comes crawlin' in,
And no paper but UTDF
Tells how to get the tin!"

Wifey—Dear, what is the difference between a fort and a fortress?

Hubby—I suppose fortress is the female of fort, and I think it would be much easier to silence a fort than a fortress.

Dick Cornstalk says instead of going to the expense of Pasteurizing the milk, as the experts say he must, he pasteurizes the cow, and when he milks he waters the cow instead of the milk.

We again ask our readers, and especially our advertisers, to notice where our Cadet letters come from. Isn't it nice to have friends everywhere?

Wife—After all, you must admit that women are better than men.

Hub—I don't know about that. It was a woman Christ cast seven devils out of.

Wife—Yes, and man has every one 'of em yet.

Teacher—I don't think you can make anything out of that fellow. I have taught him everything I know, but you'll find him nothing but a fool.

"Couldn't you get your pa to take the paper?"

"No, he won't read anything but his thermometer."

Customer—Your cream is very good, sir.

Waiter—It has to be. I whip it every day.

Young Doctor—You are remarkably strong and healthy for a man of your age. How do you account for it?

Old Citizen—The doctors knew nothing about germs when I was growing up, and I didn't have to take anything to kill 'em.

Mrs. Druggist—Yes, our boy has gone to the city to learn pharmacy.

Mrs. Farmer—Farmacy? He could have come to our farm and welcome. The expert is there now.

When I can't read I'll go to bed,
And put a pillow 'neath my head,
And then I'll dream of things to come,
And wish for papers in our home.

We want to say to every reader of this paper, we are glad you are one of us. There are great accomplishments ahead for all of us. We want you to wear the price-making button. Fifty cents new or renewal for a year, or 30 cents new or renewal for six months, and the button will be sent you free.

We pay Uncle Sam to take this paper to our subscribers, and we would be glad to have it taken to every person who receives mail at every post office. That's a lot, but we would be glad to pay for having it taken to them. We must depend upon our friends to help us get it there. Tell them about the paper and how cheap it is. Tell them about the button, too.



WEAR THIS BUTTON

and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

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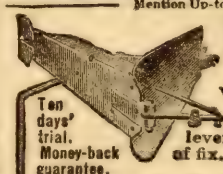
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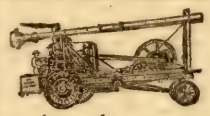
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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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Short Talks With Busy People

Self-Interest Referring to the Banker-Farmer conference held in Chicago not long ago, a distinguished agricultural writer recently said: "We have learned by experience that almost every effort put forth by politicians, business concerns or a class of individuals, to benefit some other person or class, has back of it the element of self-interest." Broad minded men may do unselfish things, but business is selfish, and most things in that line are not what they pretend to be—are misrepresented in the hope of selfish benefits to be derived therefrom. As this and many other papers have said before, that was not a farmer conference at all; it was a banker conference for the benefit of bankers under the pretense of farm interests.

Money Without Interest Some bankers lend money without interest to farmers to build silos. This is another "trick" played on the farmers. Take it for granted that the bankers are anxious for the farmers to do well, why should they furnish money free of interest to enable them to build silos any more than they would to enable them to buy seed for a future crop or fencing to enclose land for a pasture; or to dig a well, or make a pond, or build a barn? Silos are not built of raw material obtained on the farm or in the neighborhood. Its material is manufactured and sold complete, and at a big profit, of course, to the manufacturers. What could be more effective in inducing a farmer to buy and put up a silo than for the banker to argue its value and offer the farmer money free of interest to enable him to buy and erect one? What per cent does the manufacturer pay the banker for securing the deal? The banker can easily get more interest on that loan than on any other loan he makes, and, of course, the farmer pays it in paying too much for the silo. The banker is not so much interested in the farmer having a silo as he is in what he gets out of the deal. Neither bankers nor anybody else do things in business for nothing. The deception in it is what we don't like.

Bankers Not Bad People What we say above does not mean that bankers are bad people. There are still Shylocks among them who make it their business to bleed their community to the extent of their ability, but many of them are high-minded, noble people who do everything in their power, subject, of course, to practical business, to benefit their customers, and build up the community in which they may be located. This class of bankers realize that farming is the wealth creating business of the world, and when the farmers adopt business methods agriculture will dominate the business world. Hence the better class of business men, whether bankers or not, cheerfully encourage that acquirement on the principle of meeting the farmer half way.

United States and Europe Thoughtless statesmen and more or less selfish politicians have acquired the habit of looking to the European countries to find what we ought to do here. We are different from Europe, our people are different from European people, and our business methods are different. Our homes are different, our farmers are different and we are located differently. There is within us a spirit of independence not found in any other people on earth. That is one reason why it is so hard for us to co-operate in business or in farming. Speaking specially of rural credits a prominent rural publication said recently: "Forget European methods for they will not work here."

Essential Public Expenditure Every public spirited person knows there must be public expenditures, but like all other expenses they may be extravagant or economical. There is more money in circulation now than there used to be, and people pay more for necessities and for service. That is what creates so much talk these days as to the high cost of living. But this does not justify recklessness in public expenditure—waste of the public money. County taxation has nearly doubled during the last eleven years, and city taxation has more than doubled. Each taxpayer must pay his or her share of these vast sums, and it behooves us all to know that we get value received for what is paid out. Much of it is pure waste—is given for what is not worth a penny to the taxpayers.

Compulsory Education There are now but three States in the Union that are without compulsory school attendance laws. Texas, South Carolina and Florida only recently adopted such laws and Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama are still without them. The American people are recognized as an educated people, and to continue so the children must be educated. There must not only be free schools, but the parents and guardians must be required to see to it that the children have the advantages of the schools. This makes it greatly to be regretted that in many of the States the efficiency of the public schools has beeen much impaired or practically destroyed. "Professors" who know little of the homes in which most of the children are, have sought to make the public schools mere stepping stones to the colleges. Almost silly courses of study are arranged, and the school books are mere primers, without even the elementary principles of the things that should be learned in the common schools. The teachers have lost all originality, and have no aspérations beyond the restrictions of the prescribed course of study. As a result those who drop out of the common schools without passing to the higher institutions do so with no education beyond what the infant classes used to learn.

Onion Growing and Selling The onion growers of Pleasant Valley, a small portion of Scott county, Iowa, are setting an unmistakable example to all co-operative selling farmers everywhere. They have recently made a combined sale of a hundred thousand bushels of onions to J. P. Morgan for the allies in the European war. And this is not their first co-operative sale either. They are organized, and their president, Charles R. Hanna, went to the West Indies, to Honduras, Guatamala, Venezuela, and Brazil, and sold onions by the carload and thus secured for the growers the exporters' profits. Mr. Hanna was gone only six weeks in accomplishing all this, and it shows what real co-operative selling means and how easily it can be accomplished.

Shifting Official Responsibility We have often spoken of the unfortunate tendency to appoint commissions for everything and to have almost everything that comes up "investigated" and so have other papers, but it is an evil which ought to be kept prominently before the people. It is understood by the public as a mere shifting of official responsibility, and it adds nothing to the efficiency of government. Questions that the officials themselves should decide are put over to commissions or investigating committees, and the old truth is again demonstrated that it is easier for one to decide a point than for more than one. And it is paying others to do what one is already paid to do. If the public were informed how many people are now under the pay of the national and state governments it would astonish even the best informed. Some are inclined to call it progress, but it is not. We are making improvements, though, improvements even in government, but they do not come through an excess of commissions or investigating committees. Real progress is the child of intelligence and reason.

A Commercial King The United States is now the commercial ruler of the world. Our balance of trade has reached a billion dollars. For the first time in history our export trade has exceeded that of Great Britian, which makes us the greatest commercial country in the world. In manufacturers Great Britain still leads, but the increased demands for our foodstuffs added to other things put us in the lead. It is now up to us to prove that we lead in national and individual progress and in the suppression of public evils.



COURTESY *Produce Terminal News.*

THIS CARTOON WAS DRAWN BY A MAN WHO KNOWS THE PRODUCE SECTION OF CHICAGO AS WELL AS YOU KNOW YOUR BACK YARD. WHILE HE PICTURED CONDITIONS WITH A HUMOROUS PEN, YET A CAMERA COULD SNAP ANY OF THESE SCENES TEN TIMES A DAY. THIS IS WHERE MUCH OF THE PRODUCE RAISED IN THE COUNTRY IS MARKETED. UP-TO-DATE FARMING IS WORKING ALL THE TIME TO CHANGE IT.

What Subscribers Say

If you like UTDF entirely, or if you prize any particular features of it, or if the Free Seed Distribution that we sent you last spring has been the means of you having any better vegetables in your garden, or better crops on your farm or more beautiful flowers about your place than you had before, we would like you to tell us. We can then tell other people and in this way, other farmers may be induced to subscribe for UTDF and thus its influence and power for good will be increased.

Dear Editor:

The seeds we received with UTDF have all done fine. I believe every seed grew and the plants are the thriftiest we ever had. I thank you very much for them. I appreciate UTDF and will always have a good word to say for it.—W. B. Pase, Eleanor, S. D.

Dear Editor:

I send by mail one ear each of the Ten-to-One field corn and Golden Bantam sweet corn. They are what I call "first class," I have one of the largest pumpkins from the free seeds that ever grew in my garden. I just want to say that I have the finest crops from the seeds you sent me that I ever had on my place.—Rolla Farcum, Oblong, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I have been very much pleased with your efforts through UTDF to have farmers control this year's crop of wheat. It has been only a short time since wheat was $1.50 a bushel. As the harvest drew near, the manipulators put the price down to buy the wheat at $1.00 or less and then run the price up again later to $1.50 or more. I believe the farmers who hold this crop will get from $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel, particularly if they will demand such prices. The war will continue and the soldiers and others must be fed. The people conducting the war themselves do not expect it to end in less than two or three years and they are contracting for supplies accordingly. I know that if other farm papers would give the same advice to us farmers that UTDF does, we would have millions of dollars more each year. Farmers can set the selling price of any crop they raise, if they will just make up their mind that they will do it instead of letting the speculators make the price.—Frank Moore, R. 9, Madison, Ind.

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the seeds and grape vines secured through you last spring. I receive UTDF and like it and hope all of my neighbors will subscribe for it too, as I know it is what every farmer and ranchman should read.—Geo. McInnes, Banning, Cal.

EDITORIAL

An Appeal to Our People

OUR UP-TO-DATE family consists of Two Hundred Thousand reading and thinking people. Most of them are farmers and those who patronize the farmers in the purchase and use of farm products. All of them know the cruel wrongs these people suffer in the way this stuff is bought from the farmers and sold to the users. We have done our best to secure a change of this system for the benefit of both of these classes, and our readers all know that much has been accomplished, especially in the great work of education. But still there is not enough of co-operation. Too many farmers continue to produce and sell as individuals. The thing remaining to be done is to induce more to stand in line for the reforms we and our readers have so earnestly labored for. There are organizations, farm and labor organizations, in abundance, but these almost always rival each other, and will neither confederate nor co-operate. It is impossible for these rival organizations, no matter how much good they may do otherwise, to accomplish the market reforms so necessary to the welfare of agriculture. This conviction is what induced us to quit special organization work, and cause UP-TO-DATE FARMING to cease to be the official organ of any special society. But we are just as earnest in the work as ever we were, and we are ready to do as much for its success. What if a million farmers could be induced to stand together and proclaim to the world that they will co-operate in this great accomplishment! Such an army would be one of victory, and it would not interfere in the least with any farm or labor organization. In the hope of accomplishing that we devised the "Ask Me the Price" farmer Button. It means what it says. If the farmers have something to sell they are the ones to make the price. It is what manufacturers and other producers do, and the farmers have the same right. But individual farmers can't do it, though a million farmers can. That is the number we wish to wear the Button and stand firm for that purpose. The Button is not for sale. If it were somebody would say it is a scheme for us to make money. But it is not, though we want the wearers to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is fighting for this system of marketing, and it keeps before its readers the prices these million farmers have decided to ask for every crop that is on the market. This is information the farmers must have if they act jointly and intelligently.

Now, what do you say? You have already read, and may read again, the terms on which you can become a part of this movement and be entitled to wear the Button. Perhaps you have long been a soldier in this just warfare. Now, wear the mark and step out in line with the Million, and get everybody you can to do the same. It means Victory.

More Commission Work

THE recent Congress authorized the appointment of a United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The President has appointed the commission, and it has been at work. It consists of nine members, and almost that many opinions are expressed as to the causes of the labor troubles in this country, and also as to what should be done to remedy those troubles. Prominent among the ideas in the various reports are, that wages paid labor are too low, and that the employers of labor accumulate too great fortunes as the result of that labor.

As to wages, we may say it is a notorious fact that the wages paid labor now are extravagantly high compared with the wages paid only a few years ago; and the wages paid by the extensive employers of labor are much higher than those paid by individual employers and by farmers. In fact those who only occasionally hire work done, and who never employ many at a time, and farmers, could not pay the wages now paid by the manufacturing, mining, transportation and other large concerns. If required to do so it would wipe out that kind of employment entirely, and farming and other similar work would become entirely individual. No one would dare undertake more than he could do himself, and should he in any way become disabled even for a time, as by sickness or accident, what he had undertaken would have to be abandoned, and what had been done, as the starting of a crop for instance, would be lost, because he could not afford to employ some one to take his place and continue the work. Not long ago in Chicago laborers who were receiving 65 cents an hour struck for 70 and 75 cents an hour. Could farmers pay wages like that?

But as a reason for requiring higher wages, the commission says the big concerns that employ labor so extensively accumulated too much profits and become millionaires too quickly. These big concerns do accumulate too much money, but not a cent of it comes from the laborers. The products of their labor afford the means of the accumulations, but the labor is paid for at a rate beyond that paid the individual laboring masses. The trouble is, the monoplistic employers of labor charge the people too much for the commodities they control. The money so accumulated comes from the people —is exacted from the masses. Rockefeller made his millions by charging too much for what had become a public necessity; and so did other concerns that had a monopoly of necessities or of service. And so do they yet. This readily accounts for the difference between the accumulations of the laborers and their employers. An increase in wages would in no sense remedy the evil. On the contrary, it would increase the dissatisfaction, and compel higher wages where it could not be paid. The big concerns would monopolize labor as they now monopolize the sale of many popular necessities. Employable laborers would disappear from the country and gather at the centers.

The thing to do is to break the monopolistic power, and require the controlled commodities and service to be furnished the public at more reasonable cost. Then will the wages paid be more proportionate and satisfactory, and it will make the incidental and farm labor more nearly in proportion to that paid by the big concerns. And to the laborers themselves such a reduction of profits will be equivalent to an increase of wages as it will reduce the cost of what the laborer must buy.

But commissions and investigating committees never see but one side of a question.

Crops and Their Values

THE authorities at Washington persist in their reports of bumper crops throughout the entire country almost. We agree that there seems to be reasonable foundation for these reports, but floods and storms have worked terrible destruction in wide areas. Whether these losses are taken into account in the reports seems to be doubtful; but there are big crops. In sections personally know to the writer apples are burdening the trees as they never did before, and the quality was never before equalled. The branches of the trees are bent to the ground and viewed from a little distance they look like they were painted red instead of showing the usual color of the green leaves. But this fruit is practically without market, and hundreds of bushels will go to waste. What can the growers do? It is too late to do anything at the time this paper reaches its increasing number of readers, except that they may learn a lesson—the lesson we have so earnestly tried to teach before—that they ought to get ready for just such emergencies. Many other crops are in much the same condition as to surplus and lack of immediate demand. but there is not a thing that will not be needed before another crop is produced. It is only a question of taking care of it and holding it until it is needed and then of getting the supply directly to the demand without going through the obstructing toll gates of the present marketing system.

The Owner to Make the Price

WHOEVER has something to sell is interested in the price, and the commercial world seems to recognize the fact that the seller is the one to make the price. He knows, it is supposed, for what sum he is willing to relinquish the ownership of the article or commodity, and if he names a price which no buyer is willing to pay, no sale is made and he keeps the goods.

Recently suit was brought against the Cream of Wheat Company to test this question in the courts. What is known as the Clayton act which was passed by congress to strengthen the Sherman law, it was thought would apply to the case. The Cream of Wheat company are the manufacturers of a widly used breakfast food, and the company assumes to make both the wholesale and retail price. To enforce these prices they refuse to supply retailers who sell the commodity to their customers for less than the retail price fixed by the manufacturers. Such retailers contended that thus refusing to sell to them was an unjust discrimination, and hence the suit.

The United States district court for the southern district of New York rendered a decision that the creator or manufacturer of any commodity has a right to fix the price at which the commodity may be sold, and that it may refuse to sell even at the fixed wholesale price, to anyone who sells to others at a price less than that fixed by the manufacturers or producers.

This is an important decision, and it applies to farming the same as it does to any other business. The creator or manufacturer, the owner, has a legal right, sustained by a United States court, to fix the price at which such commodity may sell. It confirms, and even more than confirms, what we have so long contended, that the farmer has a RIGHT to make the price at which his products shall sell. This is practiced by everybody except the farmers. When the farmer sells his produce he hurries to the market and asks the price; he never thinks of making the price himself. But if he buys anything, no matter how insignificant, he expects the seller to name the price. The farmer, the above decision confirms, has the legal right to do that also.

But, of course, the individual farmer cannot make the price. There are too many selling the same products, and there would be no uniformity of price. But united, understanding each other, and acting together as other business people do, the farmers can, and they should make the price. No other business could exist that should market its stuff like the farmers have done.

Commission and Community Work

WE HAVE perhaps, said enough concerning the modern craze for commissions and investigations, but, as all will agree, the only way to correct an evil is to inform the public concerning it, and keep that information before the people. A prominent paper published at Washington City, a paper entirely nonpartisan and unprejudiced, takes the same view of this unfortunate tendency that we take. We quote from a recent issue:

"A mania of "investigation" possesses this country. Almost everything under the sun is being "investigated" at the expense of the people, but no one has yet pointed out any substantial benefit that has resulted from these investigations—except to the investigators who usually receive fat salaries."

No benefit to the public, but big pay to the commissions and committees. The Washington paper from which we quote then discusses the work of the federal commission on industrial relations to which we also have referred. "The commission," says the Washington paper, "went about the country on junketing tours and cost the people $500,000 (half a million dollars); the results are of very little value, and the people have been gold-bricked as usual."

Nearly all these concerns are purely boodle concerns. They are proposed in congress or the legislature by persons who are interested and they are supported by others on the proposition, so prevalent in these bodies, of "You help me and I'll help you." When they are authorized the instigators or their boodle-hungry friends are put on them and fat jobs are thus furnished at public expense. We dislike very much to say these things, but governing bodies must be taught that the people will not approve such acts, and that this craze or "mania" as it has so many times been called , must be driven from congress and the state legislatures.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

October Work on the Farm

The Manure

ONE of the important matters to be attended to this month is to scrape up and haul out all the manure about the yard and buildings. These accumulations of manure will do much good spread on the fields, while if left where they are now, cause an untidy and dirty effect, unpleasant all around. If spread on a good sod this manure will have a wonderful effect on the next year's hay crop.

Wood and Timber

The time of the year has come when the farmer will be going to his wood lot for fuel; so it is now well for him to consider the value of a good wood lot and how to handle it in a scientific manner so as to conserve it and let it become not only a source of profit at the present time, but continue as such for many future years. It is advisable to cut only mature trees unless they stand too thick, when a judicious thinning should be made. All trees that are apparently dying should be cut before they decay. Some may be used for lumber that will come handy in many ways on the farm, or can be sold and the others can be used for the home fuel.

Light for the Barn

If your barn is one of those old fashioned ones, with scarcely any windows, be sure to put some in before the live stock comes to the barn for good. All animals like to bask in the sunshine, out of the wind, in winter; and they will come through in better condition because of it. It is also a good plan to give the barn a thorough cleaning. Sweep down the cobwebs, rearrange all things in a tidy way and give it a good whitewashing inside and paint outside.

Plowing

The days are cool and if conditions for working the land are good it is a good plan to do as much plowing in the fall as possible. Regarding the depth of plowing the prevailing opinion seems to be that the proper depth to plow, depends upon the depth of the surface or fertile soil. That a deep, rich soil will be likely to raise a bigger crop by plowing deep, thereby enabling it to absorb, and retain more of the rain water for the benefit of the plants in dry weather, and also facilitate the rise of the subsoil water by capilliary action. More than this the deep plowing invites the plants to send their roots downward deeper in dry weather to obtain moisture. Nothing has been more clearly established by experience than the impropriety of turning the thin top soil down to the botton of a deep furrow, and unless there is given the land at the same time it is done a dressing or manure on the surface, there will be a positive damage to the land for several succeeding crops.

Saving Wood Ashes

Wood ashes are a very good fertilizer and in no way should be wasted on the farm. Do not empty them into a barrel in a building as such practice will sometimes cause a fire. A better way is to pile them until quite a bunch and then take to a field and scatter them thinly over the ground. You will be somewhat surprised at the growth of clover or grass that will be made next season, and the effect will last several years.

October Orchard and Garden Notes

Prune out limbs and twigs of apple trees infected with blight. Clean up the garden, remove and burn all weeds and trash. They harbor insects through the winter.

Celery banked with earth late in the fall seems more palatable than where boards are used. Do not bank when the foilage is at all moist as this will aid decay.

Leaves raked from the lawn may be piled in some corner and allowed to decay. The leaf mould thus formed is useful for potting plants or mixing with soil for seed sowing.

Manure and plow the garden for early planting next spring.

See that the grass is pulled away from the base of small trees. Better put a wire protector about each tree so that mice and rabbits cannot injure them during the winter.

Butchering Time

Butchering time upon the farm is no more the disagreeable task of our pioneer days, for with the growth of modern farm conveniences this department has kept pace, and with modern arrangements two men will now do a large farm butchering and have it over in an ordinary day, rather than several men working until far into the night to complete the task, as it was performed in by-gone days. Now there need be no heavy lifting, for with the windlasses and various methods of lifting by blocks and pulleys any sized animal can be easily lifted. The arch and scalding pans have taken the place of the old iron kettle and inconvenient back log and open fire. These modern arrangements are very popular not only at butchering time but also in the case of boiling a batch of apple butter or home-made soap.

The Farm Garage

The motor car needs about the best and most convenient place about the farm. You should guard against damp, musty storage, or dusty, dirty rooms. The concrete garage should be of neatness and cleanliness. A good building with steel roof and ceiling, plastered walls and concrete walls can be built for about $350. A very natural mistake is to build the garage too small or cramped. A few feet more costs little and adds greatly to its convenience. Do not have too many windows, for light is damaging to casings and varnished surfaces. It is better to use colored glass panes and swing the windows and doors open when working about the machine. Heavy shades will add life to the car, casings and varnished surfaces in garages with windows already too spacious.

Saving Pumpkin Seed

While the pumpkins are being harvested is the time to save a plentiful supply of seed for planting and to sell. Only a little time is required to save and cure enough to plant a large field. Save seed from only the best and ripest specimens. When a sufficient quantity of seed has been collected, wash them and spread on a board or on a cloth screen, which, being placed off the ground, will permit the water and juice to run away. This method will also permit them to dry very rapidly. If the nights are cool and frosty, take them inside and cover with a blanket, as freezing before they are dry will injure their germinating qualities. After they have pretty thoroughly dried out, place in cheesecloth sacks and hang near a stove for a few weeks for further drying, then store them in vermin proof cans or jars.

Fall Care of Strawberries

It is hard, on the average farm, to find time to clean out and keep in order the strawberry bed, and weeds are apt to get possession. We rely largely on the one-horse cultivator for this work, tearing up weeds and runners that get established between the rows. This greatly reduces the hand work, as it is comparatively easy to clean out the narrow strip of plants left, and, besides, it effectually preserves the right of way between the rows.

Prevent Fire on the Farm

The great weakness of the fire situation around the average farm house is the lack of water than can be used the first moment that fire is discovered. A bucket full at the start will accomplish more than the whole fire department of the town after the blaze is under full headway. Farms which have ample water supply at hand do not usually have full buckets distributed around the buildings after the manner of protecting city property and in case of emergency valuable moments are lost hunting up a pail and waiting for it to fill from the pump or faucet. The majority of these fires start around the chimneys and stoves or as a result of some accident to a lamp or lantern. A bucket of water at the right time will stop the trouble. A covered bucket full of water should be hung in the barn near the entrance and another in the house. The supply should be available in winter as well as in summer and to keep the barn supply from freezing add about four pounds of chloride of lime to each bucket full. The careful property owner when installing such means of protection will at the same time look over the premises carefully and locate any fire traps in the shape of dangerous locations for lamps or lanterns and piles of rubbish near stoves or furnaces or in other places where they are liable to be set afire from any cause.

Selling Produce by Parcels Post

Quiet a business is being developed in sending farm produce by parcel post. A system which is very popular in other countries is being adopted by both producer and consumer who are awakening to their opportunity. It requires time to learn where the best openings are and know how to meet the trade and fill the needs of the customer. Some farmers are building up a trade through samples, obtaining a line of selected addresses and sending little packages of choice fruit, honey, preserves and the like. It is surprising what high prices are paid by consumers in large cities; the figures charged them are all out of proportion to wholesale values. By means of the parcels post, and sometimes even by express, under the low rates now in force, the producer is able to stand the expense of packing and delivery in small lots and still sell lower than the consumer has been used to paying for such articles that can be sold in this way.

Our Advertisers Are Guaranteed

The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Will you join my Special farmers party for a tour of California farms and fairs?

Go this fall—on the *Santa Fe Farmers' Special*—spend two weeks seeing by auto the farms and homes of Southern California and San Joaquin Valley. Also take in the two great expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

Do this in company with a comfortable, sociable party of rural folks who, like yourself, want to inspect the home-making inducements of sunny California. Take your wife along, too.

I am getting up a **special limited party** of people interested in the business of farming to make this trip under my personal escort, because I believe I can best prove to you, by this method, what the Santa Fe has so long been trying to tell you about this country.

I want you to see the San Joaquin Valley and talk to the people about the greater production per acre, the balmy, healthful climate, the year-round growing season. You will be the **guests of many communities** in Southern California and San Joaquin Valley. You will be **taken on auto trips** to see their farms, orchards and homes. We have no land to sell. We just want you to see and know California.

Let me tell you at what **small cost** this trip will be made. We will live on our own special cars most of the time, so saving hotel bills. Go with us on the Santa Fe, stop a day at Grand Canyon and return Santa Fe or any direct route.

This party will **leave Chicago October 14,** reach San Francisco about October 30, and return from there at your pleasure up to December 31. A second party will leave on date to be announced later. You'll see rural California—as you could see it in no other way. You'll see the two great world expositions. Also you'll see the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Write me to-day for itinerary, particulars and rates.

Two Fairs—and California—for One Fare.

C. L. Seagraves,
General Colonization Agent,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.,
2271 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Santa Fe All the way

Short October Reminders

Drag and shape up the roads a bit, before the ground freezes. It will help keep them in better condition all winter and next spring.

Don't forget to dig, select and store those seed potatoes. Do it carefully and separately from the general digging. If you have marked the vigorous hills and secure seed from no other kind, so much the better for next season's potato crop.

This is the month for storing the winter supply of fruit and vegetables. A little carelessness or neglect at this particular season may mean a shortage in these most desirable supplies, or the paying of a high price for something that you should have saved.

Why not store a few sweet potatoes, and thus save paying a big price for them next winter and spring? They are delicious for table use, and you may need some next spring for a hot-bed. After they are thoroughly dry, they are very easily kept in sand, or wrapped in paper and stored in barrels and boxes where air is not damp.

October is the month for selecting, harvesting and storing seed-corn. From the 1st to the 15th is the approved season. Right now is the very time to begin planning for improvement in your next season's crop. Select about three times as much as you will need for general purposes; then you can sort it over next spring, and plant only the choicest. Your neighbors will be glad to pay you a good price for what you lay aside, as it will still be better than the average seed-corn, which is usually picked from the loads at husking time or chosen from the crib in the spring. Get right on this seed-corn proposition.

Sheaves and Rakings

It is claimed by one of the manufacturers of dynamite for agricultural purposes that the farmers of this country used in 1914 approximately 25,000,000 pounds of dynamite and that its consumption is increasing at the rate of upwards 5,000,000 pounds a year.

At this season of the year it is important to know that carbon bisulphide kills the weevil and other pests in stored wheat. The drug can be obtained at almost every durg store. It is highly explosive and must be kept away from fire. For its successful use, the grain must be in a fairly tight bin or receptacle so that the fumes will be confined. As the fumes are heavier than air its application should be made on the top of the pile or near the top of the pile, when the fumes will penetrate downward through the pile, suffocating all of the insects that it comes in contact with. The drug may be applied by placing it in a receptacle or by sprinkling over the top surface of the grain. To help it in its work, a cloth or something else may be spread over the bin and may lie directly on the grain. Twe treatments should be given, about two weeks apart.

With a large carry-over of cotton from the 1914 crop and a reduction of acreage of 15 per cent, according to most reliable reports, on the basis of the last conditional report, this year's crop ought to be about 13,000,000 bales. A considerable part of the usual market is denied to the cotton. It will be interesting to note some former prices. For instance 1891 the average price in New York was around 9 cents, but down to an average of 6 cents in 1899. On the other hand, from 1906 to 1914, the average annual price per pound in New York was in no year less than 10 cents.

We are asked to state what per cent corn shrinks after being harvested and being held in the crib until a later date for marketing. This is a difficult question to answer, but it will be found that the shrinkage on account of evaporation of moisture will run from 10 to 30 per cent., depending upon the weather conditions at the time of harvesting, the season's conditions as regards its maturity, the variety of corn, etc. After corn has been cribbed and comes to the condition of being "thoroughly dried" it still has around 12 per cent of moisture, therefore, if it went in the crib with 15 per cent of moisture, the loss was 3 per cent. If it went in the crib with 30 per cent of moisture, the loss or shrinkage would be 18 per cent. Mr. Chas. E. Riley of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, has summarized the results of some Iowa experiments. His report says that in one season at the Iowa station, the loss from November 1st to June 1st, was 7.8 per cent; while the following season there was a loss of 24.3 per cent. The first instance, the corn was very dry for the season of the year, and the other time it was very damp. From what we have said, it is evident that each individual crop or case should be handled on its own merits. A farmer can, if he wishes, determine at the time the moisture contents by taking a bushel of the green corn and then subject to drying until it becomes ordinarily dry. the natural shrinkage under storage. The shrinkage will give him approximately

The Pennsylvania Railroad System has sent out a circular in which the statement is made that in the year ending June 30, 1915, the system had carried 180,000,000 passengers and had not killed one.

In conjunction with the Fifth Annual Witchita (Kans.) Fair and Exposition, to be held October 4th to 14th, 1915, there will be held an International Wheat Show. For full particulars, premium list, etc., address the International Wheat Show, Wichita, Kans.

Following are some prices of commodities and luxuries prevailing in Eastern Ohio nearly a century ago. The prices given were taken from charges in an "old counter book" of 1825 and 1826:

Eggs, 4c a dozen; butter, 8c a pound; sugar, 10c a pound; pepper, 50c a pound; coffe, 31c a pound; tea, $1.50 a pound; bacon, 6¼c a pound; whiskey, 25 c a gallon; wheat, 40c a buhsel; oats, 15c a bushel; corn, 25c a bushel; muslin, 20c to 37½c a yard; calico, 36c to 50c a yard; flowered wall paper, 4½c a yard; salt 2½c a pound.

From statistics that have been gathered in the districts of Indiana where sugar beets for manufacturing sugar are grown, it develops that wheat, following a crop of sugar beets, over a number of years has shown an average increase of 49 per cent as compared with fields where sugar beets had not been grown in advance of the wheat. The counties in Indiana where beets are grown are Lake, Allen, Adams, Noble Huntington, DeKalb, Wells and Whitley.

The Peoria Drill & Seeder Co., of Peoria, Ill., in a letter to us makes this observation:

"The practical and modern farmer cannot afford to be without a first-class grain drill and he should also be provided with a modern force feed fertilizer distributor. There is more necessity for using an up-to-date fertilizer distributor to sow lime, phosphate and other fertilizers than there is for the use of the manure spreader in place of the fork and wagon, to spread the manure. Commercial fertilizers must be bought on the outside for cash, while manures made at home do not represent any direct cash outlay. However, a modern manure spreader is a valuable implement for every farmer."

Four tons of alfalfa contains about 31 pounds of magnesium and 117 pounds of calcium of lime. A 50 bushel wheat crop contains approximately 4 pounds of magnesium and 10 pounds of carbonate for the grain and straw, 4 pounds of magnesium and 9.5 pounds of calicum. For a 100 bushel corn crop, 17 pounds of magnesium and 22.3 pounds of calcium will be absorbed. A knowledge of this emphasizes the importance of lime in the soil, and farmers who have used the lime in recent years, having these figures can now appreciate why they have almost invariably obtained better crops after an application of lime. Lime can be applied in two forms. One as ground lime stone and the other as burned lime. The former can hardly be economically used as compared with the latter, except where the haul is short, and transportation not a particular object.

In a former issue we referred to the special farmers' excursion to California that will be conducted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System. We now have before us the itinerary of the trip. It is contained in a booklet of 24 pages, which is exceedingly attractive on account of the many beautiful illustrations and of great interest to the people who want to read about the attractions and wonders of our country, and particularly if they contemplate making a trip to the far West this summer. Included in the itinerary is a visit to the two Fairs, one at San Francisco and the other at San Diego. The farmers will be treated to an opportunity to "see California." To this end the cities along the route will co-operate and a number of trips in automobiles will be given. This opportunity is something of a rarity and it should cause many of our subscribers to send for full particulars to Mr. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, 2271 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

To aid the diversification farmers in South Carolina, particularly those who grew a crop of wheat, the Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, P. O., S. C., has issued a bulletin giving the names of buyers of grain, mill owners and information on freight rates, etc. 107 wheat mills in the state are listed, besides a large number of other buyers. The bulletin can be obtained by writing to Sidney S. Rittenberg, Clemson College.

The United States Department of Agriculture sends out a notice to corn growers to see that every possible effort is made to secure good seed for next year's corn crop, because of the danger of killing frosts before the crop is fully matured. It says: "Where any last year's corn is left, it should be gone over and the best ears saved for seed. Moreover, as corn matures unevenly it is possible to secure seed from the early ears before the rest of the crop is matured."

A good way to inoculate alfalfa and crimson clover is as follows: Dissolve one pound of common glue in a gallon of hot water, then add a gallon of cold water. This will give enough glue water to treat two bushels of seed. Put the seed in a tub, pour in the glue water and mix thoroughly until every seed is wet, then sprinkle soil taken from a field that is successfully growing the clover, using one pound of ground to two pounds of seed. Mix the moist seed with the ground thoroughly until every seed is covered with the ground. After this remove the seed. In a short time it will be dry enough to sow. The inoculated seed should be sown broadcast on ground well prepared and settled. It should be harrowed in immediately or not more than 15 minutes after the seed is sown. A smoothing harrow is a good implement, follow with the roller and then with the smoothing harrow again. Inoculating ground for alfalfa clover must be taken from an alfalfa field. Crimson clover must be taken from a crimson clover field, etc.

A report from a subscriber in Oklahoma says that Sudan grass such as we distributed in our free seed distribution last spring promises to be one of the greatest helps in building up the agriculture of Oklahoma that was ever discovered. He says: "Several cuttings may be had in a season, and it grows from early spring until frost in late fall. It furnishes luxurious pastures in July and August when the native pastures are commonly at their worst. Two fields of sudan grass to be turned on alternately will furnish pasture from spring through the summer and into the fall."

We would like to hear from other subscribers as to their success with sudan grass.—Editor.

Bertig Bros., of Paragould, Ark., own 2,000 acres of land. They propose now to divide this into 50 or 60 small farms. The management of the farms will be in the hands of one man. On each farm will be raised a certain number of cattle, hogs, and chickens, a certain amount of feed stuff, etc. The proprietors plan to lend financial assistance to the tenants until they can get on a cash basis. Heretofore this ground was planted in cotton and corn. The effort is now being directed to making it a great livestock center and grow crops that can be fed to the stock.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has issued a new edition of its directory of fruit, vegetables and produce growers and shippers, along the lines of its road. The directory will classify producers of apples, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, onions and general produce.

October has been officially designated as farmers' month by the Livestock Department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A large number of livestock associations will hold their annual meetings at the Exposition in October.

With the tractor for farm work comes night work on the farm, such as plowing, harvesting, etc. This is accomplished through the medium of the electric lights generated by the tractor.

A few years ago farm tractors were practically unknown and the price of a tractor was practically prohibitive. Now the large size tractors can be bought for from $2,000 to $6,000 while there are smaller tractors suitable for the average farm that are sold at $600 or less.

Mr. S. E. Thorne, Director of the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, was elected president of the American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at the annual meeting held in Berkeley, Cal.

The Utah State College of Agriculture has decided to confer a new degree. It is called "Master Farmer". We are not informed as to the qualifications necessary to receive this degree.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, says that eight farmers were tried before a criminal court and convicted of sowing grain too thickly. It was charged that they had sowed more than 110 pound of oats on three-fifths of an acre, whereas the limit is 37½ pounds. They were each fined 3 marks.

As a sample of Idaho crops of white clover seed it is reported that one grower harvested from 16 1-5 acres 275 bushels of fancy seed for which he received $5,900. This was in the Twin Falls district.

We have before us certain pamphlets issued by the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, 916 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, that are of peculiar value to farmers at the present time. We mention the following: "The Meadow", "Crop Feeding Pays", "Winter Wheat Production" and "Facts on Fertility". Inasmuch as these can be obtained free for the asking, providing this paper is mentioned, we suggest that our readers send for them.

David J. Palmer

Commander-in-chief
Grand Army of the Republic

"Under the gentle, cheerful influence of a mild, pleasant tobacco like Tuxedo, a man can work better and rest better. I like Tuxedo very much."

David J. Palmer



The Nation-wide Smoke—Tuxedo

North, South, East and West have united on Tuxedo as the great American smoke, and all over this broad land the fragrance of Tuxedo is ascending from millions of peace-promoting pipes.

Tuxedo cheers you at your work and soothes you when you're resting. It's healthful and wholesome, and it fills your soul with a gladsome glimmer like the sunbeams on a rippling brook.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

There are lots of tobaccos that have tried hard to get into Tuxedo's class—but when you compare them, they only make the goodness of Tuxedo more conspicuous. Trouble is they cannot be made by the "Tuxedo Process."

The famous original "Tuxedo Process" was invented by a physician years ago, and it remains today the one really successful process for taking the bite out of tobacco. It has made Tuxedo the best and friendliest smoke in the world.

Try Tuxedo for a week.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch. . . **5c** Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket **10c**

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c*

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Motor Notes

Mr. Walter Flanders speaking about the new 1916 Maxwell automobile, said: "In anticipation of our new 1916 model, our 2,000 dealers over the country were entirely sold out of cars. From one to several weeks, the sales rooms were unoccupied by rolling stock of any sort. Naturally there was a big cry for the new machines and it looked like almost an impossibility, or a stupendous task at least to supply all of them promptly. However, we put extra pressure on our various plants at Detroit, Dayton, and Newcastle, Ind., and were able to turn out 200 cars a day many days before the cars were formally announced. During the first eleven days after the announcement of the 1916 model car, more than 19,000 cars were sold".

In a letter from Mr. J. L. Jewett, of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co., 236 McKinstry Ave., Detroit, Mich., who recently toured the New England states in a Paige "Six", he says that "business conditions in that part of the country are excellent. The factories in New England are working over time. The cotton mills of Rhode Island and Massachusetts are busy and this naturally brings prosperity and optimism amongst the masses of the people. A banker in Hartford told me his institution had opened 3,500 new savings accounts in the last five months. The roads in this part of the country are filled with tourists. Travelling along one can see cars from practically every city in the union. In a drive from Boston to Newberryport, a distance of fifty miles, I passed nine Paige cars. In crossing the Connecticut river, I passed three Paige Sixes on the bridge. One was from New Jersey, one from Pennsylvania and one from Maryland. I was delighted with the performance of my car. I never opened the hood on the entire trip, which was 2,386 miles, except to put in lubricating oil."

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, speaking of automobile tires, say: "A large number of supposed improvements in automobile tires are submitted to us by persons who are unfamiliar with tire construction. We take the time to answer each communication, giving the ideas careful consideration, irrespective of the merits of the device offered, for we have found that sometimes a person unacquainted with the technicalities of the subject, by reason of having a broad perspective, rather than intimate knowledge, may hit upon very valuable ideas which the trained experts may overlook. But after examining the thousands of suggestions of improvements, we are forced to the conclusion that the present pneumatic tire that we know, seems superior to the schemes for improving it, and the prospects are excellent for its remaining so for an indefinite period. We are able to get some benefit out of about one in every two hundred suggestions."



TRACTOR PULLING HARVESTER ON FARM OF E. H. DARRAH, NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.

"The Maxwell" for October, the official paper of the Maxwell Motor Co., of Detroit, Mich., is before us. The feature is "Announcing the 1916 Maxwell", which is popularly known as "The Wonder Car". An interesting article, and which is a regular feature of the magazine, is "The Diary of Dorothy Day." As usual the magazine is fine illustrated and beautifully printed, as well as very interesting. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, but our readers can get a sample copy free by sending for it and mentioning Up-to-Date Farming.

Speaking of tires and "blow outs", P. W. Litchfield, an expert, says: "Many motorists excuse their habit of running tires under-inflated, and even experienced garage men advise that tires be run at fifteen to twenty pounds lower pressure in hot weather, for fear that the heat will expand the air and cause the tire to burst. While heat does expand air and raises the pressure in a tire, its practical effect is insufficient to cause even the slightest danger.

Tires are now built with a high factor of safety that an increase in pressure, many times that which the hottest day in summer would cause, would not cause a blow-out unless already ruined by over-loading or under-inflation. The usual pressure is 80 pounds, but I have often inflated up to 200 pounds without any danger to the tire. It cannot be put too strong that under-inflation not over-inflation is the condition to guard against."

Mr. Hugh Chalmers, one of the leading men in the automobile manufacturing business, said recently: "It has become plainly apparent that the automobile is a necessity. It has speeded up the world's transit. A light delivery truck does the work of a dozen horses and does it cheaper and quicker. The farmer has adopted it almost universally because it cuts distance in two and brings him more in touch with the world beyond his line fence. The demand for automobiles has spread around the world like wild fire. This universal demand has caused a revamping of prices to meet the buying capacities of the masses. Therefore, only increasing output and selling cars on a closer margin, can a manufacturer meet the conditions and the competition that are present to-day. The manufacturers who will be supreme in the field in the future are now adding to their factories, employing more and better people and extending their facilities to produce cheaper and larger. To-day a 7 passenger car, that a few years ago cost more than $3,000, can be had for less than $1,500, without the least sacrifice of quality."

The tractor demonstration at Champaign, Ill., that has already been referred to in this paper, was a great success in spite of heavy rains that rendered some of the plowing tests as planned, impossible. Thirty-one manufacturers were on the ground with exhibits. Many sales were made. About 3,000 attended the grounds on Tuesday, 7,000 to 8,000 on Wednesday, while on Thursday from 10,000 to 12,000 people were in attendance. Another demonstration will be held at Champaign, next year. The attendance at this demonstration, as well as the great interest shown, and the number of orders booked by the manufacturers, proved popular interest in the farm tractor for the medium sized farm is growing faster than even the men in the business have previously realized.

Dodge Bros. manufacturers of the Dodge automobiles, Detroit, Mich., will no longer test their cars on the highways. They have provided an artificial test hill, sand pit and speedway for their testers. On the artificial hill, more than 100 mechanics can be seen working their cars at top speed daily, or struggling through the deep sand in the center of the track. Over 215,000 feet of lumber have gone into the construction of the half mile speedway. All motors are thus thoroughly worked out for power, endurance and speed, after having been given the shop test.

Mr. R. T. Hodgkins, of the Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, made a trip through the Southwestern states and is highly optimistic over what he saw. He reports: "Conditions in Oklahoma and Texas so far as crops are concerned, are all that can be desired. The Lone Star State agriculturists are benefitting immensely from diversifying their crops and not depending upon cotton alone. Texans are also not consuming the large quantities of canned goods, as once they did. Instead, they are now not only raising garden stuff to supply the local demand, but are shipping it up into the North as well. A great crop of oats was harvested and the corn is in splendid shape. Besides the grain crops, cotton is in unusually good condition."

Manufacturers of automobiles generally report that the demand coming from the West for motor cars the balance of this year and next year promises to be unprecedented. This is ascribed to the bumper crops that have been harvested and which promise to be harvested, and the fair to good prices that are being paid. The most enthusiastic of the reports asserts that the West will be "literally rolling in wealth." If this is true, it is certain to benefit all lines of trade and all of our people, as every year of prosperity in this country has largely sprung from the soil.

The Willys-Overland Company, manufacturers of the Overland automobile at Detroit, are always in the van for improvements and innovations in automobiles, so it is not surprising that the company has probably as comprehensive a line for 1916 as any manufacturer in the country. For instance, in June the company announced a four-cylinder touring car at a price heretofore unheard of. About a month later a remarkable car in the Willys-Knight was announced at a price slightly over $1,000, but now comes the announcement of the "Six" at a price less than $1,200. These three cars, they claim, practically "blanket" the moderate price market. All the cars they send out are completely equipped.

A year ago the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., made a proposition to their prospective customers that if the sales of Ford cars numbered 300,000 or over in a year, that they would refund from $40 to $60 of the purchase price of each car. The sales did exceed over 300,000 and rebate checks have been mailed to their customers, begignning about August 15th. The company now announces that prices for the next year will be from $390 for the Ford runabout to $640 for Ford Town car, which is a reduction over former prices. They guarantee these prices not to be lower for one year, but they do not guarantee but what the prices may be advanced.

According to a letter from Howard I. Wood, Marinette, Wis., the "horseless farm" has arrived. He reports that Mr. G. T. Wyckoff of Crivitz, Marinette Co., Wis., holds the title for the first such farm. This farm consists of 80 acres. Mr. Wyckoff has an 11-ton tractor which takes the place of horses in all his farm work, and it is said, is used in many places where horses could not be used. For work off of the farm automobiles are used. Fifty-five acres of the farm are planted to potatoes.

Vertical Farming PROVED BY Effects of Orchard Blasting with DU PONT RED CROSS FARM POWDER



ALL progressive farmers and orchardists know that trees planted in blasted ground grow much faster than those planted in the old way and bear fruit earlier.

This proves the truth of the principles of Vertical Farming, which aims to cultivate downward as well as to till the top soil.

Three years ago tree planting in blasted holes was experimental—now millions of trees are set out by the Vertical Farming method every spring and fall.

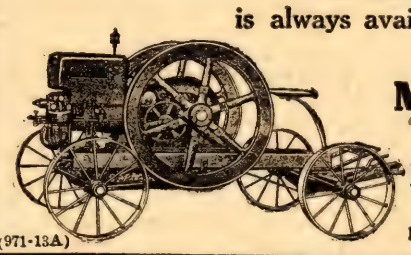
In like manner, blasting the subsoil to increase general crop yields, now regarded as experimental, will in a few years, be common.

To learn how and why Vertical Farming may double the yields of your farm, get the **Free Reading Course** in Vertical Farming, by Dr. G. E. Bailey, one of the best works on soils and soil culture ever published. Sent free with every request for our Farmer's Handbook No. F 211 Write now.

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Reliable Farm Power
at Low Cost
is always available with the
Type "Z"
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Marshall Iron Corn Cribs



Cost no more than wood—last a life-time—furnish complete protection for your corn crop. Made of perforated galvanized iron. Easily put up in a few hours time. No special tools required. Curing and ventilating shaft makes corn stored in **Marshall Cribs** cure better, keep drier, free from mould and retain germinating strength better.



Rat-Proof—Fire-Proof—Weather-Proof

Disease carrying rats, mice and other vermin can't live on farms where **Marshall Cribs** are used. They leave or starve. Birds can't get in; thieves are kept out. Weather and rustproof. Lightning and fire can't damage your crop. Made in circular style like illustration or in single or double-shed style with driveway. Many sizes to choose from. Prices only $47.50 and up, freight paid. Write for **free** catalog today. Where more convenient for purchaser we will ship at once and allow payment after harvest. Write for **free** catalog today. Address: **John D. Overholt, President**

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A New Scientific Invention! Just the churn you need and to prove it we will ship it to you and let you try it 30 days. Don't send a cent until the 30 days are up. If you are not satisfied then, send it back and you will not be out a penny. We'll stand return express charges.

The LEADER Churn



Simple, compact, convenient. Removes the drudgery of churning-day. Gets all the butter-fat, makes more and better butter. Runs easy; saves effort. Easy to clean.

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New scientific principle. A few easy turns of the crank brings the butter. A child can operate it.

Order From This Ad

Just place a check mark before the size you want. Sign your name and address on the margin of this ad, tear out and mail to us today, we will ship the churn tomorow absolutely **Free.**

Churns Over Half Rated Capacity

☐ 3 Gal. Size $3.75 ☐ 5 Gal. Size $4.00 ☐ 8 Gal. Size $4.50

Our prices $2 less than agents charge for other makes.

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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



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also any Bunch or Swelling. **No blister, no hair gone,** and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered.

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ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

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"GITEM" Hog Oiling Post "Staunch as an Oak"

This is a real one, BUILT RIGHT WORKS RIGHT. Don't buy a post until you investigate

TRADE **"GITEM"** MARK

Write today for discriptive circular and prices. Address a postal to

FEDERAL OIL WORKS

120½ S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

(Agents wanted in every locality)

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$15 95 and Upward AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 6149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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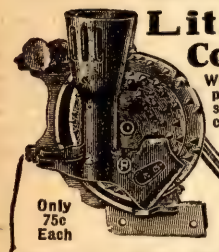
256 Head 1, 2 and 3-Year Old Steers

Wt. 600 to 1150 lbs. Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns, natives and dehorned. Also have some choice Hereford heifers and cows for sale in carload lots.

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Little Giant Corn Sheller



Will easily shell six bushels per hour. Just screw it to the side of your box, put in the corn, and turn the handle. The corn will fall into the box, and the cob outside. Has simple, accurate adjustment that can't get out of order; has no springs to jar loose. Will last a lifetime. Price 75 cents each. Delivered prepaid east of Kansas City, west of Philadelphia and north of Atlanta for $1.25. Add 50 cents more for more distant parts of the country.

Only 75c Each

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WHITE FLAME



BURNERS make your old kerosene lamps and lanterns give a brilliant white light better than electricity or gas. Doubles your light. Saves oil. **No Mantle to Break.** Guaranteed Safe and Reliable. Delights every user. Send now for complete sample postpaid 35 cts., stamps or coin. 3 for $1. **Money Back if Not Satisfactory.**

Live Representatives Wanted. Exclusive Territory.

WHITE FLAME LIGHT CO., 46 Clark Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming

October Work In the Dairy

DURING these cold and stormy nights of October see that all live stock is got up and housed. It does not pay to let them get chilled in the cold storms that we are likely to have anytime now. At this time it seems to be the practice of some farmers to put too much dependence on ensilage. If they have ensilage they seem to think that furnishes all the albuminois necessary; this, however, is not correct. Silage, combined with hay and straw is not a balanced ration. The best results cannot be expected without feeding rich grain in connection with hay and ensilage. Molasses water sprinkled on the roughage is a great relish; the stock like it immensely and will eat the fodder up more closely.

Weed Out the Culls

Now is the time to carefully look over the amount of roughage available and estimate carefully about how much live stock you will be able to winter. And do not attempt to feed more than you can keep in good condition as to fodder and stable accomodations. It never pays to half winter an animal of any kind. Many farmers buy considerable rough fodder but this is not practical and eats up much of the profits.

Work With the Pigs

Soon the pigs will be found in winter quarters and a small amount, if any, forage crops being grazed or fed. While running over the pastures a great deal is being obtained, but soon ear corn will be largely used as a feed for the hogs. For producing a large amount of fat a heavy ration in corn will bring about the desired results, but where a best quality of pork is to be produced and at the same time a large growth takes place in the animal more protein must be fed.

Skim Milk to Feed

Skim milk makes a ration with practically no fat and undoubtedly a very satisfactory ration when combined with corn and possibly other grain, but a majority have none or a very small amount of milk for feeding; then the problem of producing pork economically is a different proposition. Where such conditions exist one should plan his ration carefully. Many experiment stations have conducted feeding trials, and the results have shown that water is a very important part of the feed for the best gains. For every 100 pounds of live weight of pigs at three to five months old, around ten to twelve pounds of water or its equivalent should be fed. Grain in the proportion of one part of tankage to ten parts of corn; or one part tankage, three parts middlings and six parts corn. Substitutes can be made such as oil meal gluten meal for the tankage. Alfalfa and clover hay if not too coarse seem to be very desirable in small quantities, both being very rich in protein. Ground oats may be used with satisfaction. As the fattening period advances less amounts of water and protein is needed, and a heavier ration of corn substituted. Plenty of lime in the food is desirable. Charcoal and wood ashes are desirable especially when the foods fed are low in mineral elements. Ground bone meal is very desirable also.

Cattle on Mowing Land

Acres and acres of good meadow land are going to be treated this fall in such a way as to shorten the life and lesson the annual yield very materially. This treatment is grazing until late in the season. Care should be taken especially of those fields which have recently been seeded, to prevent stock from eating the fall growth to such an extent that no covering will be left as a surface mulch to cover the roots. Grazing closely will hasten the running out of the timothy and thus causing loss—much more than will be gained by the grazing. It will be more economical to feed the stock in the barn. Do not graze too much in the fall.

How to Milk a Cow

The average farmer may smile at the idea of being taught by an agricultural college how to milk a cow—something he has done from a boy—but such a thing is being done in many colleges. After years of experience in the dairy business the writer offers the following suggestions gained from our experience. These suggestions may not come amiss, especially for the hired man. A cow



TWIN SILOS THAT GIVE AN ENORMOUS STORAGE CAPACITY

should be milked quickly and quietly, special care being taken to get all the strippings. The milker should not excite or worry the cow by loud talking or abuse of any kind. He should use the whole hand, closing first that part next to the udder. The milk is then forced past the sphineter muscle by closing the remainder of the hand. Keep the teats dry; wetting is a dirty habit; it also causes the teats to chap and become sore in bad weather. A little vaseline rubbed on the hands is useful in the case of a hard milker and is very beneficial to the teats.

To aid in proper milking study each cow, her disposition, dairy temperament and physical condition. Many a promising cow has been ruined by being milked improperly after calving, her organs then become enlarged and weakened. Previous to parturtion, she should have a little grain and just enough hay to keep her slightly laxative, but no succulent feed. After she has calved let the calf take the first milk. If the udder is hard and caked, massage it with the hand, using lard, or better, camphorated ointment, and let the calf suck frequently the first day.

Milking Three Times a Day

The effect of milking cows three times instead of twice was quite carefully tested lately at a leading experimental station. In the two milkings the intervals between each milking was 12 hours and with the cows that were milked three times the intervals was eight hours. Both plans were tried alternately with the same herd. It was found that milking three times a day produced an extra amount of one and three quarters pounds milk per cow. Most dairymen would consider the gain would hardly pay for the extra trouble of an extra milking, and even this moderate gain is somewhat discounted by the report of the experiments which credits part of the gain to the large food rations consumed when the cows were milked three times.

Silage for Sheep

The value of silage as the cheapest and best succulent for cattle and hogs is fully established. For sheep, and especially for lambs, its very cheapness is apt to tempt to its overuse. The succulent feeding of lambs depends largely on their being offered a great variety of food while in the yards. They find it for themselves when at pasture. This also applies to ewes while suckling. Much damage is often done by careless feeding of sour or moldy ensilage; a few roots, turnips, mangel beets, good bright timothy or clover hay, with bran and linseed oil meal with their grain ration, are the safe and well-proved producers of healthy ewes and prime lambs.

Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay



For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of **only $2 down and a year to pay.**

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

No. 5½ Over 20,000 now in use

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Farmer's Special Knife WHILE THEY LAST **66c**

Most Popular Farmer's Knife in the World

Only a limited number of the Farmers Specials will be sold at this price. Exact size, 3¾ inches; genuine stag handle, brass lined, German Silver bolsters. Blades made of best razor steel, properly tempered and ready for the hard service a farmer requires. One 3-inch blade, one 2¾-inch pruning blade, one punch blade for cutting any size hole in harness, belts, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed—to buy its equal elsewhere would cost double our special price. Satisfaction guaranteed; this is a bargain.



Only 66c A limited number at this price; first come, first served. If allotment is exhausted we will send money back by return mail. One for 66c, two for $1.25, not over two to a customer. **S. E. FERRY, IRVINGTON, IND.**

Whinnies and Squeals

The title of the De Laval Monthly for May is "Queen of the May". It is a very attractive publication devoted to the interests of dairymen. Mr. G. B. Sharpe, 163 Broadway, New York City is the editor. He will be pleased to send our readers a copy upon request.

It is estimated that a well kept cow makes for the farmer $18 worth of fertility as a side product.

Buttermilk is coming to be more and more recommended for various human ailments. It is claimed to be particularly valuable in cases of indigestion and other forms of stomach disorder. Also, an ideal diet for people afflicted with gout or rheumatism.

A silo is coming to be the acknowledged sign of an up-to-date and prosperous farmer.

A cream separator capable of handling the milk from ten to fifteen cows, can be bought for about $60 and its life if from twelve to fifteen years.

The Secreatary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association, Brandon, Vt., informs us that Jean Armour 3rd has finished the year's official test for advanced registry and holds the Ayrshire World Championship in both milk and butter fat for a two year old. The official record is 14,991 lbs. of milk, and 599.91 lbs. of butter fat.

The University of Missouri informs us that a couple months ago ten students completed the short course in dairying, given by that college and already all of them have positions or have had positions offered them in dairy work.

The Department of Agriculture reports that a small amount of ordinary powdered borax sprinkled daily on manure piles and on garbage will effectively prevent the breeding of house flies. It prevents the eggs from hatching. While it does not kill the adult fly, by preventing further breeding the fly nuisance may be eliminated. The amount of borax recommended is 10 ounces to about 8 bushels of manure.

The Minnesota Experiment Station reports that tankage as a supplement to corn ration for hogs is more profitable than linseed oil meal at present prices. Tankage is a product marketed by the big packing houses and is obtained from animal carcases—blood, meat scraps, etc. It contains 60 per cent of protein and from 15 to 17 per cent of mineral matter, while oil meal contains 31 to 33 per cent of protein and from 6 to 7 per cent of mineral. The mineral matter is useful in building bone and frame, while protein is the element that develops muscular tissue and vital organs. Tankage is also rich in lime and phorphorus, two materials needed by young hogs and brood sows.

A farmer who will keep good stock is a good stockman and a good stockman is usually a good farmer. Scrub stock tends to slovenly and unprofitable farming.

It is reported that Wisconsin exhibitors have been awarded up until this time 78 medals on grain, forage crops and miscellaneous farm produce at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

Are we to give credit to the exclusive greater crop teachers and the county experts for the great number of freak farm products that are being recorded? If they can produce two ears of corn and two blades of grass where only one grew before, they may be responsible for a calf or pig having two heads or a chicken four legs, etc. In looking over our mail one day, we were surprised to find the following reports:

Zurl Hanchett of Castleton, Ill., reports a freak in the way of a three-legged colt. The missing member is the right front leg. Will Hess near Rushville, Ill., reports a pig born with eight legs, four ears, two throats, one body and one head. Edward F. Flanigan, near Streator, Ill., reports a pig with two heads, three eyes and two snouts. It would eat with both mouths. Chris Norager, of McHenry, Ill., reports a freak chicken having four well developed legs, with a double body and spine. Clarence Metcalf, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, reports a Durham cow giving birth to three healthy and well developed calves. Herman Wilken, near Fairbury, Ill., reports a three-headed pig. There were three mouths and each contained teeth. There was only one eye to each head. Walter Myers, of Bedford, Iowa, reported one of his cows dropped a calf that had one imperfectly developed leg and a few hours later a four legged chicken was found in an incubator hatch. J. A. Muse of Laurinburg, N. C., shows a freak ear of corn. It is a cluster of nine ears, all in one ear.

As a general proposition it may be stated that the more a cow eats and properly digests, the more milk she will give and the more profit she will make, just the same as the more raw material that can be properly put through a machine, the more money the machine will earn for the owner.

The Department of Agriculture says regarding the delivery of milk, reporting on the city of Washington: "Ninety-eight milk routes were measured. The shortest distance traveled by any wagon was 10.4 miles, and the longest was 30 miles. There was considerable variation. The average distance for the 98 wagons was 19.1 miles. When these measurements were made there were approximately 510 miles of streets in the district under consideration and 250 wagons were making the deliveries of milk. Figuring that each of these wagons covered 19.1 miles, they all covered 4,775 miles each day, or 9.3 times the sum of all the streets in the district. Thus about 8 wagons were used uneconomically because they went over the same route traversed by another wagon. It also reported that more than 80 dealers were interested in these deliveries.

The Government reports under date of June 20th that the frauds against the Government in the manufacture and marketing of oleomargarine has at last been "effectively checked." The same report said: "It is estimated that $27,000,000 in taxes have been withheld from the Government in 13 years, covering the period since the passage of the eleomargarine law. These taxes represented 200,000,000 pounds of colored oleomargarine that was sold as butter.

A Cow Testing Association is a plan of co-operation amongst dairymen for the purpose of regularly and accurately and economically testing their cows for production of milk and butter fat. The usefulness of such associations and the benefits from them have been demonstrated in almost every state in the Union. We predict the time will come when they will be in each community or perhaps the community school will do the testing as a part of its educational program and to afford the benefits to the farmers of the community.

Liquid fly chasers, to be sprayed on the animals to protect them from flies, cost but little and prove a good investment in the comfort to the animals and increased production of milk. They are also good to protect horses; however, they are not effective so long because if the horse works and sweats the odor comes off with the sweat.

The South is being rid of the cattle tick. It is not proving a very difficult or expensive proposition. Private or public vats are built and in them arsenical solutions are placed and the cattle driven through the liquid or dipped into it. The Agricultural Experiment Station of each Southern State will give full particulars upon application.

The Sixth Annual Dairy Congress will be held at Dairy Show Park, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept, 27th to October 3rd, inclusive.

In this paper was an advertisement in which is an illustration that looks something like a grain storage bin, about which we have had very much to say in recent issues. This illustration, however, is of one of Mr. Louden's barns and in the advertisement Mr. Louden offers to send to our readers a book on barn plans. The book is not a catalogue of barn equipment, but was published as an educational feature, with the belief that it would instill in the farmers a desire for cleaner, more sanitary and more convenient barns. It is a handsome book of 112 pages and contains more than 50 plans for barns. We have referred to this in our columns before, but make no apology for referring to it again, because, as we occasionally travel over the central and western states, nothing forces itself more on our attention than the miserable sheds or barns that are the rule in these states. We would like to see a wave of barn improvement sweep all over the country and, considering the good crops the farmers are producing and the good prices they can get for them, we can hardly think of anything that would prove a better investment for many of them, than a good, new barn. Write to Louden Machinery Co., 585 Bruce St., Fairfield, Iowa.

The importance of the American farmer is being demonstrated now-a-days the world over. You have noticed the advertisement possibly of the Grand Special Train Excursion of Farmers that the Santa Fe Railroad is going to conduct, starting Oct. 14th. As soon as this was announced in Up-to-Date Farming the different commercial organizations in California began to make plans for showing off their Golden State. Business men and farmers volunteered the free use of their automobiles at all the chief places of interest to farmers. The committees of the local organizations will act as hosts to this great farmers' party. Never before have arrangements ever been made on such an extensive scale for the entertainment of any party. Those who join this party will get more free entertainment than any one who ever went on a big trip. Nov. 1st is "Middle West Farmers' Day" at the San Francisco Exposition. You will never be able to go to California any cheaper than on this trip. You will see more of the grandeur and beauty and greatness of agricultural America. You will see two of the finest expositions ever produced on earth, and all of the troubles and bothers of travel will be done away with, because you will be on a special private train, no changing of cars and railroad officials at all times handy and ready to be of service to you. Make your plans. Take the Missus. The trip will do you thousands of dollars worth of good, the expense is the lowest possible. Drop a postal immediately to C. L. Seagraves, G. C. A., Santa Fe R. R., 2271 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, and get free beautiful illustrated booklets explaining this trip. This is the only line owning its own track all the way from Chicago to San Francisco.

Suppose this winter when there's a cold drizzle, that's half rain and half snow, you're getting the chores done, everything goes wrong, its dark, the wind blows hard enough to blow out your old lantern—you take it in the barn—strike a match—light the lantern again and go on about your chores. Think of the dangers of that match or that lantern about the barn and other buildings. Now read the advertisement of the Delta Sales Agency in this issue. Their electric lantern gives a big, strong light—it's a big lantern—just the thing for you, and a bargain.

Not Done Yet

Traveler—Have you lived here all your life?

Native—Not yet, but I don't know how much I lack.

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

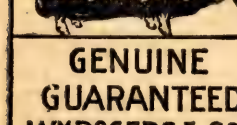
MERRY WAR LYE

in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

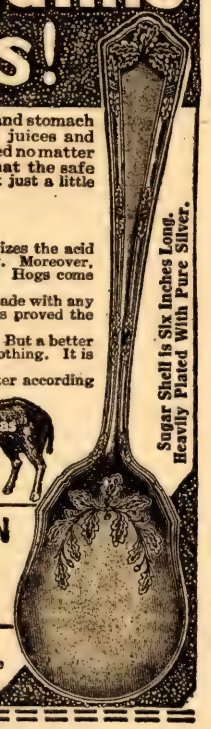
Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.



"There Are No Substitutes"





GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON **FREE** OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words* "MERRY WAR" *and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off 3 trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free*.

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks. Send me, *absolutely free, prepaid*, Wm. Rogers & Son Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set to match.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly.

Dealer's Name.....

Dealer's Address.....

Lowest Prices Ever Made On World's Best Roofing



Lightning-Proof, Fire-Proof and Rust-Proof Edwards Tightcote Roofing can be bent, twisted or struck with lightning, and galvanizing will not crack or flake. Bend it or hammer it, you can't loosen or scale galvanizing. This means an everlasting galvanized roof-

"REO" Metal Shingles

Edges, as well as sides, rust-proof. One man can lay—hammer and nails only tools. Interlock—can't come off—nail holes covered by upper layer. Forever wind and weather proof—last as long as building.

No Other Roofing Can Stand Our Tightcote Test

We give iron-clad money-back guarantee that the Edwards Tighcote Galvanized and Edwards Eltin Tightcote Process roofings are longest lived, safest and best on earth. Cost less to use than wood shingles or any other roof. Most artistic. Sheets 5 to 12 ft. long; covering width 24 ins. Eltin roofing and siding in all Edward's styles painted or unpainted.



GARAGE $69.50
Lowest price ever made on Ready-Made, Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. A postal will bring you our illustrated 64-page book.

Freight Prepaid Lowest Factory Prices. Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealers' profits. We cannot quote prices here but if you will send for our

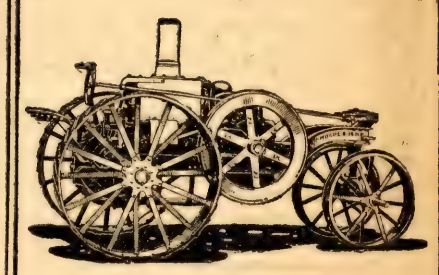
FREE Roofing Book it will prove to you that our prices are lowest ever made for World's Best Roofing. Postal card brings Free Samples, Prices and Roofing Book No. 1091.

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We Are Largest Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

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$675 Mogul 8-16 $675
Oil-Burning Tractor



USE your horses for the work they are fitted for. Plow, disk, harrow, seed, and harvest with a Mogul 8-16 oil-burning tractor. Then you can plow at the right time and as deep as you please.

After a season's experience with a Mogul 8-16, one farmer wrote us these memorable words, "It is the greatest one-man efficiency tool I know of. With it, one man is equal to several teams and a gang of men. 'Let the tractor do it,' has become our farm slogan."

When the farmers of this country appreciate *all* that a Mogul 8-16 will do, and the *low cost* of using it, there will be easier times for men and horses, and more work done, on thousands of American farms.

Mogul 8-16—The Small-Farm Tractor for All Farm Work—is delivered to you for $675 cash, f. o. b. Chicago. Get posted on this wonderful little machine. Begin now to "Let the tractor do it" on your farm. Write us for full information.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago **U S A**

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Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm



Save money daily with this awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.

OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

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12½ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 18¾ c. a rod for 47-in. stock fence; 30¾ c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.59. Catalog free.
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Write for biggest offer ever made. A fortune in it! We start you in a wonderful business that pays over 150% profit. No experience needed. Make money on our capital. Earn $5.00 to $10.00 a day.

NEW EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY

Our Toilet Combinations fastest sellers going. Stark made $148 the first week. Bell cleaned up $85 in four days. Must have 100 more men and women agents quick.



Sample Case FREE

Don't wait a minute. Christmas rush starting. Send no money. Just postal.
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AGENTS: $6 PER DAY AND UP

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Out of work? Got a lot of spare time? Handling a poor line now? We want an active man or woman in each town to open an agency for our famous

NON-ALCOHOLIC FOOD FLAVORS



Colors, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc. Over 100 different varieties. Flavors put up in tubes, not bottles. Fast sellers, steady repeaters. Every home a customer. Commissions paid in real money—$4, $6, $8, $10 a day. Little or no capital required. Experience unnecessary. Full instructions for beginners. Fine light sample case furnished. Write for full particulars FREE

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AGENTS $24 A WEEK

R. M. King Made $45 in 6 Days



15 IN ONE

Forged steel. Patented. Low priced. Sells to auto owners, farmers, mechanics in the shops and the home. Not sold in stores. No competition. Sales easy. Big profits. Ten-inch sample to workers. Write at once.
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Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE

To Try In Your Own Home

Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.



COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
621 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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$250 for reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. R. Ward Co., 222 Institute, Chicago.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Table Set 10c



Consists of one tray cloth, size 8 x 17 inches, and four doilies to match, size 5⅛ x 5⅛ inches, stamped on a fine grade of white linene Our eight page embroidery booklet is included in this offer All sent prepaid for only 10 cents.

Womans' Work & Welfare Dep't. Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Indiana

October Work With Poultry

THE opening days of October finds a great many changes taking place in the poultry yard. Autumn days are at hand. The leaves of the trees are slightly dull in color, the grass does not stand upright as in summer, and the nights are getting quite chilly. We must heed the indications of the coming winter and begin to plan for housing our stock.

Building

Now is the best time of the year for building that new poultry house. The chicks need less care this month, many of the moulting hens have been sold, and garden and fields need small care. Then the soil where the building is to be erected is likely to be as dry as any other month of the warm months. The lumber is surely well dried after the exposure to heat and sunshine of the summer. The beginner with poultry has got along with small coops for hens and chicks, roosting coops for the growing cockerels and pullets. The pullets have had the range of the field, are now getting down to laying. In building the winter house remember that it need not be an expensive one but one built of cheap material will be just as good, provided the roof is watertight and the sides free from drafts.

Advertising

If you have surplus stock to sell and are not advertising it now is a good time to begin. No poultry raiser can hope to dispose of his fancy stock without creating a demand. A poultry raiser like every other advertiser must keep constantly at it. Spasmodic advertising has never paid. It is the man who has his ad before the public eye twelve months in the year that wins out. There is no truth in the idea that your ad will be swallowed up by some large advertiser. Not so. From the ads that appear every season, impressions are made that will get the business. Advertise in UTDF. It is a journal of standing, with resources, with a paid circulation of such size that is covers the field, and with a policy regarding its advertising pages that keep them clean and dependable. There is a market for every good egg and bird you raise if you will only advertise and let the people know that you have them for sale.

The Value of Foods

The following table will give the value of the different kinds of food for poultry. It should be kept for reference in making up your winter eggs ration. In every 100 parts by weight, in the following, there is the percentage of flesh-forming, warmth-giving, bone-making elements, as follows:

	Flesh	Warmth Oil	Starch	Bone
Beans and peas	25	2	48	2
Oatmeal	18	6	63	2
Middlings	18	6	53	5
Oats	15	6	47	2
Wheat	12	3	70	2
Buckwheat	12	6	58	1½
Barley	11	2	60	2
Indian Corn	11	8	65	1
Hempseed	10	21	45	2
Rice	7		80	
Potatoes	6½		51	2
Milk	4½	3	5	¾

It will be noticed that beans and peas are the richest in nitrogenous matter (flesh-forming), and should promote the formation of the white in eggs, with oatmeal, shorts, wheat and buckwheat in order. Corn, hempseed, wheat and oatmeal promote warmth, while shorts excel in the bone-forming. Oatmeal combines the greater number of materials, or, rather, is more perfectly balanced than any other.

Clean Out the Old Stock

All the old stock, not to be kept over, should be disposed of now. It does not pay to keep laying stock more than two years. All males and females that are not wanted in the breeding or laying pens should now be culled out and their room given to the more promising youngsters. The old stock can be marketed either alive or dressed as the poultry keeper may prefer. Live poultry markets pay good prices for fowls if they are fat and plump. If one has private customers to which he furnishes eggs they will be only too glad to take the fowls one wishes to dispose of. Utility men keeping only ordinary stock, mongrels, cross-breds, etc., must rely entirely upon the live or dressed poultry market as the outlet for his surplus stock. Fanciers who have a good grade of stock have four outlets for their surplus, namely: as layers, breeders, exhibition birds and poultry. This annual clearing out of old stock should take place as early as possible to make room for youngsters. No one should keep over year after year stock that has become passe. Such a course spells failure in the end. Success is measured by the discretion displayed in the proper culling and clearing out of the old stock.

Housing the Early Pullets

Now is the time to get those early pullets into winter quarters and give them liberal but restricted range with an abundance of green food in addition to the regular ration. If the growing feed differs much from the laying feed make a gradual change and not an abrupt one. An abrupt change of diet will sometimes start old hens laying, but it should not be necessary with the pullets and in some cases may get them out of condition.

Exercise

Heavily fed pullets should be kept busy to keep them in good order and to prevent their becoming too fat before starting to lay. After laying is established they are not liable to put on fat enough to hurt them, but exercise won't do any harm. Exercise does not mean that you should make the birds work for every kernel they get. Exercise is a good thing, but it isn't necessary to work them so hard that they burn up most of their food in making power for muscular work. Sometimes you can have too much of a good thing.

Poorly Fed Poultry

This is the season when some people sell off a lot of their pullets and hens "because they don't lay and grain is so high". Nine times out of ten their birds have had just enough food to keep them alive and in fair order, with no surplus for fat making or making eggs. If you can get a chance to buy such birds that are of good size and healthy, buy them. In from two to three weeks time with a liberal ration you can have them laying and you can keep them laying all winter. Many will be sold for what it costs to raise them and less.

The Poultry Runs

This month you should top dress the poultry runs with thoroughly slacked lime and plow it under. After the ground is well stirred sow rye and roll it in . In the spring, just when frost begins to come out of the ground, sow a good mixture of clover seed in the rye. This will sweeten the soil and will yield green food until the heavy snow comes and in the spring will afford green food before the grass gets a start.

We have before us an 80-page pamphlet issued by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad describing and illustrating the agricultural resources of the land tributary to that railroad in Colorado. It is the desire of Prof. W. H. Olin, Commissioner of Agriculture, Denver & Rio Grande Lines, Denver, Colo., to send a copy to any person seeking a home.

Wonderful New Kerosene Light

Burns Vapor Saves Oil — Beats Electric or Gasoline



Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco

Scientists say its White Light is nearest to daylight in color

10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges

We don't ask you to pay us *a cent* until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

Burns 50 Hours on 1 Gallon

common coal oil, (kerosene) and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

$1000.00 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new *Aladdin* (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the *Aladdin?*

Men Make $50 to $300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering

the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls.". Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly.

No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want *one user in each locality* to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp *free* for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our *10-Day Absolutely Free Trial.* Just say, "Show me how I can get a strong white light from kerosene oil, *without risking a cent."* Address nearest office.

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Sizes 1 to 13 Heights 6 to 17 in.

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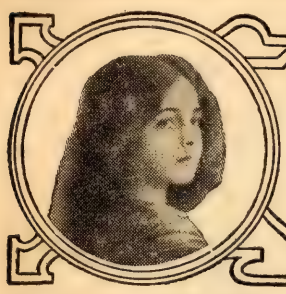
Water-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rot-Proof. Warm in winter, cool in summer. Weight about the same as an all-leather work shoe. Will outwear several pairs of leather, rubber or wood soled shoes. No metal touches you. Thick felt insole. Comfortable to wear. Keep the feet in good condition. Best by test for all work in any weather. MONEY BACK if shoes do not meet with your approval. Write for FREE catalog which shows styles, gives prices and tells how to order. A postal brings it.
OVERLAND SHOE CO. Dept. 14 Racine, Wis.

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Up-to Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



The Martha's and Mary's in Council

"I WONDER if anyone detests buttonholes like I do?" Mary Belle Reed held up a pair of gingham rompers. "I'd rather make the whole garment than to sew on buttons and make buttonholes." Agnes Vaughn watched little Mrs. Reed's fingers as she deftly threw over her thread as she worked her buttonholes, then she reached for the small garment. "Let me show, my dear, how I make buttonholes, it involves one motion instead of three for every stitch." We all leaned forward and watched her as she shifted the cloth to another angle and deftly passed her needle under the thread instead of twisting the thread around the needle as the rest of us did.

When she passed the rompers back to Mary Belle, she took up her mending again and called our attention to the patch she was sewing on the back of James Nordyke Vaughn Jr's. unionsuit.

"Do the rest of you have trouble with underwear splitting across the back?" Receiving nods from half of the women present she continued: "There is underwear advertised to not split acros sthe back I believe, but that boy of mine has never found a suit yet he couldn't tear." "Yes, they all do that, and the worst of it is, that the patches tear out too," sighed the mother of five active boys.

"Well now, that's just what I started out to show you," said Mrs. Vaughn. "See how I'm buttonhole stitching this patch on? and sometimes I use just a herringbone stitch, either one holds better than even machine stitching."

"I always use a buttonhole stitch when I sew on the knees of Bobby's stockings," volunteered Mrs. Barrett.

"Oh I've learned so much this afternoon," said Anna May Moore, young Richard Moore's bride of the year.

She was stitching industriously on a tiny white garment, and every mother of us thought a little wistfully of the time when we had stitched on little first dresses and learned so much each day, and of how many days each of us had been learning since in housewifery, and selfish is the one who does not add to her neighbor's knowledge of ways and means, if it be in her power to do so. Something of this was in my mind when glancing up from the towel I was hemming, I caught Martha Merrivale's eyes fixed on me in that unseeing way that a woman has when she's in the grip of a big way or idea.

She had her hand between the leaves of the magazine from which she had been reading aloud. With others following my gaze Martha, her face flushed, came back to earth. Sarah Brown was first to speak. Sarah always adopts an "out-with-it" attitude towards everything and everybody and she's equally out-spoken herself.

"Find something interesting Martha?" she queried. Martha's gaze transferred itself to the printed page and she answered: "I was just thinking of something. I want the "Martha's and Mary's" to meet with me next month. Here's a whole page of stain removers," she added irrelevantly. There was a chorus of, "Is there one for Mildew?" "I want one for cocoa stains," and "I wish I had brought a pencil and paper", "May I have the paper to look over and copy them?" I ventured.

"You bring scrap paper and come over to-morrow" she said to me, and to the other women she said, "I'll read it to you all, if you want me to—but you just wait till a month from to-day—I tell you I've got an idea." There arose pleasant little murmurs of expectation, for Martha Merrivales within their radius. Indeed the "M. & M. C." itself had been the outgrowth of her plans, though I will claim the conceit of the name to be my own idea. We are just a little group of a dozen or so women, who starting working together last winter, knitting and sewing things for the poor little Belgian kiddies, and it seemed that our meetings just got to be a sort of habit with us. Scarcely a week passes that don't find some of us either at my house or some one else's talking and sewing. Indeed we are a sort of Uplift Club, Housekeepers League, Mothers Club and City Improvement League, to say nothing of an occasional adventure along charitable lines. To the outsiders our Club would seem a joke. Pleasantville is an ordinary Indiana village flanked by small farms on which the most of the residents live. Indeed, though our houses front on Main street our back yards are likely to include twenty acres or so.

Our village has small need of an Uplift Club along moral lines since the county seat three miles away offered a wider field for conquest. Therefore, Peter Grim, who owned the only saloon, and his wife, she was Villa Jones, move in Jamestown select circle, and she is president of the aid society.

We claim distinction as a Housekeepers League, because we went in a body and told Tom Burck that if he didn't get some scales that would come up to the standard, and buy some new measures and see that they didn't get their sides dented in and sell his gingham 36 inches to the yard, we would just go over to Jamestown and hunt up a man that would. We got quick results.

As a Mothers Club, we place our experience at the disposal of every mother in town and never a case of croup, colic, or summer complaint proves fatal to a Pleasantville baby, and more than that we have never allowed a poor little over-worked mother to miss festal occasions, be it a church social or a circus, for lack of some one to take care of the baby.

Now Pleasantville hasn't all the modern conveniences but you don't find nobler trees or greener lawns or brighter flower beds or smoother streets in the State; and as for our charities they would bring a smile to the face of the veriest amateur worker in the city slums. Indeed we don't call it charity—we have a better name for it, we call it being neighborly. You see there aren't very many poverty stricken families here, our biggest problem is to keep Sam Stroud away from Grim's saloon, and to keep him employed mowing lawns, and whitewashing chicken houses. Sam is a right good hand at whitewashing but you have to watch him when he is behind the lawn mower. He is no respecter of flower beds.

It used to worry me a great deal to see Armetta working day in and day out, with Sam loafing on the street when he couldn't scrape up the price of a drink, and then one day Armetta herself broached the subject to Sarah Brown, her one-time school mate, and all-time councilor, guide and friend.

"Sallie for goodness sake if you and some of the other women have any work to do, just anything to keep Sam out of mischief, then give it to him, I've got these children to raise and educate and I can't buy school books and whiskey too."

When Sarah came over to my house the next afternoon I knew there were something in the air because Sarah brought along her carpet rags. Sarah hopes to have a rag carpet some day but the trouble is that Sarah has to be just "so riled up" as she says before she can settle herself to tack them.

It speaks pretty well for Sarah's even temper though, when you consider that she has about ten pounds of rags sewn, and it has taken her almost ever since she and West Brown were married, fifteen years next spring, to sew that many.

Sarah has a streak of frugality handed down from her Scotch forebears that makes her save carpet rags, and then she inherited the sense of humor from her old Irish grandmother to make her see that there are better things to be done, than to sew carpet rags—raising babies, even if they are not your own, or flowers or garden or chickens.

Here I am digressing again. My neice, she that taught school here three years ago before she married Abner Gray, says that I ought to write a novel, because I can always drag in as many people as the writer of the best sellers; but then, I don't know, it seems to me that this story has to do as much with Sarah and her ways as it does any of the other Martha's and Mary's.

As I was saying: there I was out in my side yard weeding the tulip bed just revelling in the soft, black earth and the smell of the new leaf buds and stopping every now and then to listen to the song of that mocking bird that must have a nest some where out here in my elms for the past two years. Poets sing of the praises of May day and June time, but there is a charm about the newly awakened earth and all its small creatures that come only in April. Why it just seems as though your soul grows. Sarah walked up between the rows of the peonies stopping every now and

Bright as Day!

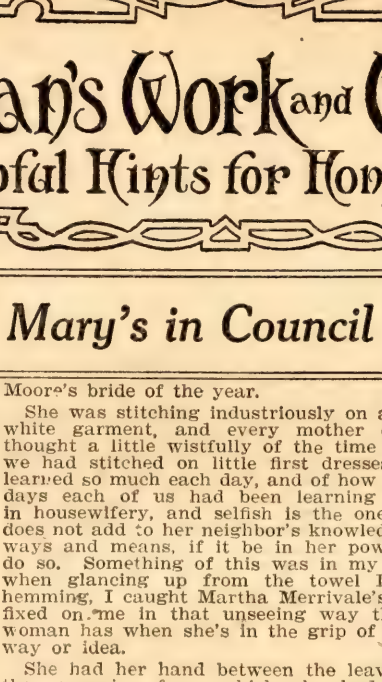
The steady, brilliant light shed by a RAYO lamp drives away the gloom of long winter evenings. No need to go to bed because there is nothing else to do when the glow of the RAYO on the center table invites a restful hour of reading or sewing. Saves your eyes, too—which is yet more important. No danger of eye-strain when you light your home with

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FREE To ANY WOMAN, Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 3 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. R. TYRRELL WARD, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

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13	1	24	23	5	12	12		
3	8	5	22	18	15	12	5	20
6	15	18	4					
19	1	24	15	14				

WIN A PRIZE

Each one of these five lines of figures spells a word. The five words constitute five articles that we are giving away. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we have used figures in spelling the five words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE FIVE WORDS WE WILL SEND YOU A SURPRISE-PACKET CONTAINING 5 BEAUTIFUL GOLD EMBOSSED POST CARDS, ALSO A CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND PRIZE CONTEST. USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the five words. ACT QUICKLY. Write the five words on a slip of paper, mail it immediately with your name and address and you will promptly receive as your reward this SURPRISE-PACKET, which is a handsome assortment of five beautifully colored Gold Embossed Post Cards, together with a copy of a New York Magazine, also a CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND PRIZE CONTEST, which closes Dec. 23, 1915. Act promptly. This is your opportunity to enter this great contest in which we give away FIVE AUTOMOBILES—An OVERLAND, a MAXWELL, a CHEVROLET, a FORD, and a SAXON—All of them brand new of the latest 1916 model—also PIANO, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCHES, CASH PRIZES, etc. In case of a tie between two or more persons for any Prize, a Prize identical in character and value will be given each person so tied. TRY AND WIN. Address,

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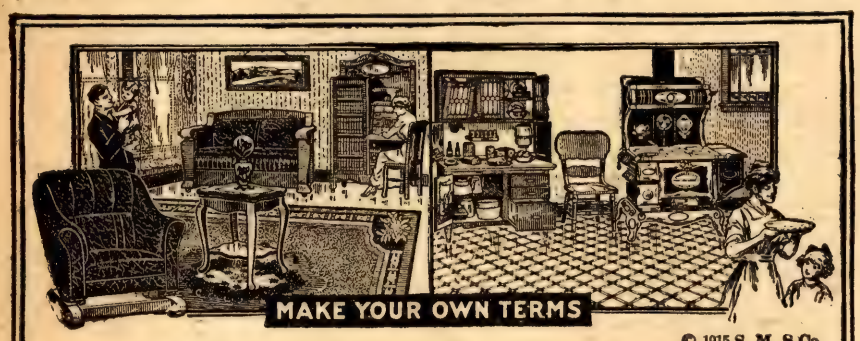
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then, to see if there were any plant-lice on them. Sarah looks for plant-lice where I look for buds and remarked the first thing: "These peonies must of come from old Mrs. Jones' yard, Armetta's Ma's yard! don't seem like any body else ever has any tree peonies around here."

"I know it," I answered her, "I've tried and tried to get some of them started for other folks but not half of them lived." "Old Mrs. Jones used to always say you couldn't make peonies grow unless you moved them in the dark moon, in August," commenced Sarah. But I could see she wasn't thinking of peonies at all; and pretty soon she told me about Armetta and Sam. "Just to think, Emily, we used to all go to school together if you can count what time Sam Stroud wasn't playing hookey so's to steal somebody's green apples or go swimming and scare his maw into fits—and he was a real likable lad—but seems like since he had that spell of rheumatics and that lop-eared Grim recommended quinine and whiskey for the cure of all human ills he's just naturally no 'count."

I saw she was about run down for the time being, and started in to make more than to remind her that Sam in his palmiest days never made more than half a living for Armetta and the young ones, still rankling with the thought of that quinine and whiskey business. Sarah belongs to the W. C. T. U.

"About one grain of quinine to a gallon of whiskey—I'll promise you" she sniffed." Well we sat there on my side poarch and tried Sam Stroud at the bar, so to speak, and convicted him of wilful negligence, criminal, neglect, failure to provide, and a dozen other things men folk never think to put on their law books.

And then the next day we put the case before the Martha's and Mary's when they met at Sarah's house. Old Grandma Scott who lives over on the South Fork had been ailing all spring and we had been fixing her a basket of jelly and chicken and such things every week and we generally added something in the way of clothing, too. That afternoon, I remember, we were making her a couple of sheets and some towels and some pillow cases. Well that meeting just slipped clear out of sight of Grandma Scott and in little or no time Sam and Armetta and their troubles had the center of the stage, as you might say.

While all the rest of us were blaming Sam for being so "ornery", and sorter blaming Armetta for living with him, little Anna May Moore said something none of us had ever thought about.

"Isn't there any way to help the man conquer the habit?" Sarah bit off her thread and threaded her needle. "Well Elder Jamison used to tell about a man who cured himself of the appetite for liquor by eating raw tomatoes when he could get them, and cooked ones the rest of the year, and it didn't take him a year to cure himself either." "Then I read the other day that a man who was fond of fruit was never fond of strong drink." "Hump," snorted Sarah, only it didn't sound like that does, when you say it, "Sam Stroud has surely changed some since the days when he was a terror to all the farmers around here—why that boy was forever crunching green apples."

And then I happened to think about an article I read not long ago supposed to have been written by a man who had quit drinking, and he said that he just ate candy every time he felt the craving for strong drink. "Well, what do you want us to do Mrs. Merrick, feed the brute on candy?" smiled Letty Gray. "Tomatoes might prove cheaper," smiled Martha.

Then we just fell to and discussed things in earnest. And the upshot was that Sam Stroud was the most sought after man in Pleasantville society for the next six weeks.

He was invited to lawn parties where his partner was a lawn mower; to receptions where he was presented to vacuum cleaners and step ladders and other things whose existence he had long since forgotten. But no one could deny that there were refreshments at every house.

Lettie Gray was fixing him a lunch one day when I was over there and she had sandwiches and big, pink tomatoes, the first from her garden.

Lettie had no men folks of her own, else I don't think Sam would have gotten the very first ones, and Letty winked at me when Sam reached over for another tomato, he wasn't doing justice to the sandwiches at all, he was just eating tomatoes and salt, like I've seen him eat green apples and salt when he was a little shaver.

When he started home, Letty insisted on giving him a basket to take home to Armetta and the children, and Sam actually offered to pay for them out of his day's wages. Letty established a market right then for all her extra tomatoes till Armetta's patch commenced bearing.

The rest of us went in pretty strong for the fruit cure, and Sam got his lemonade and sponge cake at Sarah's and a bag of fruit to take home. Martha opened a bottle of grape juice in his honor every time he cleaned the chicken house, till that man couldn't talk anything but Mrs. Merrivale's grape juice and he bespoke enough grapevines to set out a ten acre vineyard if they had all of lived.

Mary Bell used to give him a pitcher full of raspberry sherbert and some cottage cheese sandwiches, and obligingly found work on the other side of the house somewhere for herself.

The first time he came to my house to weed the onion bed, was one day after Martha's and Mary's had met with me and I had some punch left over that I made from a receipe that my neice gave me, and next day here came Armetta just smiling

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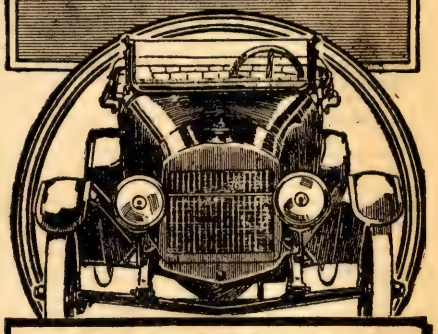
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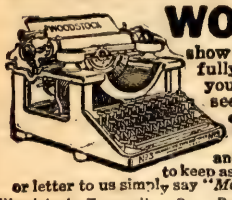
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like she used to do, when we were kids together—after the receipt. She actually giggled when she told me that "Sammy had only taken one drink of whiskey in six weeks and that he said it was a bitter as quinine!"

"Huh, the stuff always tasted bitter to me," I told her, and when I caught the little imps in her eyes that were there twenty years ago, I said to her "Armetta Jones! what have you been up to anyhow?" Because she did look more like the Armetta Jones I used to know than she had in the last dozen years. But all at once I knew, "you put quinine in the whiskey, you know you did!" and then we just sat there on my back poarch and giggled for all the world like we did when we wore our hair in braids. But little Anna May Moore had faith in the candy cure, and it was scandalous the way that man liked home-made candy. It wasn't a weeks before Elnore, their oldest daughter, was up there asking for her chocolate cream receipe and her carmel fudge. Isn't it funny how men like chocolate candy? Wonder if that is the reason they always carry it when they go calling on Sunday evening?

It has been almost a year now, since we started our siege on Sam Stroud's appetite, and so far he's never fallen from grace. The Stoud youngsters have more candy to eat now than they ever dreamed of before. Seem's to me like the whole thing might be told as Sam and Armetta told it to each other the other day; "you've sure been good to me all these years, hon, you ought to have married a better man", said Sam. "I did, Sam, I did!" and she had tears in her eyes when she said it. But I believe her "better man" has come to life again.

Household Helps

Cucumber Vinegar

A delicious condiment for cold meat is made by slicing cucumbers and a little onion into a jar and covering it with vinegar. At the end of a few days add a little cayenne pepper, boil the vinegar and strain it. Bottle.

For an froning stand use a wire-covered asbestos mat. It not only cleans the flat-iron, but will not scorch the sheet.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply it with a stiff brush. Scrub well and dry thoroughly.

When sweeping a dusty carpet or rug first scatter pieces of wet newspaper over it and it will then sweep clean without raising dust.

The ugly black stains around the sides of a porcelain bath tub disappears like magic when wiped with a soft cloth moistened with kerosene.

A few drops of ammonia put in each quart of water with which the house plants are watered will improve the color of the foliage, and increase the growth.

To prevent a boot or shoe from slipping at the heel, gum a little piece of velvet on the inside of the shoe. This will make it cling to the stocking and prevent it from slipping.

To keep lemons they should be placed in water until they are wanted for use, and the skin will not only be kept from hardening, but their flavor will be improved.

To cut brown bread when hot use a piece of common twine, instead of a knife. Cross the twine, after it is put around the loaf the width of the slice, and draw the ends, and the brown bread wil be cut smooth and even.

Acid fruits, such as gooseberries, plums, cranberries and rhubarb require an unlimited amount of sugar, much of which can be saved by stirring in, before sweetening, a little soda, say one-half teaspoonful to a quart of fruit.

When removing ribbon from soiled corset covers, fasten a piece of twine on one end and pull through. Take off the ribbon, leaving the string in the corset cover while it is being laundered, then by tying the ribbon on the end again it is easily pulled back into place.

To remove ink spots from goods of fast color, put one or two drops of oxalic acid on the spots; rinse in several waters and finally in ammonia. From colored goods, wet the spots with milk and cover with common salt. Let stand some hours, then rinse in several waters.

In Place of Fresh Meat

Macaroni and Vegetables—Cook two cups of macaroni in salted water until tender. Butter a baking dish and sprinkle with crumbs. Arrange a layer of thin sliced raw potatoes, a few slices of onion, a layer of the macaroni, and a layer of sliced or canned tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper, dot with butter, and sprinkle with crumbs. Repeat until the dish is filled, having crumbs on top. Bake thirty minutes, or until the potatoes are tender. A medium tomato will be required for each layer to furnish the moisture for the whole dish.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Send description of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. No. 21, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ginseng Seed sold or exchanged for Indian relics. A. L. Geiser, Dalton, New York.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

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Coal for All
We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.
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What is Now the Fashion

Important Announcement

The manufacturers of Peerless patterns issue a quarterly fashion book that is an exposition of the latest and coming styles and describes a great number of patterns covering almost every conceivable need, in ladies', misses' and children's clothes. A work like this can be a great help in every family, whether the wearing apparel is home-made or not. It costs only 10 cents. Send orders to below address.

Coming Fashions

The fashions which the early fall season is bringing us have a few particulars in which they differ considerably from those of the past summer. First and foremost the looseness which has been our delight is slowly but surely vanishing.

Bodices are now semi-fitted and sometimes even a trifle closer than that term implies. Very little blouse is left to the material above the waist and this means also that the figure is more in evidence.

The new corsets make the curve-in at the waistline very plain at the sides, although there is only a little of it in front. The skirts which accompany the fitted blouses are also fitted at the hips and show the figure plainly.



PEERLESS PATTERNS

7001—LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This practical waist has a plain back, which extends over the shoulders, forming a small yoke to which the fronts are attached after being gathered at the top. The closing is in front and leaves the neck open, with a small collar as a finish.

7338—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This ornamental frock is simple to make. The blouse has a vest in the centre of the front, extending from neck to waistline and further trimmed with inverted revers which almost meet above the belt. The skirt is cut in one piece.

7313.—LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This blouse, made in the latest style, has the back plain and the full fronts gathered along the shoulder. The loose sleeve extends to the neck edge, forming a small yoke and may be made long or short. There is a duchess closing in the centre of the front.

7315—MISSES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. In this practical frock the waist is gathered in front and plain in the back, with sleeves shaped to the arm and either long or short. The skirt has four gores, shaped and gathered at the top where a wide flat belt of contrasting material marks the waistline.

7314—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This plain walking skirt is made with small reversed plait at the lower end of the seams. four gores, the front an back in panel effect with a High or regulation waistline may be used.

7337—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. The closing of this dress is placed at the left side of the front and the edges of this and of the neck are trimmed with a bias band of contrasting material. The skirt fits neatly at the top and is cut in five gores.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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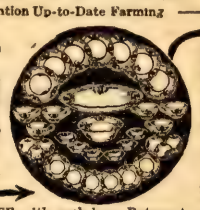
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Our Boys and Girls

Pebbles and Sand

It is not quite fair, Old Ocean said,
That the praise should all be mine
For the pebbles that lie npon the beach,
Or the sand so soft and fine;
For I could not make a grain of sand,
Nor round out a single stone,
Though I tried and tried with all my might,
If left to myself alone.

One grain smoothed another all it could,
And thus the sand was ground;
The stones smoothed each other until at last
They turned into pebbles round.
I like to help those who help themselves,
And so runs the work along.
If you can't help others, I'd like to know
The use of being strong?

—Kate L. Butler.

Camping Out Suggestions

About this time in the summer our boys begin to talk of camping out. Well, camping is good, healthy fun for a bunch of boys who are congenial, and for girls as well.

When selecting your camping ground, be careful to ascertain the source and continuation of the stream from which you expect to get your supply of water. There have been serious epidemics resulting from drinking water from a stream that drained a farm, so make sure that the water you are to drink is reasonably pure and clean.

Do not lie down and drink from the stream; for not seeing what you swallow you may take into your stomach the eggs of worms or other vital things that may hatch in the stomach and cause trouble.

Do not drink much cold water when overheated. Rest a bit in the shade and cool off before drinking.

If you take a blanket with you, as you surely ought to, make it into a sleeping-bag by opening it out, laying it on pine, hemlock or spruce boughs with one corner at the head and the diagonal corner at the foot. This will bring the other two corners at the sides.

Fold the bottom corner over the feet, then lying down roll one side over the body and tuck it underneath, then do the same with the other side.

The top corner may be folded to form a pillow, or it may be drawn over to form a sort of hood. This plan will nicely protect one from cold and wind.

Cinderella's Slippers

Most boys and girls are interested in the old story of Cinderella's Slippers that they have heard ever since they were small children, and have regarded as simply a fairy tale without any foundation. But it is said that this delightful little story grew out of a true story which we shall tell you:

Long ago an old French actor named Thenevard, who was a good man and rich, when in Paris saw in a shoe-shop a woman's shoe left there for repairs. It was so small and so neatly proportioned that it attracted his attention. He looked and looked at it and wished he knew the owner's name, but even the shoemaker did not know it.

Day after day he went to the shop to see if the owner had called for her shoe, and finally months afterward he chanced to meet her there and learned that she was only sixteen, and her people were very poor. She was a beautiful girl, modest and ladylike and the old Frenchman fell in love with her and showed her many kindnesses. By-and-by she learned to care for him and they were married. He gave her everything that she wanted and they lived very happily together. When he died a few years afterward, he left her a large fortune.

To Strengthen the Back

Growing girls and boys often complain of having weak backs. A good exercise to help strengthen the back consists in picking up a small stool or light chair and raising it high above the head, then bending over place it on the floor. Repeat the movement until tired, and practice it once or twice every day.

It is a good idea when you raise the arms to take a long deep breath and gradually expel it when you put the stool on the floor. If the practice is kept up it will greatly strengthen the muscles of the back.

Hornets and Paper Mills

Hornets do not always encourage close inspection of their work; but when our young people have come across a discarded home, they are quite likely to speculate as to how the industrious little fellows could possibly have made anything so ingenious. The following gives some light on this and also shows how these same hornets were the means of starting a world-wide industry:

Making paper from wood, the discovery of Doctor Hill, of Augusta, Me., is one of the world's most important industries. It has revolutionized the paper trade and made it possible for a great newspaper to be sold for one cent.

An old hornet's nest caused Doctor Hill to make the discovery. His friend and neighbor, James G. Blaine, had told him that there was not enough cotton and rags in the world to supply the newspapers and other publications with their raw material. That was about forty years ago, when paper was thirty cents a pound.

Doctor Hill took a hornet's nest to the superintendent of a nearby paper factory and asked him:

"Why can't you make paper like that?" They sat down together, took the nest apart, analyzed it carefully and decided that if hornets could make paper out of wood man ought to be able to do as much. The doctor discovered that the hornet first chewed the wood into a fine pulp. They decided to make machinery and water do what the hornet's mouth did. Such was the beginning of the wood pulp industry. Now the logs are floated down the river to a pulp mill. In an amazingly short time each log comes out in a great sheet of pulp ready to be sent to the paper mill.

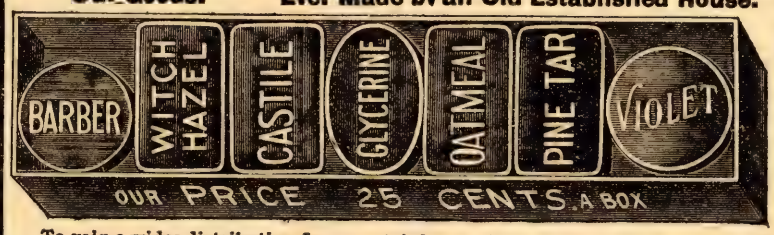
Be Not Too Busy

"Be not too busy, O thou earnest heart,
To hear what friends are saying at thy side,
To know if cares or joys with them abide,
And for their help or cheer to do thy part;
To hear the music of humanity,
To feel thyself one of God's family."

HANDSOME FULL-SIZE DINNER SET FREE TO EVERY LADY WHO WRITES US



YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods. THE MOST GIGANTIC OFFER OF THE CENTURY Ever Made by an Old Established House. READ AND BE CONVINCED. WE PREPAY FREIGHT On Soap, Dinner Set and Premiums.





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of extra quality and finely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, ***Baking Powder, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears*** and ***Needles***, (as per Plan 2351) illustrated above. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY are in this offer, as we buy in such large lots we can give you more good goods for less money than any other concern. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other ***Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume*** and ***Soap Offers***, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Silverware, Clocks, Furniture, Graniteware, Rugs, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, in fact, anything you need. We also pay large cash commissions. **WE PREPAY FREIGHT** on Soap, Dinner Set & Premiums, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us one cent. No license needed. We protect you. Our methods are honest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: First National Bank, Provident Bank, Postmaster. Write at once for **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement.

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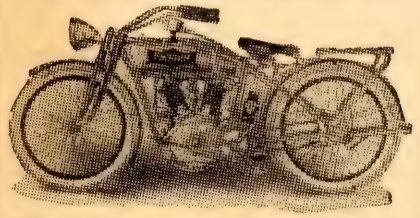
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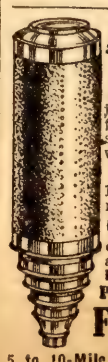
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Here's the watch you always wanted, sent at our risk—you send no money, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer Ladies' or Gents' size, gold sunburst or fancy dial, open face, plain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enameled dial, and we send this elegant 25 year guaranteed thin model, stem wind & set watch, C. O. D. to your P. O. or for Free Examination and test at your Express Office. If pleased with it and sure it equals a 17 Jewel $25 Gold Watch, pay us our Special Sale Price only $2.98 and watch is yours. Write NOW. LIGHT WATCH CO., Dept. N 18, Chicago

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Free With each telescope ordered within 30 days we will include free a solar eye piece for examining the sun, etc.



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Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Texas.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles. Count windows in houses which can not be seen with the naked eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.



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The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

FROM Virginia to Oregon. That is entirely across a great country, isn't it? From these points our two first letters come, and the others come from points near and distant all over the country. We have often said our field is the nation, and our friends admit that we are working that field well. If we are doing good we are content, for that is our purpose—content except that we wish to reach everybody between points. We know that when the young people are advancing and moving upward, it will not be long until our entire citizenship will be on a higher plane. Help us, dear friends, to get to everybody with our helpful efforts.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl from Virginia, and live 6 miles from Norfolk on the Portsmouth side on the boulevard running south from the city. I am 15 years old, and entered high school last month. I live in a country home near the Dismal Swamp canal, which Washington surveyed. We have been taking UTDF about a year and I like it very much. I like the country better than the city. We do not farm much as our place is small, only 5 acres. We grow our garden and part of the feed for one cow which we keep for family use. My father is employed by the Dupont Powder Company at City Point which makes munitions to be shipped to the foreign war. I have 4 sisters and 2 brothers. Five of us are going to school, and I have no pets only a dear little sister. I would like to correspond with some of the Cadet boys and girls.—Elnora Guffin, Portsmouth, Va.

DEAR CADETS—I have just finished reading the UTDF and find your letters very interesting; they make me want to be a Cadet. I'm an Oregon girl 18 years old, and live near Weston in a little summer villa called Bridalvale, which is very beautiful in the summer. I also live near Bingham Springs, a summer resort, and we young people find great sport in swimming. My father is an extensive farmer, and of course, I am interested in farm life. I hope to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Lorina Hopkins, Weston, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Minnesota boy of 14 years, and would like to become a Cadet. I live with my mother, 2 sisters and 3 brothers, near the Red river. My uncle has taken UTDF for about 3 years, and we all like it very much. The crops here are wheat, barley, flax, oats and potatoes, but there has been so much rain this summer that some of the crops have drowned out. We usually have all kinds of wild fruit, but there will not be any this year because of so much freezing. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all I receive.—Edwin Jordahl, Climax, Minn.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 14 years, and live on a farm of 160 acres,, but we have another 80 acres two and a half miles from home, on which we have built a round roofed barn 40x60. It has been an extremely wet summer here, and some of the crops are spoiled; it is so wet we can't harvest them. I am a mile and a half from school, but I walk it all the time. I passed the 8th grade when I was 13. We have taken UTDF for over 3 years, and I enjoy reading it. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and I will try to answer all I receive.—Gertrude Duckworth, Brown City, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—I am 19 years old, but I am married, my husband being nearly a year older than I am. We have been married two years, and my husband works for his father on the home farm, and sometimes my sister-in-law, a girl of 14, and myself go to the field and help them. I can plow corn, disc, drive a gang plow, and do several other things. I enjoy being out of doors, and thus spend a great deal of my time, as I do not have much to do in the house. I like to read the Cadet leetters and would be glad to receive letters from any of the girls, and will answer all.—Mrs. Frank Glascock, Talbot, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—We have taken UTDF for quite awhile and we all know it to be a very excellent paper. I am 25 years of age and live with by parents on a 144-acre farm about 23 miles from New York City. Our chief products are corn and potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. I commute betweeen Avenel and New York City every day, as I am employed by the Edison Electrical Plant as an electrician. New York City is a grand place, but I much prefer the farm home. We have no young people in our immediate neighborhood, and I get lonesome when at home. Nothing would please me more than to have letters and cards from the Cadets and I will answer all.—Benj. Manaker, Avenel, New Jerse.y.

DEAR CADETS—I am a North Dakota girl of 15 and live two miles east of Williston, a town of 5,000. My father owns and operates a lignite coal mine, and has taken UTDF for about 4 months. I have been a read of the Cadet letters ever since, and now I earnestly hope I may become a Cadet. I also hope to hear from the boys and girls between 14 and 17 years of age. I will answer all letters received.—Clara Adams, Williston, N. Dak.

DEAR CADETS—I am a West Virginia country girl, and live on a farm of 175 acres. UTDF is one of the many farm papers that come to our home, and it is far the best of those we take. I think every farmer should take it, it is so instructive and interesting. I specially like the department for the young people and that is why I wish to become a Cadet. I will be 17 October 16, so all you Cadets get busy and send me a shower of cards and letters and I will answer all. Will also exchange photos.—Elva Parker, Countsville, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Pennsylvania girl, and live with my parents in a little village. We do not live on a farm. My father works in a coal mine, but we have taken UTDF for about 5 years because there are so many helpful things in it. I was 15 years old July 14, and would like to hear from Cadets about my age.—Gladys Molisee, Yohoghany, Pa.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy from Illinois, and would like to join the Cadets. I have taken UTDF for more than 4 years and I think it is very interesting for the farmers. I am now renewing for another year, and I expect to be one of the million to wear the button. We live on a 103-acre farm 14 miles form Peoria. Land here is worth from $200 to $250 per acre. I am 25 years of age, and would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls. Would also exchange photos.—Adolph Ellwanger, Chillicothe, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy 19 years of age, and live with my uncle on a 500-acre farm. Our principal crops are wheat and alfalfa. We have 15 mares, 20 mules and 40 goats. My uncle takes UTDF, and we think it something grand. We also hand it to our neighbors to read. We live 2 miles from Portageville. I have a Hupmobile and uncle has a Jackson. I sure have some swell times when I come home on vacation. I will finish high school this year. Uncle sends me three farm papers, but none suits me as well as UTDF and uncle quite agrees with me. Hoping to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls I will assure answers.—Alphonso Lafont, Portageville, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country boy of 15 years and live on a farm of 88 acres in Chatfield township, Crawford county, Ohio. We have taken UTDF five months. We take 9 other papers, but we like UTDF the best. I am specially interested in the Cadet letters and I wish to be a Cadet. We live 3 miles from Sulphur Springs, 3½ miles from Ridgeton, 5 miles from Chatfield, 5 miles from New Washington and 10 miles from Bucyrus, our county seat. We raise wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables. We also have two orchards. We have 4 horses, 14 cattle, 27 sheep, 47 hogs, and about 150 chickens. I have 2 sisters, one older and one younger than myself. We also own a Ford touring car, which I can run as well as my father can. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Ralph Linn, Chatfield, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of about 900 acres with my 3 brothers and my parents. I have two brothers and one sister married and one is going to school in Iowa, but he is home at present. Our chief products are corn, wheat, oats and rye, but everything has failed out pretty bad this year. I hope to hear from all the Cadets. I wish I could hear from all the States—have heard from 17 already.—Signe Helberg, Brady, Nebr.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's son, 18 years of age, and I think there is no place like the dear old farm. I have taken UTDF for nearly 3 years, and think it is the best farm paper printed, for I sure do love to read the letters from the Cadets and many other things that it contains. It is a paper for both old and young. I have lived in Kansas 9 years, and sure know how to farm. We raise most all kinds of grain, and I love to see the green growths in the fields. I could tell you many interesting things about this section, but I know we lack the space. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos—will answer all. —Mitchell Hauth, Grigsby, Kans.

DEAR CADETS—Here come two North Georgia girls, age 22 and 19 . Our brother takes UTDF and we think it a grand paper, not only the Cadet page, which is interesting indeed, but the helpful household hints and the sound advice to farmers. We are interested in them all. We are sisters and live on a farm one league from Blue Ridge, our county seat. This country is noted for its good, cold water, beautiful streams and mountain scenery. Blue Ridge has a college and also an industrial school for girls. Many people from South Georgia and other places makes this their summer resort. There is an artificial lake, and a large auditorium near by where the Chautauqua meetings are held every year. There are ten of us in family; with papa and mama, and we sure have jolly times together. Our two oldest brothers are teachers and are preparing to take up school soon. They like teaching and are very successful in the work. We would like to correspond with the Cadets.—Viola and Flora Cox, Blue Ridge, Ga.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl of 16 years, and live on a farm of 58 acres one mile from town. We take UTDF and think it is a fine paper. Lambertville is a very pretty little city with about 5,000 inhabitants. It lies in a valley on the Delaware river. I have attended high school 3 years, and my ambition is to get a good education. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets.—Isabel E. Kitchin, Lambertville, N. J.
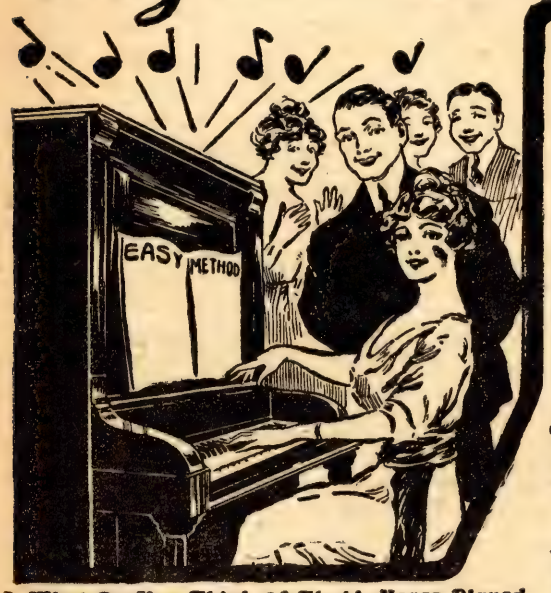
DEAR CADETS—I am a boy of 18 years and live on a farm of 270 acres. My whole life has been spent on the farm and I like country life. I have been a reader of UTDF for two years and I enjoy reading it very much—so much that I spend most of my leisure time reading and studying it. We raise wheat, corn, oats, grass and potatoes and our markets are good. We live 3 three miles from a railroad. I would be glad to hear from all that will write—will answer all.—Franklin Etz, Belleville, Ohio.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

Viola Krebs, West Dover, Ohio	15
Donald Cryder, Radnor, Ohio	18
Albert Hemilton, Carlisle, Ind	18
Lucy Sanfard, Independence, Kans	16
Daisy Austin, Mansfield, Pa	21
Joe Throckmorton, Pleasant Valley, Ky	19
Lloyd E. Austin, Mansfield, Pa	14
Harry Mickelsen, Hall, N. Y	17
Minnie Elnora Jorgeusen, Hay Springs, Neb	16
Geo. E. Duckworth, Brown City, Mich	19
Adeline Sautter, Waverly, Ohio	17
Leroy Newland, Coldwater, Ohio	22
Minnie Nelson, Brady, Neb	13
Dora Anderson, Wisdom, Ky	18
H. L. Coleman, Samson, Ala	
Christine Anderson, Bloomfield, Mo	
Greene C. Ledbetter, Linder, Tenn.	

Learn to Play Piano or Organ in One Evening!



What Do You Think Of That! Never Played Before and Now Just Hear Her!

You Can Learn to Play Piano or Organ in One Evening at Home By NEW METHOD. Sent Absolutely FREE on a Seven-Day Trial to Prove It. We Will Teach You to Play the Piano or Organ, and Will Not Ask You One Cent Until You Can Play.

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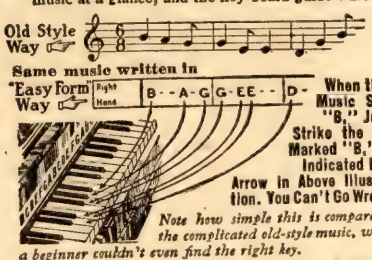
In this hurrying, busy twentieth century, people cannot afford to take several hours a day for several years in learning to play. They demand something easier, a shorter, simpler way—and this "Easy Form" Music Method is the result. Any person of ordinary intelligence can now sit right down and play, without any lessons, practice or special training. Just read the simple directions, turn to the selection you most fancy in the big volume of music, and **PLAY** it.

Any Child Can Play at Once

The "Easy Form" way is simplicity itself. No puzzling marks to study out, no mystic symbols and Chinese-looking characters to confuse you. With this new method you don't have to know one note from another, yet in a single evening you can play your favorite music with all the fingers of both hands, and play it well. It's so simple that it might justly be called

Shorthand In Music

No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters—C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the key-board guide which is placed behind the keys shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time. No chance for failure, anyone can learn quickly. Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours and amaze and delight their friends.



Note how simple this is compared to the complicated old-style music, where a beginner couldn't even find the right key.

You don't have to take anybody's word for "Easy Form," either. We think the best way to prove it is to let you, **yourself**, be the judge. You **can't** doubt its value when you have learned to play by this method in a single evening. Therefore, we have decided to show **our** faith in "Easy Form" by sending the complete system—full instructions—100 pieces of standard music (all the favorites) and key-board guide — upon receipt of the coupon, without asking for a cent of money.

Thousands of Delighted Patrons

We have thousands of letters like the ones printed below, telling how quickly and easily people who didn't know one note from another learned to play by the "Easy Form" Music Method. It is so simple that there is no chance for mistake or failure—and the trial is absolutely FREE.

Much Easier Than Expected

I found your "Easy Form" just as you said. I think it is great and much **easier than I thought.** I do not doubt a firm when they will send their goods before they get their money.
E. R. BARNES, R. F. D. 2, San Marcos, Tex.

"Easy Form" In District School

I like the book and system very much. My little granddaughter, age 10 years old, plays for our district school. From the same book.
MRS. M. E. WADE, R. 2, Box 46, Boicourt, Kan.

Learned 100 Pieces in One Week

I have had "Easy Form" **one week and can play any piece in the book, correctly.** I am very much pleased with it.
ELEANOR EVERETT, Box 612, LaGrange, N. C.

Better Than Seven Years of Lessons

Have had "Easy Form" four weeks and was out of town one week. I practice about fifteen minutes daily, and can play several pieces as good as my sister-in-law, who has taken lessons seven years.
MRS. ARTHUR I. VAN KLEEK,
1620 4th Ave., N., Mason City, Iowa.

75 Years Old—Learned in Three Hours

If I could not use the "Easy Form" method I would be ashamed to say so. It is very simple and easy to understand, I learned it in three hours. I am 75 years old, and never tried to play on the piano or organ, and did not know where middle C was until I got your easy method. Yes, anyone can learn to play by it.
REV. G. D. KING, Pastor, Christian Church, Porterville, Cal.

Send No Money We don't want your money until you have given "Easy Form" a trial and concluded that you **want** to buy it. Keep the system for seven days, test it, see how easily it is to play. Then if you can bear to part with it, return it in seven days and owe us nothing. If you want to keep it (as you will) it will only be necessary to send us $1.50 at once. The balance may be paid in small monthly payments until the total price of $6.50 is paid. Remember, **you** are the judge. If you don't **want** to buy the "Easy Form" system after using it for seven days, you will not be at even a penny's expense. But don't delay. Send the coupon now—**today**—while this remarkable offer remains open.

Free Trial Coupon

Easy Method Music Co.,
792 Clarkson Bldg., Chicago

Please send me the "Easy Form" Music Method complete, with 100 pieces of music, by mail postpaid, for a seven-day FREE TRIAL. If I am satisfied and want to keep the system, I agree to send you $1.50 at the end of the trial period and $1.00 per month thereafter, until a total of $6.50 is paid. If not satisfied, I will return the system to you, and I am to be at no expense whatever for the trial.

Name .....

Street and No. or R. F. D. .....

Town ..... State .....

Do you play old-style note music? .....

How many white keys on your piano or organ? .....

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

We want the subscribers to UTDF to be DOERS, not merely readers.

—o—

You believe in co-operation. You believe that 200,000 farmers directing their thought and effort to getting the same prices are stronger than any one of you. Then don't you believe that the power of 1,000,00 farmers will be so great that they cannot fail in an undertaking?

—o—

But to get the maximum power our readers must be DOERS. To illustrate: One million well wishers in Russia, Germany, Italy, France or England, but doing nothing, could never repel an organized foe. But a million, or millions of soldiers organized and doing the orders of their leaders now furnish the greatest examples of organized power that the world ever knew.

—o—

So the farmers would organize an army of a million to fight their business battle. The fight is against organized classes. Read in this number the editorial, "An Appeal to Our People" and "Self Interest" in department of "Short Talks." It will not be necessary to leave your farms to fight this battle, but silently, under the leadership of this paper to carry the same prices and the same advice to all the members of the army, the maximum power can be exerted toward securing your Industrial Freedom and Independence.

—o—

But you must be DOERS.

—o—

And why not?

—o—

When the season call comes to plough and sow and cultivate and reap do you sit back with folded arms? Then when the order goes out to ask an agreed on price and hold your grain and other produce until the world gets hungry and will pay it, will you refuse to obey the order? If you will you will exert no power at all and you will always be the tool to produce while other classes will take over your stuff and exploit it to your disadvantage and of those who must have it to support life.

* * *

We have been asked why the minimum prices, for some crops, are based on the local point, rather than on Chicago or other central markets.

—o—

Since the duty has been removed from grain, meat and some other farm products they can now be sent into our Eastern, Northern and Southern sections cheaper, for transportation, from Argentina and Canada than they can be sent from producing sections west of the Ohio river. We mean, that in order for the farmers of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., to compete with the Argentina farmers in the great Eastern and Southern cities, they must sell for less than the Argentina farmer will take, because transportation charges are less from the foreign country.

—o—

The removal of the duty on farm products, by which our markets were opened up to the world, has operated to equalize prices over the country much more than when farmers were protected from foreign competition by a liberal tariff. (There is still a very small duty on grain from Canada.) Then Eastern and Southern consumers had to pay Western and Northern prices plus transportation.

* * *

In previous issues we have said much about the necessity for farmers to own or use the utilities to store and control the temporary surpluses of crops.

—o—

Considering that a crop becomes available all in a short time, and that the real demand for consumption comes over a whole year, storage for most of the crop is absolutely necessary. This will be admitted by all. But the problem farmers are wrestling with now is, who shall store the crops? Who shall hold ownership of the stored crops?

—o—

And even this question will hardly be argued. Every person, except those whose business it has been to acquire the crops after farmers did all the work of producing, will admit at once that the producers themselves should control their crops until the consumers are ready for them. Then all that remains to be done is to persuade the growers to do it.

—o—

We read in a copy of the "Commerce Reports," issued at Washington, that the Canadian government has built a chain of great elevators between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. The report said:

The new grain elevator at Calgary will be finished and ready for use September 1. This completes the chain of international elevators built by the government. All these elevators, including the big one at Port Arthur, will be available for handling this season's crops, of which it is estimated there may be 175,000,000 bushels of wheat to export. The Vancouver elevator, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels is being rushed to completion. The one at Calgary has a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and cost $1,000,000.

—o—

In our own country the elevators are owned by individuals, corporations and railroad companies. But whether owned thus or by the government is of small moment. They exist for the purpose of storing grain, and must be opened to whoever offers the grain to be stored. The lesson we want to illustrate is that any community of farmers, acting through one of their own men, as business agent, can store the surplus grain as readily as any dealer can. And if so stored, and the minimum prices as published in this paper are asked, the market will be steadied as it never will be as long as the storers are interested only in a speculator's profit.

—o—

Try to imagine what it will mean for the Canadian farmers if they would store the 175,000,000 bushels of exportable surplus of wheat in the government eevators, and have an agreed asking price. There would be no more trouble to finance the farmers than to finance the speculative storers. If the Canadian farmers would do that it would steady the markets of the world at once.

—o—

Farmers can **easily** control their crops. It is the one great thing that they can do for themselves. And just as soon as they do this thing there is not a problem that comfronts them now, but which they can easily solve. Every local farmers' organization should begin without delay to plan for controling whatever surplus crops are still in the hands of its members, either at home or in public storage house.

—o—

If the Southern farmers will store their cotton for their own account, they can get advances against the warehouse receipts away from their local bankers and thus break up the combination amongst Southern bankers to extortion interests, as referred to on our market page of this issue. In a former issue we gave an account of a cotton grower in Arkansas storing his cotton in a St. Louis warehouse, he got money on the warehouse receipts in Indianapolis and the cotton was sold, after three months, to a buyer in Texas, at a profit to the grower of over $300 more than it could have been sold for at the time of storing.

—o—

So any community of farmers can get together in a simple organization and delegate one of their members to sell their stuff at the prices printed in this paper. This will relieve all of the others of the trouble of marketing. It will bring thousands or tens of thousands of bushels of grain or potatoes, or bales of cotton, or tons of hay together to be sold as one job, which will attract the big buyers.

—o—

Of course there are many individual producers in car load lots that can ship and store. But these should not be above co-operating with the many small producers, because where farmers all work together the thousands of small producers, because, where farm-financially and are the chief offenders, as dumpers, are strengthened and the strong farmer can more quickly get his price. But even outside of organization any producer can withhold his stuff from the early market, as more and more are doing every year and be well paid for doing it. We appeal to each reader to do this until an organization is established.

—o—

It is time now to ask your neighbors to meet somewhere, if you have no organization now, and attend to this important matter without further delay. Let your slogan be "Ask Me the Price" and your battle cry, "A Million Farmers."

* * *

This talk has not been prompted by any selfish motives. It is in the highest sense of good to the agricultural people and all the people of the country. Prices for nearly all farm commodities are too low, and there is no way to put the prices up where they ought to be, except the way we have explained. Every farmer knows this is true. Therefore the person who says he may just as well put this matter off until next year is discounting both his present and his future. The losses to farmers in low prices is more every week than it will cost them to build a marketing organization and run it a life time. Why lose the profits this year?

* * *

We are gratified at the responses to our call for a Million subscribers to this paper. Our appeal for a million DOERS instead of mere readers is unique. The responses already seem to indicate that farmers, for the first time, will rally to a banner that all can march under. A million farmers with one idea—TO ASK THE SAME PRICE. We must make our slogan "Ask Me the Price" universally popular. It is in a different class from "Buy a bale of cotton," and "Buy a box of apples", and "Push the button and we'll do the rest," and "Jones pays the freight", and "How old is



This Button Is for You FREE

Wear it as your declaration of Freedom and Independence in pricing your own crops, or your intention to become FREE

Help us to give one to each of a Million Farmers

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS BLANK

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Accerding to terms printed in October 1, number I enclose $.....for ..... years subscription. Please send me one gold and enamel button with screw back which I will wear if it is beautiful as you said it is, and will gladly tell my neighbors what it stands for as occasion offers. *

My
Name .....

R. R..... P. O.....

Is this a new or
renewal sub. ..... State.....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Three years, $1.00; one year, 50 cents; six months, 30 cents.

We will appreciate it if you will send along the addresses of two of your acquaintances who you think should help in this movement.

A friend's
Name .....

R. R. ....P. O..... State.....

Another
Friend's name .....

R. R. ....P. O..... State.....

**In this number are some premium offers that may be embraced. If a premium is selected write it on another sheet and attach to this.*



I want to prove to you on your own farm that SAL-VET will rid your stock of intestinal and stomach worms—put them in a healthy condition—easier to keep on no more feed—make them more profitable—less liable to disease. I don't ask you to send me a penny in advance

I'll Rid Your Stock of Worms or No Pay

I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last all your stock 60 days. It is easily fed. There is no dosing, no drenching—no trouble—your farm animals will take it readily and so doctor themselves.

The Great Worm Destroyer **SAL-VET** *The Great Live Stock Conditioner*

is the medicated salt which contains no antimony. It is the best and lowest priced prepared worm destroyer and live stock conditioner you can find. It aids digestion, tones up the system, prevents constipation; makes all stock thrive better, gain faster and keep healthier.

Thousands Write Like This:

"We are certainly pleased with the results from feeding your SAL-VET to our sheep and hogs and can heartily recommend same to all sheep breeders and feeders as well as swine breeders."
Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.
Ex-Pres. International Live Stock Exposition.

"After feeding SAL-VET to my hogs, they ate better and put on fat much faster for the amount of food consumed; I have had no sickness whatever among my hogs; all continue well and healthy. I also feed it to my horses because they kept thin and scrawny, in spite of enormous appetites. Now they have become sleek and fat altho' they are eating less feed."
H. F. Fetterolf
(235) Selins Grove, Pa.

PRICES

40 lbs...	$ 2.25
100 lbs...	5.00
200 lbs...	9.00
300 lbs...	13.00
600 lbs...	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers or in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular-sized packages.

Send No Money

Just fill out the coupon giving number of head of stock you have and I'll ship a 60 day supply of SAL-VET. When it arrives pay only the freight charges and feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim and you make a specific report in 60 days I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE FEIL MFG. CO.
Mfg. Chemists
Dept. 130 CLEVELAND, O.

THE FEIL MFG. CO.
Dept. 130-10-1-15 Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report specially in 60 days, you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle

Name.....

P. O......

Ship. Sta......*State*.....

Ann"? Why not adopt "Ask Me the Price" as the common salutation? Wear the button and let it be the silent reminder of a Million Farmers standing shoulder to shoulder with you until victory perches on our banner and the agriculturists have won their Industrial Freedom.

—o—

How soon the million will be enrolled depends not on this paper, but on the people who read it. They, you and **you** and YOU who are subscribers can round up the million in a month if you will, or you can take a year or more to do it. You can be reaping the profits that the printed minimum prices represent, in a month, or you may not get them in a year or more. It all depends on YOU and other present subscribers and those constantly being added.

—o—

Out in Kansas the farmers are dissatisfied with the price of wheat and at Great Bend they met and declared for the following object:

1. To fix a minimum price for wheat based on cost of production and enforce it through the power to strike, as union labor does.

2. To give the market for the few months after harvest to those who have to sell and interest to those able to build granaries and hold through a graduated monthly increase in price, thus preventing gluts on markets but distributing deliveries evenly throughout a year.

3. To maintain a lobby in the legislatures and Congress to prevent laws from being made that are inimical to our interests.

4. To get reliable information on wheat production and market conditions over the world through our own agencies and our own publications.

5. To establish agencies in all wheat importing countries to secure orders for our wheat, thus sending it direct to the final demand and getting it to the ultimate consumer by the most direct route.

To accomplish these things will justify the wheat growers to put in all the time and money necessary to organize and maintain themselves in a National Wheat Growers Union.

—o—

Commenting on this: (1) Let a million farmers agree to take the same price and no further strike will be necessary. The nation will be at their feet offering the money for the necessities of life. (2) By the plan we teach no farmer can be so poor that he need be compelled to sell before his price will be paid. Storage and money advances is the alternative. (3) A million farmers asking anything of Congress, or the portion of these living in any state asking anything of the legislature will be heard and any reasonable demand will be granted.

—o—

If you have not done your share in this great movement won't you please clip the blank on this page and send it before you lay this paper aside?

—o—

We must saturate every community with Ask me the price farmers, wearing the button.

—o—

Each present subscriber, YOU, are a link in a great chain that is being forged that must be lengthened until it reaches all around the country and embraces every crop and binds together in a bond of self and general interest, a Million Farmers.

—o—

If you don't send the coupon you will break the chain.

—o—

DON'T BREAK THE CHAIN.

FLOWERS

"Flowers are one of natures sweetest gifts to man. They are little missionaries, teaching us beauty, purity and innocence. Flowers cheer the heart and make a home more pleasant and inviting. No money can give more sincere pleasure and delight than that spent for flowers. When a boy the first money I could call my own I spent for flower plants and fruit trees. No one should fail to plant a few flowers."—Jacob Faith.

The publishers of Up-to-Date Farming will do what they can to supply the best flowers to their subscribers on terms that all can meet. In a trip of 800 miles by automobile the editor was impressed with the floral displays about farm homes, but it was notable how few folks had the late, improved varieties. What we saw were such as have been passed around from neighbor to neighbor and were mostly the old-time sorts. Our offerings will be the new and improved varieties. They will perate a stir in every community where introduced. We believe our efforts in this direction will not be much less commendable than to introduce improved grain or our work to help and advise our subscribers about marketing to get what prices they should have.

See some offers elsewhere in this paper.

GRAPE VINES
Given Away

The last U. S. census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.



We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



We give six choice vines, strong and with good roots, as a premium for a year's subscription at 50 cents, and 10 cents extra—60 cents in all.

If you will send a club of 4 subscribers for one year each—$2.00—we will send you 24 vines, or six to each subscriber.

The varieties are:

Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection comprises extra early, medium and late varieties, and the three colors—black, red and white.

All vines will be sent at proper time to set them, charges paid. Good condition guaranteed.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

As a flower lover you are missing one of the joys of life if your garden does not include the

LOVELY and GORGEOUS IRIS

THE RAINBOW FLOWER

So called because it displays the charming iridescent tints and shades of the rainbow.



We want our readers to enjoy growing this beautiful flower, to feast on its loveliness, and we are sure that its possession will always be a pleasant reminder of our magazine. So we offer ten choice varieties on terms that place them within the reach of all.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY HARDY AND INCREASE RAPIDLY

Iris should be planted in the fall to get the best results, although they can be planted in the spring.

The four varieties are the German Iris which is styled the "Fleur de Lis" of France, and are superior to other classes.

No other flower has so many combinations of color, especially of the delicate and unusual shades, and the name Rainbow Flower is most fitting. They are absolutely hardy, as beautiful in form, texture and coloring as any Orchid, and many are delightfully fragrant. They are

EASILY GROWN WHERE ANYTHING WILL GROW

Like Peonies, they come up from year to year, with little or no attention, always increasing. There is nothing prettier than this German Iris, blooming from about May 10th to June 10th. The colors are gorgeous and when in bloom they nearly hide the plant.

HERE ARE FOUR OF OUR CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES

FLORENTINA—Creamy-White, faintly flushed lavender; fragrant and early. This is the Orris root of commerce, being used for the manufacture of toilet powder. The roots are delicately perfumed.

HONORABILIS, *or Sans Souci*—Standard golden-yellow, falls rich mahogany-brown; very effective.

PURPLE PRINCE—Standard intense deep violet-blue; falls velvety dark purple; exceedingly rich and striking.

MRS. NEUBRUNNER—Very deep and rich golden-yellow, with large flower. This is a new and charming variety, listed in the catalogues at high price. And six others.

ORDER NOW AS FALL IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT

OUR VERY LIBERAL OFFER

The collection of four Iris, each labeled with name, will be mailed, postpaid, including a year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming for

Only 50 Cents

Or, 10 named Iris, including the above varieties and others and Up-to-Date Farming one year for 75 cents.

Address UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Indiana

☞ Each subscriber on this offer will also receive the "Ask Me the Price" button.

PREMIUM PEONIES PERPETUAL PLEASURES

A Large Bed of Peonies. Very likely you have never seen so large a bed of peonies as is shown in the below photograph. The fact is it is not a bed but a field of many acres where peony roots are propagated in order to furnish plants for sale. The usual method of propagating peonies is to dig up old plants that have blossomed for five years and to separate with a sharp knife the roots, being careful to leave a bud on every piece of root planted. These pieces of peony roots, somewhat resembling rhubarb roots, are planted in the fall. Early the next spring the bud on each root will send up a vigorous shoot and roots will be formed on the piece of root attached, and by the end of the season a full fledged peony plant will be secured, such as is sold by nurserymen. Peonies are old time favorites. The peony has become one of the great show flowers of the age, far surpassing in beauty and fragrance those which we used to know in our early days. It is as easy to have a bed of peonies or a border along the walk or drive as it is to grow potatoes. There is no insect to disturb them and they succeed everywhere.



HOW TO GET THE ARISTOCRATS OF PEONIES—THE NEW VARIETIES. ONE of the following may be selected with each new subscription or renewal at 50 cents, or THREE of them for three years for $1.00 or a club of three one-year subscriptions for $1.00

Below list is the cream of all the varieties. It comprises as many colors as the amatuer should wish and from the earliest to very late. Every planting of Peonies should comprise the different seasons of bloom. They can be planted until the ground freezes in the fall, but the earlier they are planted the more show they will make the next spring. Few, if any, of these varieties could be bought from the catalogues at the price we ask including a subscription, so the advantage is all in getting what you need from us.

DUCHESS De NeMoura—Sulphur white with greenins tinge. Fine cup-shaped bloom. Fragrant. Vigorous grower. Early.

EDULIS SUPERBA—This is a famous Decoration day Peony. Beautiful bright, clear pink, with silvery reflex. Those who want flowers on Decoration day cannot do better than plant this one. Fragrant. early.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Enormous full double bloom. Petuals very broad. Color pure white with an occasional carmine spot. Very vigorous grower. One of the best. Late bloomer.

ANDRE LAURIAS or FRAGRAUS—Bright rose. Very free bloomer. Very large. Extra good. Very late.

GLORIE DE DONAI—Very large bloom. Flower purplish, scarlet, crimson.

HUMEI—Immense bloom. Globular rose type. Cherry pink with silver tips. Cinnamon fragrance. Very late.

MADAME BOLLET—Very compact, Globular, double bloom. Color clear rose with silvery reflex. Late midseason.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA—Very early. Brilliant crimson. Large globular bloom. This is the early-flowering, red Peony so common to the old-time gardens. We place it here as probably the best of the old ones. Early.

TRIOMPHE DU NORD—Enormous bloom. Light solferino-red. Tall and a very free bloomer. Midseason.

ALBA—Very large globular, compact flower. Cream white with centre slightly flecked red. Tall, erect grower. Midseason.

EXCELSIOR—Medium size, loose, globular, semi-rose type. Violet purple color. Erect, tall, compact growth. Early.

TRICOLOR GRANDIFLORA—Pink, centre intermixed with salmon. What may be called variegated.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Large, globular, medium loose, low grown. Milk-white guards, tinted. Centre, cream-white, with crimson spots. Strong, free bloomer. Midseason.

WASHINGTON—Medium sized, compact bloom guards light Tyrian rose. Collar lighter, tinted cream at the base. Centre, violet rose. Midseason.

All orders will be filled promptly on receipt, and delivered by parcels post.
☞ Each subscriber or renewal on this offer will be sent an "Ask Me the Price" button unless one has already been sent.
Address all orders to

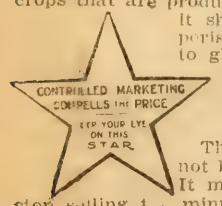
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown in this paper and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915.	No. 2 red winter. Local	per bu.	$1.25
" —1915.	No. 2 hard winter. Local	" bu.	1.25
" —1915.	No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	" bu.	.....
CORN—1914.	No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	.75
OATS—1915.	No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	.50
BARLEY—1915.	Good malting. Local	" bu.	.70
" —1915.	Good feeding. Local	" bu.	.60
RYE—1915.	No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—1915.	Local	" bu.	.....
CLOVER SEED—1915.	Choice red. Local	" bu.	.....
BEANS—1914.	Choice handpicked pea. Local	" bu.	2.75
POTATOES—1914.	Choice round, white. Local	" bu.	.....
HAY—1915.	Choice timothy, central markets	" ton	20.00
BROOM CORN—1915.	Good to choice, Illinois	per ton $	.... @ ....
" " —1915.	" " " Okla. & Kan.	" ton $	.... @ ....
WOOL—1915.	Medium unwashed. Local	per lb.	.....
HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.			
CATTLE— " "	choice steers, $9 @10; medium steers, $9@9.50.		
SHEEP— " "	choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.		
LAMBS— " "	best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.		

BRADSTREETS summary of business over the country, as of September 18, 1915, follows:

Expansion. Weather helps corn crop. Fall trade expands. Grain movement increases. Collections improve. Industry more active. War orders lead. Lumber and soft coal revive. Proposal for foreign loan stabilizes exchange and helps stiffen farm product prices. Wheat exports largest since May. Clearings show increases. Stock prices mark time.

The weather since our last report has been a very mixed matter. While there has not been the great excess of rain, as experienced much of the summer, there has been enough over a wide area to interfere with ploughing and preparation of the ground for fall wheat. This, together with the lateness of the corn crop and its heavy growth and much being down, will cause late sowing and, in the end, a greatly reduced acreage will be put in. September weather was really the most genuine summer weather we have had and the hot days were a boon to the slow maturing corn. Frosts occurred in many places recently, but slight damage was done.

Reports seem to reveal that never before has there been such great world's crops as have been or will be harvested this year. In addition to the increased acreage put out of nearly every crops, because of the war and the supposed greater demand, Providence smiled on the agriculturists and sent them rarely favorable weather for producing. It seems at this time that the United States, Argentina, India, Australia, Canada and the European countries are harvesting the greatest cereal and vegetable crops ever garnered. In our own country enormous damage has been done to winter wheat and oats. This damage is now reflected in the markets and we see the highest prices for wheat and oats quoted at the centres of production—St. Louis and Kansas City. (See the table "Closing Prices of Cash Grain.) We look for western markets, on wheat particularly, to range about 15 cents a bushel higher than Northwestern markets supplied with spring wheat, and Eastern markets that will go to a level with foreign wheat, since there is no duty on wheat imported.

The visible supply of wheat increased moderately and is now less than half as much as a year before and about one-fourth as much as two years before. This indicates good control by growers. The cost price of winter wheat is 10 to 12 cents higher than two weeks before and the Chicago price is now about the same as a year before. We do not look for the rapid advance in price, after this time, as there was last year, because there is much more wheat in the world, but we do believe that our minimum price is right and will be reached.

The corn visible decreased moderately with prices easing off in anticipation of the new crop which will soon be coming on the market. December, future, price is about 15 cents under September and cash.

The oats visible increased more than other grain, as the table shows, with prices about the same as two weeks before which are 15c a bushel lower than a year before. Early frosts, August 26., did much damage to beans, peas and potatoes in Michigan and Wisconsin. Some people are predicting that "potatoes will be one of the very short items this year" because of frost, but we do not share in this opinion.

The Department of Agriculture bureau of crops estimates, as of September 1, estimates the 1915 seed clover acreage at 114.5 compared with 100 last year, and the condition at 80.3 compared with 77.3 a year before and 79.7 the 10 year average. This would indicate a considerable greater crop than last year and above the 10 year average. We warn our subscribers to not take any stock in the report. The clover seed crop is very short and many places the seed is almost worthless. Good seed will be in demand at fancy prices, we predict.

Cotton is around 1c higher than at our last report. It is salable by the grower at 3 to 4c a pound more than a year before. Notwithstanding the reports that Secretary of the Treasury is anxious to help the growers to control the cotton for a fair price, which would be 12 to 13 cents, the Southern bankers are not exerting themselves very much to help the growers. The Secretary has said that he would furnish money at 2 per cent providing it is not loaned at more than 6 per cent. But the Southern bankers evident are loth to do anything that might forever lose them their graft. Mr. W. P. G. Harding, a member of the federal reserve board in a recent speech said: "From the report to the Controller it appears that there are five national banks in Alabama whose maximum rates of interest average 26 per cent, the rate in one case being 60 per cent and in another 34 per cent. The average rate of interest one of these banks was charging on all its loans was 12 per cent, another 10 per cent. In Arkansas one national bank admitted making a loan at 120 per cent, another one at 60 per cent and another at 25 per cent." Does not this condition suggest an agricultural national bank as this paper suggested a short time ago? Farmers can finance their own business if they only will get ready to do it.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold good wheat for the minimum price. Clean and grade low grade wheat, dry damp wheat by putting in bags and pile in ventilated piles (two bags and then cross two on top.) In this way it will dry out and if musty, the smell will soon largely leave it. When dry it can be cleaned and marketed. Damaged wheat that brings the farmer 75 cents and under the buyer dries and cleans and puts on the market as good wheat at a big profit. CORN—Sell what old corn you can spare. OATS—Off-grade oats, treat as recommended for wheat. Hold good oats for minimum price. HAY—Hold it. POTATOES—The growers must co-operate or largely lose their season's work, is the way the situation looks now. COTTON—Hold it.

Below is the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Sept. 11, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	Sept. 11, 1915 Bushels	Change from Two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	11,784,000	X 2,289,000
CORN	2,471,000	X 940,000
OATS	10,363,000	X 6,388,000
BARLEY	678,000	X 678,000

CANADA—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 5,869,000 bushels. This was 2,737,000 bushels more than two weeks before, bt is 10,512,000, bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 965,000 bushels on the same date. This is 148,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 234,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets, Sept. 21, 1915, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	1.09 @1.13	98½@1.01	1.09½@1.12½
St. Louis	1.18 @1.20	1.07 @1.08	1.05 @1.06½
Kan. City	1.16 @1.19	1.10 @1.12	1.04 @1.05
Cincinnati	1.12 @1.14		1.10 @1.11
New York	...		

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.02½; No. 1 Northern, 97½c@$1.01½. Two weeks before, 94½c and 89c@93½c, respectively. Year before, $1.11¾ and $1.05¼@$1.06¼, respectively.

CORN

The range of prices for No. 2 mixed, No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow corn on Sept. 20, 1915, was as follows:

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	72¼@74	77 @78½	79¾@80½
St. Louis	71½	72¾@73	80½@81
Kan. City	67 @69½	70 @73½	81 @81½
Cincinnati	76 @78		84
New York	.....		

OATS

The range of prices for No. 2 mixed to No. 2 white oats, on Sept. 21, was as follows:

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	33½@38½	33¾@37	48 @48¾
St. Louis	.....	33 @33½	48½@49
Kan. City	34 @37½	34 @37	47½@48
Cincinnati	34 @45		50
New York	...		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Sept. 20, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—Sept., $1.01¼; Dec., 93½c; May, 97c. Two weeks before, 92½c, 90½c and 94¼c, respectively.

CORN—Sept., 71½c; Dec., 56¾c; May, 58c. Two weeks before, 71⅝c, 57⅝c and 58⅞c, respectively.

OATS—Sept., 37¼c; Dec., 37⅞c; May, 37⅞c. Two weeks before, 36¼c, 35⅝c and 38½c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, Sept. 20, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland ——. Two weeks before, 10c per pound. Year before, there was no cotton market quotation.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the future market on Sept. 20th and two weeks before were as follows:

	Sept. 20 High	Low	Close	2 wks. before High	Low	Close
January	11.29	11.03	11.28	10.35	10.24	10.34
March	11.55	11.32	11.54	10.60	10.51	10.60
May	11.80	11.58	11.77	10.83	10.75	10.82
July	11.90	11.71	11.89	10.93	10.89	10.93
October	10.81	10.46	10.80	9.85	9.75	9.84
December	11.16	10.86	11.15	10.20	10.09	10.19

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Sept. 20, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	63	35	70

Trade was fairly active to-day and the market held on a steady basis at last week's closing prices. Receipts were large, reported at 63 cars, but there was more demand, especially for nice, sound, ripe Ohios.

Sales reported were. Per bushel. Minnesota Ohios—2 cars at 36c. 2 cars at 37c. 4 cars at 38c. Wisconsin, white—1 car at 37c, 3 cars at 38c, 2 cars at 42c.

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bu. Minnesota			
Ohios	33@38	33@36	65@72
Michigan, white	40@48		
Wisconsin rurals	38@42	33@36	63@70

SWEET POTATOES—Barrel stock in small supply and firm. There is a fair supply of bumper stock.

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Jersey	3.00@3.25	4.00	3.50
Virginia	2.00@2.25	3.00	2.75
Hampers, Jersey			
No. 1	1.00	1.10@1.15	1.00
Alabama	.50	.60@ .75	
Maryland	.50@ .60		
Delaware	.75		
Illinois	.50@ .60	.75@ .85	
Yams	.40		

BEANS—Were quotably firm. Stocks are all in second hands. That makes them firm. Some are selling daily. Sales may not be large. The arrivals are not large, either; they are small.

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea beans, per bu.—			
Hand-picked, good to choice	3.00@3.25	3.00@3.25	2.90@3.00
Common to fair	2.62@2.80	2.62@2.82	2.25@2.75
If poor lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.50@3.60	3.50@3.60	2.75@3.45
Brown Swedish, long depending on quality	3.50@4.50	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00

HAY—Receipts, 968 tons. Good, sound Hay firm. Demand good. Poor and unsound Hay very dull. Very little demand and oerings large.

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Timothy Hay quotable at	8.00@17.00	8.00@17.00	14.00@17.50
Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri	10.00@13.50	10.00@13.50	13.50@15.50
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00

STRAW—

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye straw	6.50@7.50	6.50@7.50	7.50@8.00
Oat straw	5.50@6.50	5.50@6.50	6.50@7.50
Wheat straw	4.50@5.50	4.50@5.50	6.00@7.00

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 388,000	—26,838,000	—40,576,000
X 1,701,000	— 4,657,000	— 4,230,000
X 4,315,000	—18,101,000	—24,200,000
X 1,632,000	— 2,225,000	— 2,494,000

BROOM CORN—Steadiness of prices and quiet trading is all that can be reported.

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois	100@120	100@120	120@140
Western	90@115	90@115	90@120

Damaged less.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	5,019	8,391	7,008

The feeling is firm and quotations ½@1c higher.

	Sept. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	23 @24	21 @22	22 @22½
Ordinary firsts	22 @23	20 @21	21 @21½
Miscellaneous, cases included	18 @23	17 @21½	20 @22½
Cases returned	17 @22	16½@21	19½@22
Checks, current receipts	12 @14	12 @14	15½@16
Checks, candled stock	15 @15½	15	12 @14
Dirties, fresh, current receipts good	14 @16	14 @16	17 @17½
Dirties, candled northern new cases	17 @17½	17	

APPLES—The market remains sick. A good many had to be carried over from last week. On account of late warm weather a good many are tender to soft.

A good deal of the stock originally was not fine, being small, not well put up. Often apples come marked No. 1 that are only ordinary stock, not No. 1 at all, so in selling the marks can seldom be relied upon.

Bulk stock is interfering with the sale of barrels. There are too many apples for the demand.

Canners will buy some hard stock, but don't want to go over about 75c a barrel.

60-46

WANTED

A. E. Webber, Sec., Geneva, Neb., wants to buy a car load of pears for his organization.

D. A. Mulvihill, 9 Canal St., Natchez, Miss., wants to buy apples by the car load.

Among the more than 200,000 families that read UTDF there are likely 50,000 young people who are wide-awake, hustling money-makers with their eyes always open for an opportunity to make money during their spare time this winter. Write to the Thomas Mfg. Co., 2481 West St., Dayton, Ohio. A connection with this reliable firm means a permanent money-making opportunity for any wide-awake person. Mention UTDF.

The question of satisfactory lighting equipment in the average farm home is an important one, and one on which many articles have been written. Our readers probably all know how nice it is to read under an electric light, the light that most closely resembles daylight. However, electricity is not available to all rural folks, and one of our advertisers, The Mantle Lamp Co., 184 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, is putting an oil lamp with a patented burner on the market that makes reading or working by lamplight a pleasure. It is claimed that this lamp gives twice the light with only half the oil. For further particulars write to the company.

Possibly the greatest and fastest growing industry in the world to-day is the automobile industry. One attractive feature about it is good salaries paid to automobile mechanics, chauffeurs, repairmen, testers, demonstrators, salesmen, etc. Viewed from every angle this is one of the best trades the young man of to-day can take up. It certainly is a trade with a good future. Did you read the back page advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming last issue? Its a big advertisement of a big automobile school in the biggest automobile center in the world. Write the Michigan State Auto School, Dept. U, 19 Selden Ave., Detroit, Mich., and get their School News. It's free and worth seeing.



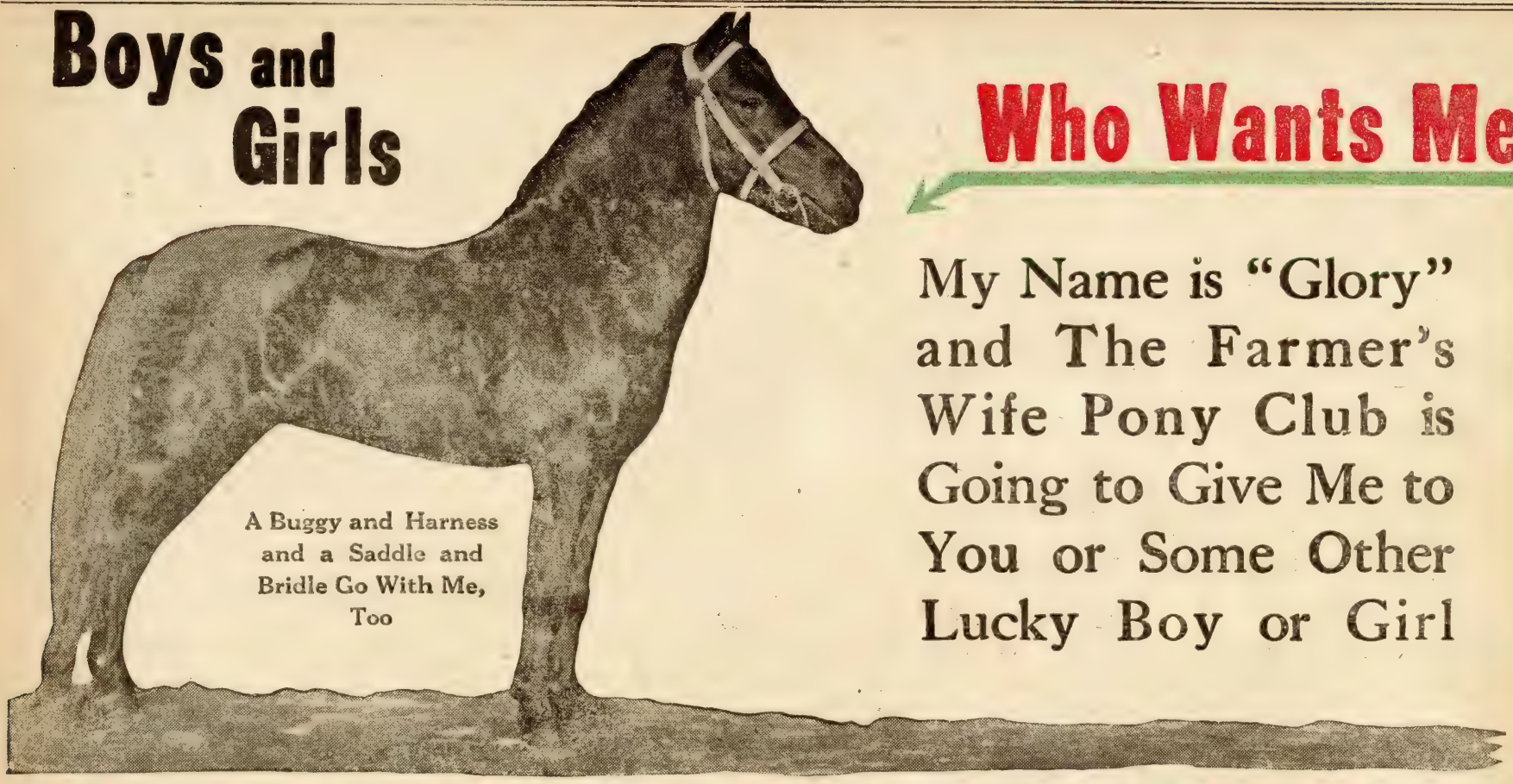
Child's Embroidery Outfit

With this complete and practical embroidery outfit for children the little ones will pass many a pleasant hour learning to embroider "just like mamma does." It consists of: one pair of embroidery hoops, one embroidery needle, one skein of mercerized cotton, one stamped piece for outline embroidery, four stamped doilies, one sheet of Comical Transfer Patterns, one instruction sheet, and an eight-page embroidery booklet. All sent prepaid for only 15c.

Womans' Department

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

Boys and Girls



A Buggy and Harness and a Saddle and Bridle Go With Me, Too

Who Wants Me!

My Name is "Glory" and The Farmer's Wife Pony Club is Going to Give Me to You or Some Other Lucky Boy or Girl

Send Your Name Today

And We Will Tell You How to Get "Glory"

A Wonderful Pony Outfit.

If you want the most beautiful Pony and Outfit you ever saw, send us your name on the coupon below so we can tell you how to win *"Glory"* and a handsome buggy, nickel-trimmed harness, English riding saddle, horsehair riding bridle and a felt saddle blanket. The Farmer's Wife Pony Club will send this whole outfit to you or some other lucky boy or girl with express charges paid to reward you for doing us a favor. We haven't room here to tell you all about our Pony Club, and how you can get *"Glory,"* but just as soon as we hear from you, we will write you a long letter and tell you everything. You'll be the happiest child in your county if you do as we say and get *"Glory"* and her dandy outfit. Boys and girls for miles around will hear about you and come to see your pony because our "Lucky Pony Winners" are the best known children in their counties.



This is "Glory" Hitched to Her Pony Buggy

We Pay All Express Charges to the Winner's Own Home

We Have Already Given 326 Ponies

We have made 326 children too happy for words by sending them complete Pony Outfits so everyone knows that The Farmer's Wife Pony Club really gives away Shetland Ponies and will give *"Glory"* to you or some other child. Write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to us and we will send you a letter and tell you all about *"Glory"* and how you can win her for your own. We will also give you the names of our 326 "Lucky Pony Winners" and pictures of many of them riding the ponies we gave them free. It costs you nothing but a postage stamp to find out how you can win this wonderful prize, so send us this coupon **right now.**

Mail This Coupon Today

PASTE THIS COUPON ON THE BACK OF A POSTAL CARD OR PUT IT IN A LETTER

The Farmer's Wife Pony Club,
549 Webb Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me at once pictures of *"Glory"* and her outfit and the names of the 326 children to whom you have given ponies. I want *"Glory"* or another Pony.

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....

STATE.....R. F. D.....

This coupon counts towards *"Glory"* and other prizes.

Be sure to Address **THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB** 549 Webb Bldg. St. Paul, Minn.

Hundreds of Dollars in Prizes

Besides Shetland Pony Outfits The Farmer's Wife Pony Club gives hundreds of dollars worth of other prizes to Club Members. No matter who you are or where you live, if you send us your name and address and join our Pony Club you will be sure to get a nice prize. The sooner you write us and find out about our Pony Club the better prize you will win and the surer you will be to get the finest prize of all—*"Glory"* and her elegant outfit.

WRITE YOUR NAME HERE

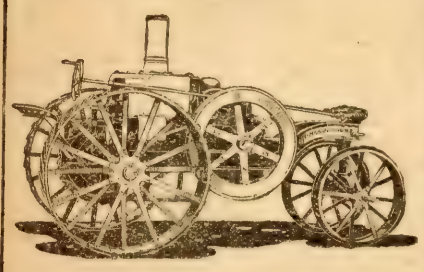
UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The Farm Paper with a Mission

OCTOBER 15TH
1915
18th Year
No 20



$675 Mogul 8-16 Oil-Burning Tractor $675



USE your horses for the work they are fitted for. Plow, disk, harrow, seed, and harvest with a Mogul 8-16 oil-burning tractor. Then you can plow at the right time and as deep as you please.

After a season's experience with a Mogul 8-16, one farmer wrote us these memorable words, "It is the greatest one-man efficiency tool I know of. With it, one man is equal to several teams and a gang of men. 'Let the tractor do it,' has become our farm slogan."

When the farmers of this country appreciate *all* that a Mogul 8-16 will do, and the *low cost* of using it, there will be easier times for men and horses, and more work done, on thousands of American farms.

Mogul 8-16—The Small-Farm Tractor for All Farm Work—is delivered to you for $675 cash, f. o. b. Chicago. Get posted on this wonderful little machine. Begin now to "Let the tractor do it" on your farm. Write us for full information.

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(Incorporated)

Chicago U S A

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

ENGINE POWER Costs Less Now



Prices F.O.B. Factory:

2 H-P $34.95; 3 H-P $52.50;
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Portable Engines Proportionally Low.
Buy Direct; Cash or Easy Terms.

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Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate, Gas.

Besides lower price, WITTE engines use less fuel per H-P hour—from one-fourth to one-third less—enough saving in a year to pay entire cost of engine. Easy starting; no cranking. My 28 years engine building makes this higher quality. Write for my **New Engine Book, Free,** by return mail, before you buy an engine of any kind.

ED. H. WITTE,
1978 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1978 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

O. K. SEEDS ARE THE NATIONAL SEEDS
They are planted by Farmers and Gardeners The Country Over

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1915.

We quote the following prices, good during the period above, subject to market fluctations when revised prices will be quoted in this paper and subject to stocks being unsold. Terms—Cash with order, or subject to sight draft unless credit is established. Samples will be sent on request.

Bags 20c each, extra.

	Per bu.
ALFALFA CLOVER, O. K. Brand.....@	$11.50
ALFALFA, Ace Brand, includes Nod-O-Gen Inoculation free	12.00
CLOVER, Little Red, O. K. Brand.....	12.00 bu.
CLOVER, Big English, O. K. Brand.....	12.25 bu.
CLOVER, Alsyke.....	11.50 bu.
CLOVER, Crimson	7.00 bu.
SEED RYE.....	1.15 bu.
TIMOTHY, O. K. Brand.....	4.00 bu.
VETCH, Hairy or Winter.....	20c lb.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.
Opposite State House • 227 West Washington St.

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

"So you missed your train by only five minutes. Was your watch slow?"

"No, it was my feet."

"I see in the paper another octogenarian is dead. What is an octogenarian?"

"I don't know; but it must be something that don't live very long, for I never see one mentioned unless it is dead or dying."

"Well, that baby certainly has its grandmother's nose."

"No it hasn't, for she was around here yesterday poking her nose into our business the same as ever."

"Say, Rastus, if you get along in this world you must sleep more. You must go to bed with the chickens, so to speak."

"If I do that, Boss, how'll I ever get 'em home in time for Dinah to cook 'em?"

"Yes, I'll marry you on one condition."

"What is that?"

"That we are to continue to be friends. Jim Burt talks to his wife as he would not begin to talk to a friend."

We certainly do appreciate the earnestness of our farmer readers. Subscriptions and orders for the Button are coming in gratifying numbers. Thank you all. Push on to the million.

Jim Wiseman, who is really a successful farmer, says he was never so hopeful as he has been since he has been reading UTDF.

North Dakota readers tell us Canadian wheat is no longer the menace to our markets that it was before the war.

Indiana knows the farmers must do something in the way of marketing their crops, and they, too, are stepping into the ranks of the million army.

A million with a Button. If you want to buy my stuff "Ask me the price."

That's the way everybody else does, and that's the way the farmers will do. But they must act together and all must know the price.

A million farmers agreeing upon a price and asking it will get it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING tells its readers the price agreed upon for every crop, and where, and when, and how, to sell.

This is a great work, but it is as certain of results as can be.

I'd like to wear a button
That a million people wear,
For the benefits it brings them
I could then so freely share.
I think I'd better wear it,
For I'm sure it will pay;
So I'm going to line up with you.
Pass a Button out this way.

It is strange that farmers have so long been content to allow the speculating buyers to decide the price at which farm products shall sell; but like a great many other evil things, the true spirit of progress and justice has turned that practice down.

"Bill, what are you to get for that load of hay you are taking to town?"

"Don't you see this Button? I'm going to get the price."

Husband—You needn't deny it, you've robbed my trousers.

Wife—That is nothing. You hooked my dress."

"You ought to do that. You owe it to yourself."

"That's all right. I never try to pay what I owe myself."

People still talk of tremendous crops of great value, but when foreign nations want money they go to Wall Street. The new wealth is all created on the farms; how does the money get to Wall Street?

The reading world is glad there is a paper that believes and teaches the wealth of the country should stay where it is created—at least that the creators should have the benefit of it.

Whoever gets a new reader for UTDF creates a new link in the chain that fastens prosperity to the people.

This issue of UTDF will go into many homes that were never entered by it before. That means much to us and much to the cause we advocate. Are you helping?

Suppose every present subscriber should send us two new subscribers each week. The new and better marketing would soon be established, wouldn't it?

Printer's ink is a great thing, isn't it? But it is greatest when it advocates things for our own good, don't you think so? UTDF sure does that. It has no other object.

Two and a half million people live in Chicago, and some of them, we are told, are at the point of starvation. If the farmers got the real value of their stuff as measured by what the city users have to pay, the country would gladly employ those unfed thousands, and both city and country would be better off.

We treat our readers to another fine list of advertisers. Many useful things are offered there and it will pay to read the advertisements.

City Visitor—What's that new building back of the field?

Farmer—If I can rent it it is what you city folks call a bungalow; if I can't it's a hay barn.

Stranger—I am an investor. I wish you would tell me which are your safest banks, your best stock and the most profitable shares.

Native Farmer—Our banks of soil, our live stock, and our plow shares, sir.

Philosopher—Prosperity ruins many people.

Mr. Thinkless—Well, I'd rather be ruined that way than any other.

Corn is being gathered now,
And soon it will be stuck
In Speculation's busy hands—
That is the farmers' luck,
But it won't be always so;
Men hate to be thus put on,
And don't you see all o'er the world,
That little "Ask Me" Button?

The floods in Arkansas have injured crops terribly, but the farmers are standing square for better marketing.

New Hampshire and Connecticut want some of the magnificant apples that are going to waste in the central orchards, and people write us from those States to urge the system that will save the wasting fruit and get it where it is so badly needed.

Give us every possible subscription order that will take back the Ask Me the Price Button. "In union there is strength."

Dear Readers, we alone can't do it, but you, all working together can. This has been an abundant crop year, and a better marketing system was never so badly needed. Get us the readers, and we'll teach it to the whole world.

WEAR THIS BUTTON
and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.



K HAND POWER STUMP PULLER

The immense stump shown above—a fir 5 feet in diameter—was pulled by C. E. Prather, of 7431 Gatewood Ave., Seattle, Wash., with a "K" HAND-POWER STUMP PULLER—the "Krupp Steel Wonder" that will pull any stump a 1-in. cable will hold.

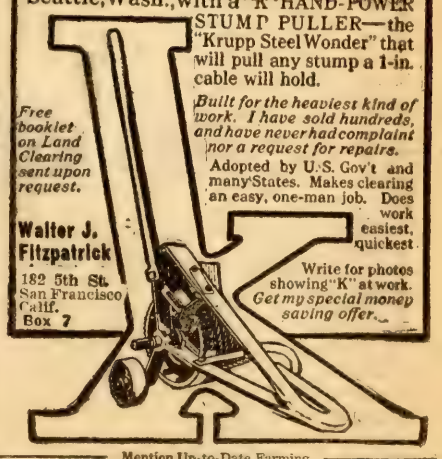
Built for the heaviest kind of work. I have sold hundreds, and have never had complaint nor a request for repairs.

Adopted by U. S. Gov't and many States. Makes clearing an easy, one-man job. Does work easiest, quickest.

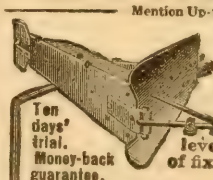
Free booklet on Land Clearing sent upon request.

Walter J. Fitzpatrick
182 5th St. San Francisco Calif. Box 7

Write for photos showing "K" at work. *Get my special money saving offer.*



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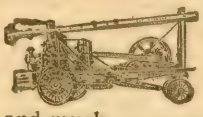


Ditching Made Easy
with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. Simple—Practical.

Ten days' trial. Money-back guarantee.

Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for full information and introductory proposition.
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Inc. Box 821 Owensboro, Ky.

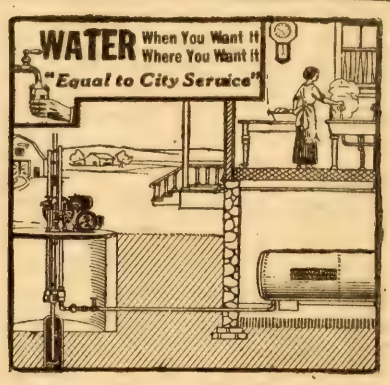
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The last part of this year will be very **DRY**

and much money can be made with one of our famous Well Drills. Many kinds and sizes. Steam or Gasoline power. Address
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Water under pressure in your home will make housework easier, add to comfort, and increase the property value.

All water requirements of farm homes are met at moderate cost with our pneumatic pressure outfits.

May we give you details?

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Cleveland, CHICAGO, Cincinnati
Detroit, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3, 1879

Vol. 18 — *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTBER 15, 1915* — *No. 20*

More Land on the Earth The great Artic explorer Stefansson has been heard from. He is a Canadian, and started on an Artic expedition in June, 1913. For sometime it has been feared he was lost, but he recently reached a northern point whence he could communicate with the rest of the world. He reports the discovery of land in the Artic regions hitherto entirely unknown. He cannot tell how much there is of it, as he was unable to fully explore it; but instead of returning from the North, he is refitting his expedition and will go back to the new land and explore it. Of course, it is in the icy region of the Artic, and is not supposed to be inhabitable.

Humanity Helps the Suffering Belgium was one of the first countries to be overrun by the present European war. It was practically ruined, and the people left in terrible suffering. But humanity still has sympathy for the suffering and a disposition to help them. No less than $50,000,000 have been contributed for the relief of the Belgians, which is the greatest relief contribution known to history, and it is said has practically supported a nation for nearly a year. The United States has contributed about $6,000,000 in money, food and clothing.

Adjustment of Taxation Direct taxes are levied on property valuations, real and personal, and most of the States levy the same rates on all property according to valuation. But Minnesota is trying different rates on different property, or, rather, is taxing different portions of the different classes of property. Class No. 1 includes iron ore, mined or unmined, and it is taxed on 50 per cent of its assessed value. Class No. 2 includes household goods, furniture, wearing material, musical instruments, etc., and it is taxed on 25 per cent of its assessed value. Class No. 3 includes live stock, farm products, stocks of merchandise, manufacturing materials, tools and machinery, and it is taxed at 33 1-3 of its assessed value. Notes, bonds, contracts and book accounts and money are taxed at their full value.

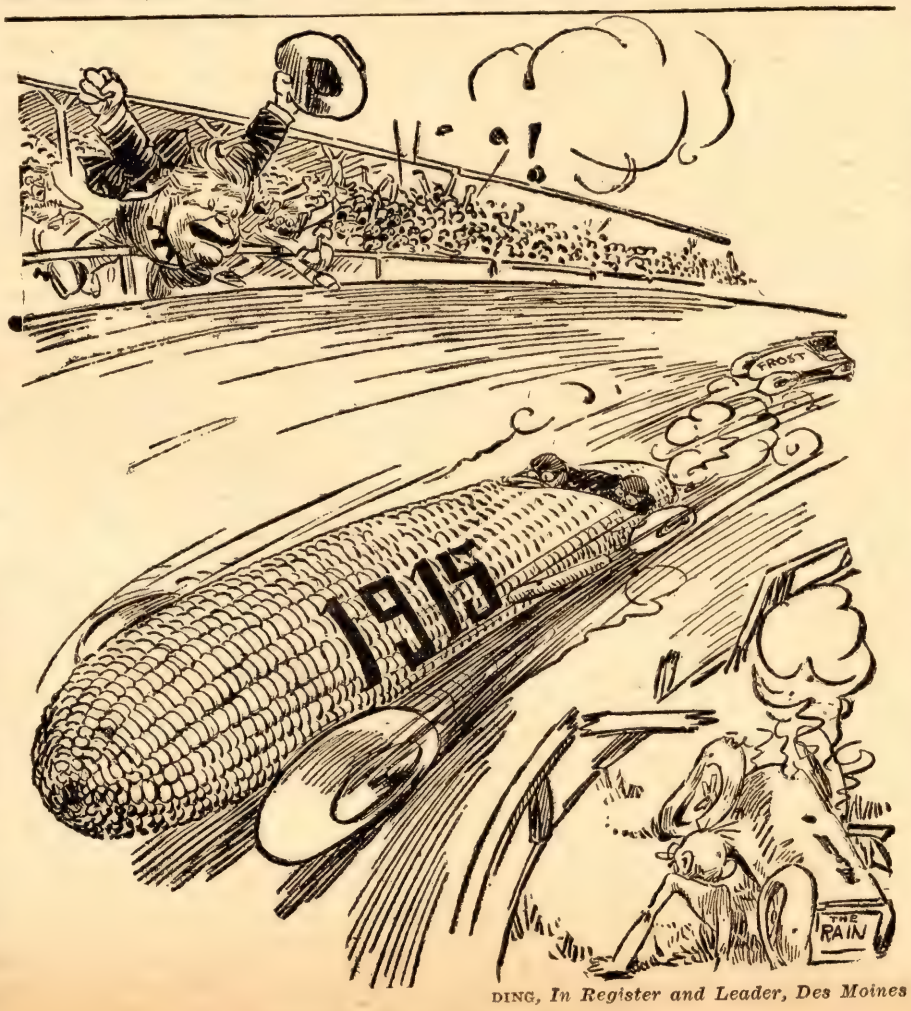
The Real Farmer It is unfortunately true that most of the extensively advertised movements for the benefit of the farmers do not reach the real farmers at all. Money lenders, wholesale and retail traders, freight transporters, and extensive land owners who call themselves farmers, but who have little to do with the cultivation of the soil—these are the promoters of the various big schemes to help the farmers, and every one of them has an outlet for the benefit of the promoters. The real farmer is the one who goes into the field and does the work that must be done there. He is the actual producer of farm values, the creator of the country's wealth. As a rule, these are reading and thinking people, but they seldom attend the great promotion meetings, and would have but little influence there if they did. Their welfare depends upon themselves and they must work together to secure it. Others work for their personal and class benefit, and so must the real farmers. Co-operation among themselves, independent of the lead of other classes, is their hope.

Short Talks With Busy People

The Farm Problem This Year The States and the Government authorities still flood the country with reports of bumper crops. Production of almost all kinds has this year exceeded that of other years. For once the "produce-more" idea has been accepted by nature if not by the farmers, and the schools, the press and the officials ought to be happy, for what they have taught as the one and only important thing in agriculture has been accomplished. But are the farmers happy? Not much. The packing and storage houses are full, or are sure to be filled, and the markets are glutted. Products are going to waste everywhere. Hay, fruit, potatoes, much of it, are not wanted anywhere at any price. Local buyers cannot handle the stuff, and the city buyers have no more room for them. Soon, we suppose, corn may be added to the list. What will the learned teachers do now? Must the farmers increase production and raise more stuff next year? Isn't it time to begin to teach how to market and dispose of the already surplus products?

Summer Eggs in Winter Greenwood, South Carolina, has a refrigerating plant, and it is proposed to test the keeping of summer eggs for use in winter. The eggs are placed in attractive cartons holding a dozen each, and they will be kept at a temperature of 30 degrees, which is two degrees below freezing. The room thus arranged is to hold 6,000 dozen. The eggs must be fresh laid and thoroughly tested before storage. It has already been proven that good, fresh eggs thus stored will keep almost indefinitely, and this arrangement will revolutionize the egg market in Greenwood county. Possibly every ice plant in the United States could do what these South Carolina people are doing.

Successful Selling and Buying Bayfield, Wisconsin, is doing a successful co-operative business. Bayfield Peninsula is a fruit and berry region, and after many years of selling for what they could get, the growers determined they would do their own marketing, and in 1910 they organized the Bayfield Peninsula Fruit Association. The crop of that year was light and not much was done, but in 1911, 15,000 crates of berries were shipped and sold for $22,000, a big increase over the returns for former years. In 1812, 28,000 crates of strawberries were sold for about $35,000. The farmers then felt sure of success, and began to produce other crops. In 1913 the berry shipments and returns were about the same, but some cherries and apples were added. In 1914 the shipments were 8,500 crates of strawberries, returns $17,000; 742 cases of blueberries, returns $1,426.82; 23 cases black currants, returns $40; 69 cases raspberries, returns $134.56; 116 cases red currants, returns $122.73; 9,000 bushels of apples, returns nearly $9,000. But the important thing is a sure, steady and profitable market with profitable returns, and the association has added successful buying to the successful selling.



DING, *In Register and Leader, Des Moines*

COMING STRONG ON THE HOME STRETCH

Horses and Mules The latest government reports place the number of horses that have been exported to Europe since the beginning of the war at 425,000. It seems that these exports do not include our best horses, the grades of the exports being rather low. It is estimated that there are 21,000,000 horses and 4,000,000 mules in the United States.

Trade and Gold During the first year of the European war, that is, from August, 1914, to August, 1915, the United States sold goods to the amount of $3,035,033,280. This is the greatest foreign export trade the United States ever had. During the same time this country received from foreign countries $244,044,045 in gold, which is more than four times the amount of gold that came to this country from abroad during the previous year. This ought to make the country commercially prosperous at least.

Favor Fewer Rulers A WashingtonCity nonpartisian paper says it is likely that the people would get much better service if the state legislatures were cut down to a single house and the membership reduced to a manageable size. It is astonishing to see how the work of these bodies is bungled and botched sometimes. A recent session of the New Jersey legislature enacted 450 measures, and 81 of them contained such glaring defects that they were ineffective. That is true, in a greater or less degree, of all the legislatures; and the defects in the laws are no greater in their composition than in their meaning and purposes. Some of the most ridiculous laws are enacted, and a point has been reached in some of the states where the masses of the people scarcely know what act of theirs is legal or illegal. Much the same may also be said of congress. Each lawmaker feels that he must do something—that some law must bear his name as the author. Hence unreasonable numbers of laws and the ridiculous effects of so many of them. We are sure government would be better if there were fewer rulers, but the tendency is for an almost unlimited increase in the form of commissions, etc.

What Subscribers Say

Dear Editor:

I like your paper. It is the only farm journal out of a number that I take that discusses the different farm problems from the farmer's standpoint and in the farmer's interest. I have about concluded that most of our farm papers are trying to farm the farmers. Your editorials on the County Advisor are fine. Also the editorial, "Farmer-Banker." I am just a plain old farmer, born on the farm over 60 years ago and have been in the game ever since. I have a good home and owe no one, but I do not think the farmer is getting his share of the wealth he produces.—C. Eshelman, Bridgewater, Iowa.

Dear Editor:

I want to write to you and tell you that I think UTDF is the best farm paper going. It contains nothing but good common sense. I only wish it could be placed in the hands of every farmer in the United States, and that every farm hand, as well, could read it. I have read lots of farm papers, but none as good as yours. I will renew my subscription before my time expires.—L. Jinks, Coats, Kans.

EDITORIAL

The War and Commerce

WE SCARCELY dare to write much about the great European war, for events follow each other in such rapid succession that by the time our paper gets to its readers things may be quite different. But the number of people involved and the effect it is having on world commerce are matters of interest at all times, and our readers have a right to know them.

If the soldiers involved are correctly given and what it is costing the countries engaged in it, history knows no war that equaled this. The authority next to the King in the British government said recently that England had recruited an army of about three million men, and that government is even now discussing the question of conscription or drafting men into the army that will not volunteer. The belligerents on both sides now have close to thirty million men in the field. No other war ever equaled that. Napoleon's great army of Russian invasion was not more than 200,000 men, and the historic Romans became masters of the world with about 450,000 soldiers. The highest number of soldiers during our war of the rebellion did not exceed 900,000 and the confederate's greatest roll call was about 450,000.

Such armies as those now mustered in Europe cost immense sums of money. In reviewing the war situation in Great Britain the Premier said at that time the war was costing that country $18,000,000 a day, and at his request parliament readily voted another credit of a billion dollars. Remember, there are not a billion of seconds in thirty years! This billion was not expected to last through November, and up to the time of the vote mentioned parliament had appropriated for the war about six and a third billions.

In other countries involved the cost of the war, of course, is equally great. Germany's loan at the time of this writing, Oct. 1, brings her total war cost up to $11,250,000,000. To these must be added the billions of cost to Russia and France and the other smaller nations engaged in the struggle, and we have a cost approaching thirty billion dollars, saying nothing of the value of the property destroyed, and of the lives lost.

But we in America are much interested in the effect of the war on general commerce. The British prize court recently confiscated about $15,000,000 worth of American meat cargoes that belonged largely to Chicago packers, and that had been held up for many months. The cargoes were billed to neutral Scandinavian countries, but the British claimed they were really on their way to Germany.

But in spite of such occurrences, vast quantities of supplies continue to be shipped to the warring nations, not by our government, of course, but by individuals and corporations. Russia is now getting materials from us from both the Atlantic and the Pacific coast—going half way round the globe. The liner Dvinsk recently sailed from New York for Russia's northern port, Archangel, with a cargo of 8,000 tons of locomotives, auto trucks, aeros, ammunition, etc. At the same time the freighter, St. Leonard, left Philadelphia with fifteen locomotives and 6,000 tons of rails for the Russian government. On account of the dangers of the Atlantic route, this vessel went by way of the Panama canal and thence up and across the Pacific to Vladivostoc, and thence by Sibierian railway to the point of destination. In addition to these, during the last of September, Russia placed an order with American and Canadian factories for three million high explosive shrapnel shells, the order amounting to $52,000,000. These are only incidents, giving mere ideas of the war and its cost, and showing what America is doing in commerce in spite of the dangers. Our people are trading there, and our markets feel the salutary effects.

Concentration and Control of Money

MUCH is said of rural credits, of the need of farmers to borrow money. Business men do borrow also, and so must the manufacturers, the railroad builders, and all other great enterprises. Where do these enterprising people go to borrow the money? Not to the governments, seldom to individuals, but to the—Banks. Whence do the banks get the money? They are in no sense creators of wealth. If bankers take part in industrial enterprises they do so as individuals rather than as bankers. It seems to be the business of the banks to gather the money in and loan it out. Wall Street, New York, seems to be the pivot around which the money revolves. If individuals want money they go to the banks; if great companies and corporations want money they go to the banks; if nations want money they go to the banks. Very recently the warring nations came to American banks soliciting loans amounting to a billion of dollars.

We are saying nothing against the banks. They are convenient, if not useful institutions. But there is something wrong in the absorption, concentration and control of money. Money is the life of enterprise and trade; it is the one plant that grows in the soil of prosperity; it is the measure of values and the medium of exchange. It is in no sense created by the banks. How, then, does it get there, and why must the needy go to the banks for it? No, not the needy, those who in spite of their efforts lack the necessities of life. They go everywhere else but to the banks. It is those who need money to help them to do things, those who have ample securities behind them—these go to the banks.

Again we ask, how is it that the banks are the ones that have the money? The railroads earn money, the manufacturers take raw material and make it into things more useful that they sell for money; the farmers actually create wealth from the soil of the country—wealth that did not exist until they planted the seed and brought world-wide necessities from where naught but worms could find anything to live upon before. Why do not the farmers have the money representing the wealth they have created? Why do not the manufacturers and those who labor for them, have the money representing the values they have added to practically worthless raw material? Why do not the railroads and other utility concerns have the money representing the value of the service rendered the people? It all goes to the banks and thence the banks control it.

As we have said, we are saying nothing against the banks. But there is beneath it all a system of absorption and control that does not agree with the honest rights and needs of the human family of to-day. Serfs and peasants belong to other years and to other countries. It is hard to realize here that a few at the top must dominate all others. Those who create and earn money are the ones who should possess and enjoy it. True, nobody takes it away from them, but there is a mysterious system, a veiled sucktion of some kind, that takes it away all the same, and concentrates it in Wall Street and its auxiliaries.

Unoccupied Land in the United States

A GREAT majority of our people have little knewledge of the amount of land there is in this country that is unowned except by the government, and that is not occupied as homes. We have generally been led to think that land is scarce, and hence the masses envy those who own more than enough for a comfortable home. Renters find it almost impossible to acquire homes of their own in the settled sections of the country, and in such sections the price of land is getting higher all the time.

According to the annual report of the general land office at Washington there are more than 279,500,000 acres of land in this country that is unappropriated and unreserved. Nearly 173,000,000 acres of this land has been surveyed, but the remainder of it is unsurveyed and almost unknown as to quality and adaption. It is further stated in the report that 11,200,000 acres of public land was homesteaded or otherwise entered or purchased by individuals during the past year, and this land is not included in the totals given above.

But these startling tracts of land must not excite those who are so hungering for homes of their own, but who cannot obtain them where they live. Much of these lands offer foundations for good farms and homes, but much of them are unattractive. They are undeveloped, distant from markets, unpopulated, and their development is naturally attended with hardships. Hence we advise our friends to know for certain the conditions before planning to move to any of them. Information may be had from the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

In this connection the Interior Department at Washington warns people not to be deceived and swindled by unscrupulous schemers who pretend to aid in the acquiring of public lands.

China and Japan in Ocean Transportation

THE European war is making a great change in ocean transportation. Since the retirement of the Pacific Mail Company because of the dangers to which it was exposed, the Japanese steamship line is about the only steamship line carrying passengers between San Francisco and the Orient or the countries on the other side of the Pacific.

But Chinese and American capitalists at San Francisco are financing a five million dollar trans-Pacific steamship company for the purpose of joining in this business. The new company is buying ships that are to sail under the Chinese flag.

The Live Stock Business

THIS is a great country. No matter on which side of it we look it looms up with a greatness almost immeasurable. No matter what the business or industry its greatness almost paralyzes the human mind. But, in spite of the greatness of other things, ours is an agricultural country and its chief greatness centers in the farms. Exhibits recently presented in a railroad rate investigation enables us to get a glimpse of the live stock business. We are given the twelve year average figures of the live stock sold each of those twelve years in a single market, that of Chicago. We repeat the figures: Cattle and calves, 10,006,859; hogs, 19,115,424; sheep, 12,149,596; horses, 432,090; total number of live stock each year, the average for the last twelve years, 41,703,737. Total for the twelve years, 500,444,844 head. And this in a single market in a single city, Chicago.

The number of live stock thus sold every year becomes almost incomprehensible and every one of them is a product of the farm or ranch, of course the far greater number being a product of the farm. Who made the price at which each of these animals passed from the farm to the city market? The farmers had money invested in them, they paid taxes on them, they furnished them pastures on which to graze, and fed them grain and hay and other substantial feed that had in itself a money value. They gave them time and care and attention that was also worth money. Yet they were sold at prices made by the buyers, not a single farmer being consulted as to what should be paid for them. Isn't that strange in a purely business sense? That stock required cost and effort to produce it, as do the commodities from the mills and factories, but in the one case the maker's price the goods and in the other, the greatest case of all, the buyers price them.



CORN—THE NATIONAL GRAIN

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

October Work on the Farm

of Producing and Marketing

Planting Trees in the Fall

TREES well set in the fall usually make growth enough within three years to overtake the trees set in the late spring of the same year, but as between fall and spring planting the difference is not sufficient to justify delay for fall planting. The earlier you plant in the spring the more insured is the growth and better the results. This is singularly true of the cherry. Trees kept in storage and remaining dormant can be planted much later and are more sure of living than those whose growth is started.

Packing Apples

The way fruit is put on the market determines whether it will sell at the highest figure. The package often sells the fruit. In the first place the apples should be hand picked. One cannot expect to compete with western fruit if care is not used in picking and grading. In the second place, clean boxes or barrels should be used. Do not put choice apples in old boxes, sacks or barrels. Pack the apples tightly to prevent bruising. Select the type of package suited to the demands of the market. Some markets want apples in boxes, while others prefer the barrel. Always consider the other fellow. Would you want to buy apples that were wormy, badly bruised, good and bad apples in the same package? No! You want apples of uniform quality, put up in an attractive form if you buy any and so does the other fellow.

Preparing Next Year's Garden

To have a successful garden every farmer should do quite a good deal of planning and he should do all he can in the fall. Always try to plow your garden as late as possible, as it destroys a great number of the insects, especially cutworms. Always put a good coat of manure on to plow under if you have it, and have time to haul it. Then, during the winter, haul manure and spread on this plowed ground. If you use hotbeds in the spring, as you should to be successful in raising plants, see that the pits are dug this fall and the frames set on them; then cover with old pieces of board and some straw, and you will save a lot of time in the spring. Also get your soil that you are to use in the hotbeds together this fall. The rich, light spots in the garden will make good soil, and the manure taken out of the old hotbeds will make good manure. Break it up fine and mix thoroughly with the soil, and form in a heap leaving a flat top. Put old pieces of board over this, and about a foot of horse manure, then pile on straw you know it will not freeze badly. There are probably some things you wish to winter over in the garden that will need protection. Onion, etc., if covered with about four inches of well rotted manure and covered with a good coat of straw will come out in fine shape in the sprin.

Getting Rid of Rats

Rats are the most destructive pests on the farm. They destroy thousands of dollars worth of grain each year. The problem of destroying them is one that confronts every farmer. Now is a good time to get rid of them as they do their worst work during the winter. The writer has used many methods of rat destroying but has had the best results with the following: Get a ten-cent can of concentrated lye and sprinkle it liberally in every rat or mouse hole possible. Do this about twice a year. Rats, as is well known frequent moist places beneath floors, and their feet are most always moist. As soon as they step on the lye it ses their feet to burn then they lick feet, and there is more burn; if of it, there is still more burn and they immediately migrate. You will find this more effective than traps, dogs, or poison, and it does as well for mice as rats. Here is another idea which is of much value, as a little bit of prevention is worth a lot of cure: If you will have on hand a few pounds of sulphur and sprinkle some over your corn as you are putting it in the cribs you will have few or no mice and rats in the corn. The sulphur does not affect the corn in the least, even the meal.

Oiling Farm Tools

After you are through with your farming tools you will find it is a paying labor to brighten up all that need it and oil the parts that would be likely to rust. Tools soon go to pieces, in common parlance, if they are left where the moisture can get at them. Many a good tool has become useless in a very short time from this cause, when it might have been serviceable almost indefinitely. Linseed oil is the best oil to use for this purpose and should be applied to the small as well as the large tools on the farm. Applyy the oil to the plows, hay rakes, mowing machines, disk harrows, saws, square, etc., wood and metal parts, and when spring comes they will be bright and ready for use, besides they will wear much longer.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer

The best grade of wood ashes are not worth more than $10.00 per ton. Wood ashes furnish no nitrogen, very little phosphoric acid and commonly from 4 to 6 per cent of potash and 30 per cent lime. Generally they sell for more than they are worth; that is to say, they are an expensive form of plant food. If we need potash we can usually buy it in a cheaper form, in the form of muriate of potash. Ashes, moreover, are exceedingly uncertain in their composition, and if purchased at all should be bought only upon the guaranteed analysis. Acid phosophate is especially useful in the growing of rye on moist soils, and is to-day the standard form in which to purchase phosphoric acid in soluable form. However, a farmer should not neglect to save all the ashes he has on the farm and apply them to the land as soon as possible.

Roofs for Farm Buildings

The increasing scarcity of lumber and the advancing prices have made shingles much more costly than in former years. To take the place of shingles the prepared roll roofings are now being widely used. They are made in several grades, weights and several colors. They are also cut in squares and other patterns which are very durable for covering dwelling houses. Roll roofings are ideal for covering farm buildings of all kinds, but the greatest point in their favor is the ease and quickness with which they can be laid. The first essential of a good roof is to lay it over a smooth tight covering of boards. The nails must be driven down firmly and no heads allowed to project. Sweep off all shavings, nails or other litter and then it is ready for the roofing material.

Laying the Roof in Good Weather

Roll roofing works better if laid in warm weather. If it is too cold it does not lie flat. The last days of October is one of the best times for doing this work as the weather conditions are then just right and the farmer usually has ample time to work without hurrying. The strips of roofing may be laid horizontaly or from the eaves to the peak. On small roofs it does not make much difference, but on larger ones we prefer to run the material from peak to eaves. It is a little more difficult to lay the roof in this way, especially on a steep surface, but the results are better. The points to emphasize in laying roll roofing are to have a smooth, even surface; allow the material to warm up sufficiently to lie flat without wrinkles; use plenty of cement, yet not too much between the laps and joints, and nail closely and firmly. The heavier grades of roofing can be put on successfully over old shingles, using special long nails for this purpose. It does not, however, make as durable or as pleasing a job as to lay it over tight, smooth roof boards.

Whitewash

Now is a good time to paint up the old buildings, fences, etc., about the farm and for this purpose a whitewash can be made that will wear well and it is cheap. For this, slack one bushel of lime in a barrel with about 12 gallons of hot water. Dissolve two pounds of salt and one pound sulphate of zinc in two gallons of boiling water and add to the whitewash. Also add two gallons skim milk and mix thoroughly. Another good formula is to slack a bushel of lime in 12 gallons of water, then add to it 12 pounds rock salt dissolved in six gallons of boiling water and finally mixing in six pounds portland cement. If an ounce of alum is added to the gallon of whitewash it will prevent rubbing off. Flour paste answers the same purpose, but needs sulphate of zinc as a preservative. A pound of cheap bar soap dissovled in a gallon of water and added to five gallons of thick whitewash will give it a gloss like oil paint. Molasses renders the lime more soluable and causes it to penetrate wood or plastered surfaces; a pint to five gallons of whitewash is sufficient.

Drag Roads in Autumn

The farmer of the community depending upon dirt roads should see to it that the portions of the highway most used freeze up smoothly. Dirt roads are likely to be considered cut up by traffic when soft from the late fall rains, and a sudden freeze over night may fix a condition of solid roughness until thawing out time in the spring. The split-log drag or its equivalent can be used with most efficiency just before the roads freeze up in the fall. Dirt roads that freeze up smoothly can be used even by automobiles except when blockaded by snow, but if they freeze up rough, cut up by heavy traffic, they will stay rough until spring and cannot be used with comfort by any vehicle. No time and energy is so well spent as in operating a split-log drag on the public highway, and at no season of the year does this count for so much as in late autumn.

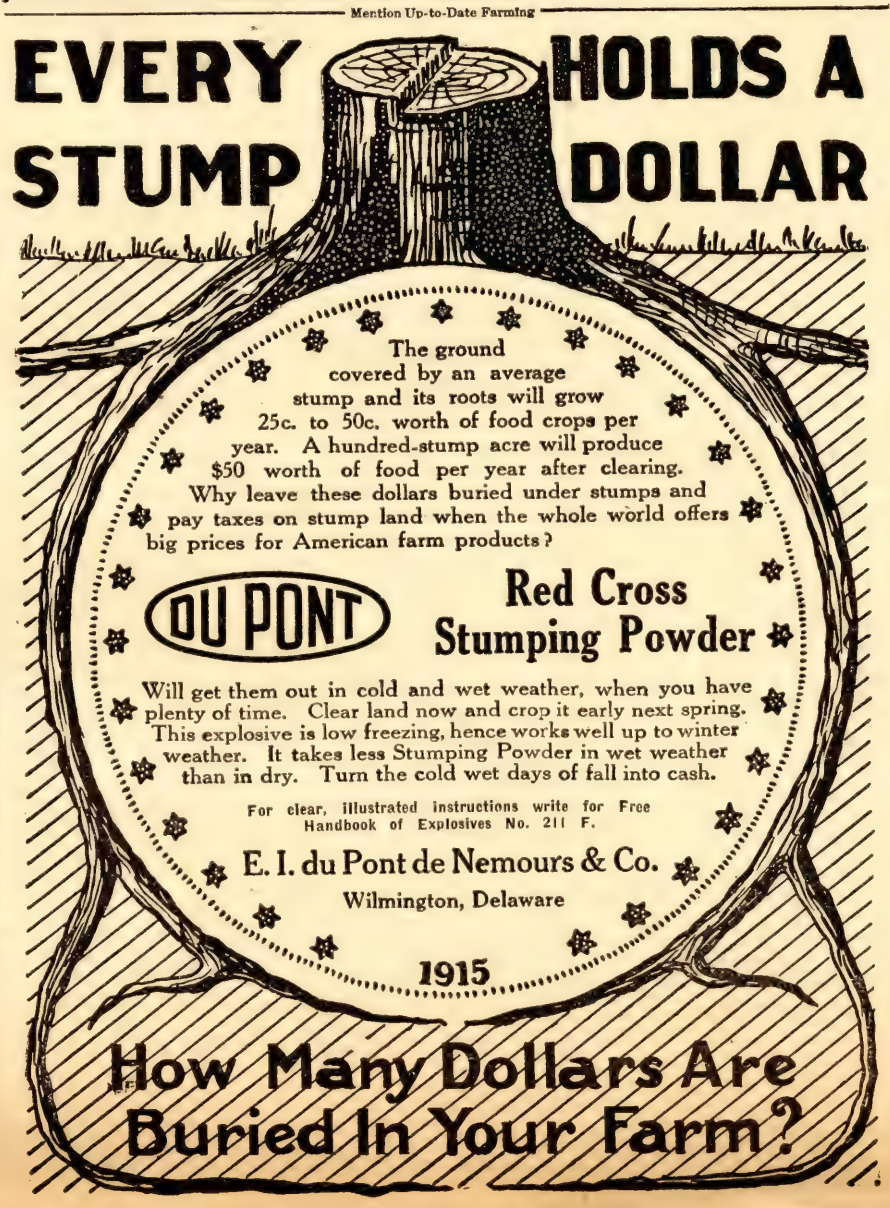
The Corn Crib

If you have an open-top corn crib put a roof over it or at least cover the corn with a thick layer of cornstalks or straw before winter. Th... snows that fall will turn to water ... the rains next spring will soak th... the corn and down near the bo... will have a lot of moldy, sp... that is of little or no val...

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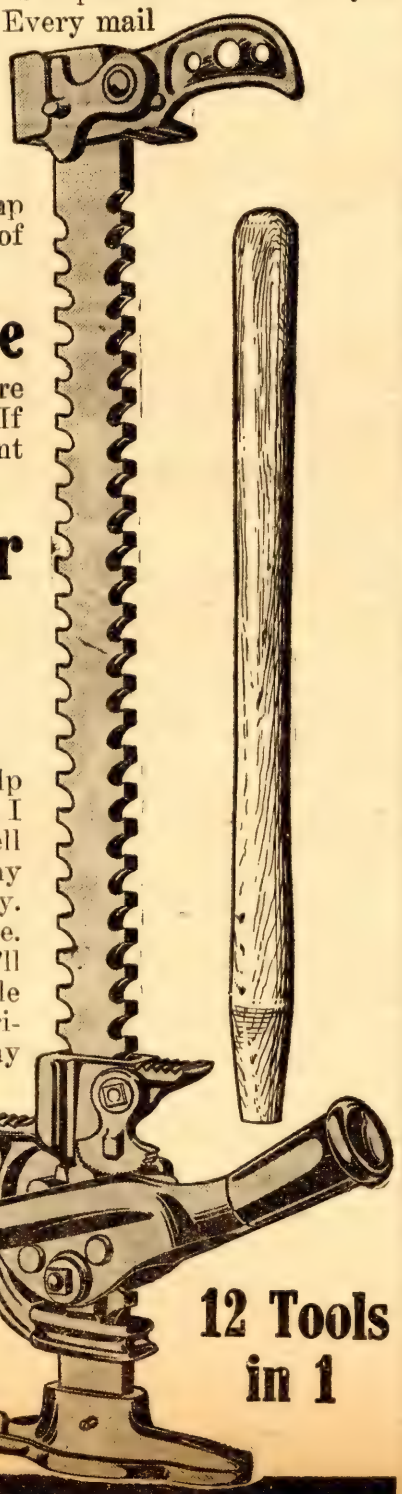
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P. J. HARRAH, President

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BLOOMFIELD, IND.

12 Tools in 1

Sheaves and Rakings

We have received from the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., a copy of a new book just published, title, "Road Construction and Maintenance." In sending this book to us, the company wrote that they have gone into the subject in great detail, with the idea of providing to those interested in the subject an authoritative text book. An examination of the work convinces us that it is a book that can be read with profit by any person who has anything to do with road construction or maintenance. The company will send a copy free to such of our readers who will write to them for it and not fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.

A dispatch from Chicago under date of Sept. 16th that entire carloads of peaches were being carted to the garbage heap, a total loss to the shippers and producers, because no market existed for them.

We have before us a copy of "The Farmers' Open Forum" published by Geo. P. Hampton, 36 Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C. This number is especially interesting to farmers who have crops to market. We suggest that they send for a sample copy to above address.

The Department of Agriculture says that during 1914 3,600,000 dozen eggs were shipped from Shanghai, China to America. The value was $540,000, equal to 15 cents per dozen. The transportation charge was 1.6 cents per dozen

It is not generally known that any planter can have seeds tested at the Labratory of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., without charge. Information may be obtained on the following points: (a) Trueness to name—whether the seed is misbranded or not. (b) Presence of adulterants. (c) Proportion of pure seed present. (d) Proportion and kinds of weed seeds present. (e) Proportion of chaff and dirt present. (f) Proportion of pure seed that will grow. (g) Region of origin. If considered more convenient, the samples may be submitted to branch Labratories maintained in co-operation with the agricultural experiment stations in the states of Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, California and Oregon.

Prof. P. G. Holden, of the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill., delivered an address to the "Top Notch Farmer's Club members" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, on corn. The address summarized and the conclusions arrived at may be stated as follows:

First. Corn from a standpoint of acreage, yield and value exceeds every other crop. Second. Wherever corn is grown, there you will find high priced land and prosperous people. Third. No other crop can replace corn but corn can readily take the place of any other grain crop. Fourth. Corn is put to a greater number of uses than any other crop that grows. Fifth. There are greater possibilities for improvements, yield and quality of corn than in any other crop.

Regarding the most important needs for a greater yield and better quality of corn, Mr. Holden said the following are essentials: First. Better care and testing of the seed. Second. Campaigns of education for home consumption of home grown corn. Third. Better methods of cultivation. Organization of corn clubs.

The veterinary profession is one that offers young men an opporunity for a profitable life work. More and more veterinarians are being needed to care for live stock. The prevention of hog cholera alone, through the serum treatment requires the services of thousands of veterinarians. The Government also annually appoints many meat inspectors The Indiana Veterinary College, 101 N. Davidson St., Indianapolis, is one of the most up-to-date schools of its kind in the country, and they will be glad to correspond with any one who is interested in learning this profitable profession.

Pennsylvania farmers are informed that the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, have issued about 150 bulletins on agricultural topics. The bulletins cover a very wide range of subjects. Farmers of the state should send for a list of the bulletins and select what they are interested in.

The Palace of Agriculture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition spreads over an area of 17,000 square feet. Stated in another way it is a floor space of seven acres. In this Palace the United States Department of Agriculture has its great educational exhibit, made up by eight different Bureaus of the Department. They are designed to show in a comprehensive manner what the United States Government is doing for this country and the world in the way of agricultural investigation and research.

Probably no state in the country has given as much thought to the matter of rural credits as California. The last legislature authorized a State Credit Commission, and the Governor has selected the members of the commission. It will be the duty of the Commission to prepare a rural credit bill to be presented to the next Legislature.

The Ohio State University has prepared 22 free correspondence courses in agriculture. Every resident of the state now has the opportunity to take this course under the direction of the University nad do it in his home. Each course takes up one branch of farming and treats it thoroughly, it is said, covering the subject as it is given in the University to the students. A bulletin giving an outline of the courses may be obtained by writing to J. E. McClintock, Supervisor of Publications, agricultural extension service, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

In some parts of the country, the "jitney" bus service has developed to a wonderful extent in cities, but there is another phase of this service may assume large proportions in the near future. It is an automobile line or jitney service between principal towns and cities along the public highways for the accomodation of the agricultural people and residents of different towns and cities. Thus the promise is that the country will be more thoroughly supplied with rapid transportation than was brought about through the interurban electric cars, as the jitney bus may or may not parallel the electric lines. The development of this service may mean the passing of the crossroads store, but it will also mean increased business for the stores in the towns and cities.

We have before us a pamphlet, the title of which is "Tariff Tinkering Must Stop," issued by the Tariff Commission league, 1322 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. As the tariff question is one of vital importance to the farmers of the United States, we believe that each farmer should study the question and we know of no better way than to ask the League to send literature.

The lemon industry in the United States is likely to be overdone as was the apple industry. Twenty thousand acres of young lemon trees have been planted in California and will soon come into bearing and this number will practically double the supply. This large increase in production will make the problem of marketing even more serious than it has been in the past.

Brazil in South America suffered from a great drouth the last season, which brought great losses to a very great number of people. In order to relieve the distress, the government appropriated money equal to $1,250,000 of United States money. This money is to be expended for "works of recognized utility, preference to be given to such works as will afford employment to the largest number of men," as was reported in the Washington Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

Sweet clover grows in abundance along the road sides and in uncultivated fields in many parts of the country. A number of people are making quite a profitable business of saving the seed from such volunteer crops. Sweet clover is one of the best crops to plant upon fields intended for permanent pasture.

Mr. J. C. Hackleman, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, gives the following pointers on drying seed corn. He says: "Dry in sunshine and fresh air. Dry before danger of freezing. Use fire very carefully if it is used at all. Dry the cob thoroughly as well as the kernel. To avoid heating or moulding, let no ear touch the next ear, until thoroughly dried."

About selecting, he has this to say: "Select the most mature ears in the field and dry thoroughly at once. If a neighbor has a field of corn that was earlier and of a good yielding variety, try to arrange with him to pick from his field."

A sycamore tree at Worthington, Ind., which is 42 feet, 3 inches in circumference, and 150 feet tall, was recently awarded the prize for being the largest tree in the United States.

In storing apples, the rule should be to get them into the storage, whether a cellar or elsewhere, the same day that they are gathered and packed. If this is impossible, then get them to storage next day. If stored in the cellar, the idea is not entirely to keep out the cold air, but the cellar should be ventilated on cool days, and at night so as to leave the cold air in, guarding against freezing, and then to close up the cellar and retain the cold air.

Mr. Herbert McCosh DeWitt, of Denver, Colo., is an advocate of storing our surplus grain in warehouses in the custody of Uncle Sam, who should issue circulating money on it as a basis of security instead of having our money based on gold as security.

The Skidmore Land Company of Marinette, Wis., is not only bringing settlers to that part of the cuontry to make homes on the land, but it performs the functions of a country agricultural agent for Marinette county, helps to promote agricultural affairs, as well as is instrumental in building up the towns. It claims to be one of the land companies that in its business justifies its existence. They put out a publication called "Landology," which can be secured by our readers by asking them for a copy.

The Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., is running a series of articles in its Weekly News Notes publication, written by Fred W. Hoffman, on the subject, "The Middleman and His Place in Trade." The third article in the series has appeared. Our readers, particularly in South Carolina, interested in this subject, should send to the college and ask for the whole series.

The Fruit Grower, a publication of St. Joseph, Mo., has made a survey in Indiana, and in its report says that 73 per cent of Indiana farmers grow fruit, that is, of the 215,485 farmers in Indiana, 158,104 of them grow fruit, but very few of them are classed as commercial fruit growers.

In an article printed in the "Great Bend Daily Tribune", Great Bend, Kans., of Sept. 28th, 1915, was this: "The hardest times Kansas ever experienced were when farm products were so abundant that they had but little value, and became calamity instead of a basis for additional prosperity. The truth of this is proven by statistics in the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. * * * The prosperity of Kansas is based on the price of a product and not on its quantity." As a recommendation, the paper says: "All commercial clubs and business mens' associations throughout the state should aid the producers in their efforts to obtain remunerative and stable prices for their products, and insist on the State Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural College at Manhattan doing the same." And this: "Since conditions are similar in all the agricultural states, to those in Kansas, the producers of each of the primary products should organize themselves into a union to obtain fair and remunerative prices, as labor has organized itself into unions to make and maintain the price of labor. Through an efficient national wheat growers union, at least 25 cents a bushel more can be obtained for wheat year in and year out than will be obtainable without it. The increased money this would mean for one of our counties, Barton county, which raises 5,000,000 bushels, would be $1,250,000. It would mean $250,000 more on every million bushels raised in the country each year."

In the "Weekly News Letter" of the United States Department of Agriculture, dated Sept. 29th, is an article on white grubs. The prediction is made that they will be very destructive in 1918, because the conditions that are in evidence now are such that the brood in 1918 will be a very large one. The white grub, which is so destructive to corn and many other plants in early spring has a three-year life cycle. As a preventive of part of the damage in 1918, it is recommended that the rotation of crops be provided for that will not make necessary the planting of corn after timothy, small grain, or on weed-covered land in 1918.

What is claimed will be the biggest potato show ever held in this or any other country, will take place Nov. 17-19 at Marinette, Wis., the occasion being the annual convention and show of the Wisconsin State Potato Growers Association. Already the entries for the 1915 show are nearly twice as large as for last year. Better marketing methods, seeds, certification, disease control, grading, etc., are subjects considered at these meetings. This year there will be a new feature, that of cooking potatoes, and demonstrations showing the best way of preparing potatoes for food and some tempting new dishes made from potatoes will be given.

"The Louden Barn Bulletin" for September is before us. The purpose of this publication is to give farmers hints on building barns and their equipment. We do not see and subscription price attached to the publication, therefore, believe that a copy can be gotten free for the asking, and if Up-to-Date Farming is mentioned, to the Louden Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa.

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets have been received at the office of UTDF. This department can easily be one of the most valuable in the paper. All you need to do is to select the bulletins that cover the matters on which you need information. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well for outside people to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing. Send direct. It will be useless to apply to Up-to-Date Farming.

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—(Any person desiring a complete list of Bulletins and other publications of the Department of Agriculture from which to make selections, should send for "Monthly List of Publications". The following articles selected from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1914 are now issued in pamphlet form. No. 638, State Management of Public Roads; No. 645, Suggestions from Australasis to American Sheep Raisers; No. 643, The Preparation of Fertilizer from Municipal Waste; No. 641, Movement from City and Town to Farms. Farmers' Bulletin No. 675, The Roundheaded Apple-tree Borer. Bulletin No. 274, Factors Governing the Successful Shipment of Red Raspberries from the Puyallup Valley.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Berkely, Cal.—Bulletin No. 256, The Value of Barley for Cows Fed Alfalfa.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Fort Collins, Colo.—No. 104, Dry Farming in the Plains Region.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Urbana, Ill.—Bulletin No. 182, Potassium from the Soil; No. 179, A Biochemical Study of Nitrogen in Certain Legumes; No. 180, Observations and Experiments on The San Jose Scale; No. 181, Soil Moisture and Tillage for Corn. Circular No. 181, How Not to Treat Illinois Soils; No. 146, The Hessian Fly in Illinois.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMEMNT STATION, Lafayette, Ind.—Bulletin No. 180, Commercial Fertilizers.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Manhattan, Kans.—Bulletin No. 204, Commercial Fertilizers: Analyses of Inspection Samples of Fertilizers. Value and Use.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONA Baton Rouge, La.—Bulletin No. 154, Protecting Cabbage and Cauliflower from Attacks of Worms.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Amherst, Mass.—Bulletin No. 162, Importance, Selection and Use of Phosphates in Massachusettts Agriculture. Circulars: No. 44, Sewage Disposal in Rural Districts; No. 43, The Sanitary Side of Farm Water Supplies; No. 42, The Home Vegetable Garden. Also from the State Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston, we have Bulletin No. 3, Grasses and Forage Crops.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Agricultural College, Miss.—Bulletin No. 171, Experiments with Small Grains.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Bozeman Mont.—Bulletins: No. 104, Tomato Tests; No. 105, The Intradermal Test in Bovine Tuberculosis. Circulars: No. 44, Tomato Culture in Montana; No. 45, Crop-Growing Suggestions to Dry-Land Farmers; No. 46, The Potato Crop in Montana. Twenty-First Annual Report of the Montana Agricultural College.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, New Brunskick, N. J.—Circulars: No. 41, Varieties of Tree Fruits for New Jersey; No. 48, Bordeaux Mixture. Bulletin No. 3, April 1915, Marketing the Sweet Potato Crop in New Jersey.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Geneva, N. Y.—Bulletins: No. 400, Ground Limestone for Sour Soils; No. 399, "Spindling-Sprout" of Potatoes; No. 398, Do Low Scores Always Mean Poor Milk?; No. 402, Controlling Plant Lice in Apple Orchards.

AGRICULTURAL EXPPERIMENNT STATION, Raleigh, N. C.—Bulletin, June 1915, Part 1, The San Jose Scale and Remedies. Part 2, Orchard Spraying. Part 3, Orchard Protection.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Agricultural College, N. D.—Circular No.7, Flax for Seed and Oil.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Corvallis, Ore.—Bulletins: No. 128, The Arsenates of Lead; No. 129, The Polination of the Pomaceous Fruits; No. 130, Pruning.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Austin, Texas—Bulletins: March-April, 1915, Kafir, Feterita, Milo; For May-June, The Water Resources of Texas and their Utilization. Irrigation of Rice on the Costal Prairies of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Blacksburg, Va.—Annual Report of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1913-1914.

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(Signed) S. F. Everitt, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1915.

Henry H. Prescott,
(Seal) Notary Public
(My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.)

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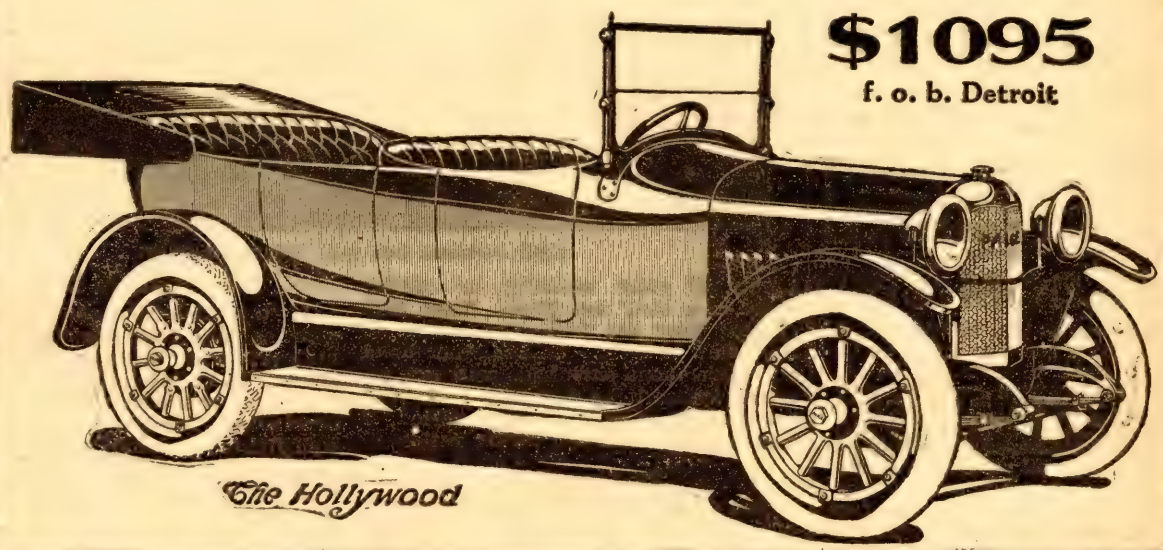
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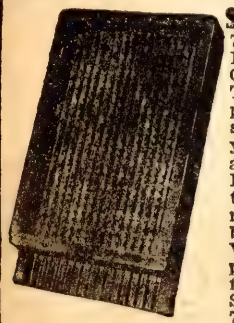
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October Work In the Dairy

OCTOBER and November are the crucial tests of good dairying. Anyone observing the markets for dairy products at this season of the year knows well enough that prices advance by reason of shrinkage. With most farmers it is a very easy matter to get a big flow of milk when the weather is warm and pleasant, and when nature's food—grass—is abundant. But when this supply is exhausted and fall comes upon us, when the skill and energy of man is required, then come the real test of a good dairyman. When cows are running upon good afterfeed or fed dairy reader can quickly cite men who invariably get large returns, and others who are as sure to obtain minimum yields from stock not materially unlike in their natural capacity through heredity. We mention previous feed and care because it is essential to a maximum yield. In fact, high milk production or, perhaps, rather extreme milk flow is the product of intelligent feeding and care. Effects are not usually the full product of immediate cause but more or less a gradual evolution and we must not loose sight of this fact. Dairymen too often doubt the value of investment for the future. We feed for the day, but we should feed for the year.



WELL PROVIDED FOR AND EVERYBODY HAPPY

plenty of green material, no matter what care they are given, when first stabled they are bound to shrink in their flow of milk. On the other hand any permanent shrinkage will not remain, unless it be with the cows that are nearing their freshening period, if they are fed their full winter ration.

Stabling Early

Many farmers make the bad mistake of leaving their cows out too late in the fall before stabling them and not feeding enough coarse fodder. At just what time cows should be first stabled there is a difference of opinion. We have found it a good practice to begin stabling them as the nights become cold. Cows lying on the cold ground will not only produce less milk but be troubled with bag disorders. Especially is this true of fresh cows whose milking machinery is working hard and very susceptible to untoward influences.

Extra Feed

One must not think that barn care will alone maintain the milk flow, neither will increased feed accomplish the result at this particular season of the year. Any cow whose milking machinery is dwarfed will not respond, any more than extra feed will itself make a horse trot fast that has remained idle for a period. How often we fail to appreciate that the course of feed nutrients is somewhat a matter of education. To be sure a beef cow cannot be trained to a large production of milk but a cow of the average dairy conformation if taken when fresh, and so fed upon stimulating milk producing foods, with her individual peculiarities considered, will make for a much larger production at this season. The question is often raised, that extra feed does not pay until the crucial test comes. But in our experience from alternate years of feeding and not feeding we know it does pay. In other words the working parts of a dairy cow quickly conform to the ideal of her owner, measured to be sure, by her limitations and capacity. Every

A Good Stable Essential

If the care and feed have been right and the cows are strong, healthy milk producers there need be but little trouble in maintaining a good flow of milk. An essential which must not be overlooked, though, is a warm, clean, well lighted and well ventilated stable. The cows must be provided with plenty of room and plenty of good bedding. We must not neglect these things if we wish to be the most successful. There is certainly a lack of appreciation on this point by many farmers. No matter what the feed may be, a comfortable stable must be provided also.

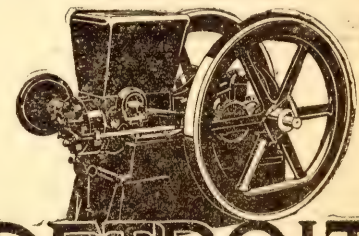
Importance of Water

Another thing is water, and have it before the cows all the time. Buckets or any other watering device suited to the tastes of the owner should be provided. When cows are turned out to water some will not get enough, saying nothing about the chill given by both water and air. To-day she does not drink enough, to-morrow she overdrinks. One extreme is as bad as another. A maximum flow will be secured only through stable watering. For this, the watering devices now on the market are excellent. We figure that if we had to take out our water buckets every spring and replace them with new ones in the fall, the extra expense would be returned to us in a short time by more milk and the cows would be in a much better condition on the same feeding.

Feeds to Feed

If the home-grown feeds, hay ensilage, straw, etc., are to be used it is necessary to have some succulent food when taken from grass, for cows that are long in lactation. They are very susceptible to changes. The grain feed will depend upon the cost of food nutrients in order to secure a well balanced ration. If the chemist is of any value why not use him, and learn of those foods that contain the largest amount of digestable protein, carbohydrates and fat and which is purchaseable for the least money? We are, in my judgment, yet unable to look at the concentrated feed from the proper standpoint. Not because they are called gluten, hominy or any other feed, but what is the total pounds per ton of digestable nutrients purchasable at a given price? It is a slow, hard process of education to value a food other than by its sales value. And so long as this is our only practice we shall be unable to view the feed question from its highest scientific standpoint. The care at this season means the eye and hand of the dairyman. He must as surely live with his cows during the working hours of the day as any business man must stay at his desk or office, no matter what may be his desire, wish or ambition to be away.

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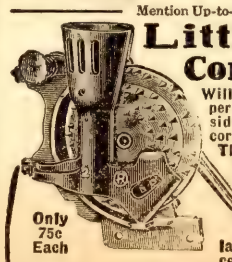
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Results hang upon the time and study given any business.

The Fall Pigs

Many of the most successful breeders of swine are inclined to discourage the practice of breeding their sows twice a year. They assert that a man would be money ahead if he would kill every litter of pigs farrowed later than the middle of September. Both observation and experience have convinced the writer that the profit from the fall litters depends fully as much on the management of the young pigs as it does upon the time they are farrowed. Unless a man has a comfortable hog house, and an abundance of room to provide exercise for the fall pigs, he should not attempt to grow them.

The Sow

The fall pig crop is easier to handle and the pigs possess more vitality and strength than litters that are farrowed in the spring, when the sows have been without exercise during the time they were pregnant. Then, again, the sow's ration of pasture and forage crops during the summer is better adapted to the development of the unborn pigs than the winter rations that are fed by the average swine breeder and feeder. The sow that has been allowed the run of the pasture and forage crops during the summer is usually in ideal condition to produce good, strong pigs in the fall. The succulent feed and outdoor exercise have put her system in excellent condition for the farrowing period and suckling pigs. The second growth of clover, soft corn, the waste vegetables and fruit can be utilized at a profit and will be relished by the sows.

The Pigs

The pigs should have good, dry sleeping places and plenty of clean straw for a bed. A covering over the nests will prevent the cold air from coming down on them and causing them to shiver and pile up. This should be about four feet from the floor. The nests should be on an elevated place where there will be no accumulation of dampness, for the pigs that are compelled to sleep on a damp nest seldom thrive. In feeding during the winter care should be exercised to feed only such a quantity of wet food as will be readily eaten. Avoid allowing old feed to accumulate and freeze in the troughs for that will be certain to put the pigs off their feed. Feed only platable foods and, if possible provide some kind of vegetables or roots for a succulent feed. If winter dairying is being practiced, the skim milk may be profitably utilized by the young pigs and it will give them a start in life that cannot be equaled with any other food afforded on the farm. Fall pigs that are given an abundance of palatable food, sufficient exercise and a good, dry place will be in excellent condition to make the most profitable use of pastures and forage crops the next summer, and can be made to attain heavy weights by the time they are finished for market the following fall.

Producing a Good Fleece

A profitable fleece is not produced in a single week, nor in a single month, but in several months, and these months must be months of care and attention. Of course the better the sheep is kept and cared for, the better will be the fleece, both as to quality and quantity. Quality is just as important as quantity, for high grade wool is much more valuable per pound than low grade wool. Few sheep raisers ever think of the fleece as a vital part of the sheep, grown and nourished by the blood of the animal and dependant upon it for its value. Now it is a fact that the wool is the most sensitive part of the sheep. Under favorable conditions it prospers, and it also suffers most of all parts of the sheep from ill condition of the animal.

What to Remember

Sheep thoroughly wet and huddled together in a pen will have their fleece damaged. Therefore it should be a part of the management of all flocks that this condition be avoided. The feeding is a mtter of equal importance. This has a very marked result on the fleece, for the least interference in the regularity of the feeding for a few days even will be shown in the condition of the wool, and this, of course, has a serious effect on the value of the staple, which is weakened considerably by those thin spots. The fleece will suffer from any cause of this kind before there is any visible effect on the sheep itself.

Work the Horse Every Day

If every farmer and horse owner would make it his invariable rule and practice never to let a horse stand a single day idle in the stable and always to lessen the ordinary work ration during the idleness, thousands of deaths would be prevented each year and a host of horse ailments avoided. Poison is established in the system of a horse the day the animal is deprived of its usual work or exercise and continues to receive its work-day rations. While at work, or properly exercised, the horse uses up the nutrients of its feed in the repair of its waste tissues. All of the excretory organs are active and waste matters are thrown off without difficulty. When the work stops, this order is reversed, the excretory organs become overtaxed, poisons form and prove injurious. Therefore, at this time of the year, when the work of the farm begins to lighten, reduce the horses' rations and see that they have the proper exercise.

Pumpkins for Cattle

Pumpkins make an excellent succulent feed for the milch cows in the fall. If one should make the attempt to make nearly the entire ration for a dairy cow out of pumpkins, the cow would fall off in her milk. It is barely possible that should we turn the cows into the field and allow them to eat all they might care for some would eat too much and get out of condition and off their feed and consequently would dry up. The proper place to feed pumpkins, like anything else, is in the cow stable. A moderate feeding of them once a day will help hold up the flow of milk and will give a handy feed for succulency in the fall before one cares to open the silo. The experimental stations have found that 2½ tons of pumpkins were equal to one ton of corn silage, hence we think that the growing of more pumpkins by the dairy farmer should be encouraged.

Ration for Wintering Calves

There are other things that calves need besides grain in their ration to put them in good condition in the spring. They should be housed early in the fall and be given the very best alfalfa, clover or other cut hay and a succulent food. To supply this, there is nothing better than a limited amount of corn silage. In addition, crushed oats, wheat middlings and corn meal, equal parts, with a small handful of linseed meal added every day, will make an ideal ration. Just how much to feed will depend upon the age of the calves, from two to four pounds a day should be sufficient with the forage above. For young calves under a year there is nothing that will make more growth or keep them in better condition than sweet skim milk, if such is available.

Wintering the Cattle

Many farmers who cut up corn-fodder, intending merely to winter the cattle should think things over carefully, make a careful estimate of the amount of live stock they intend to keep and the feed on hand, and be prepared to carry them through until grass in the spring of 1916. Don't buy too early. Remember the cattle bought in the fall with little flesh on will shrink and lose weight if fed only rough feed in the winter. As a business proposition farmers should weigh their rough feed. Many farmers feed their cattle all they can eat and waste through the winter months up to March, and then let the cattle live on wind and water through the spring at the very time when they need feed the most, and lose, through lack of a little time and judgment, the profit.

A heifer is in the formative period. If you want the cow to have good habits, the heifer should be kindly treated, well fed and regularly milked.

Always remember that a load of manure on the field will do more good than a hundred loads lying in the barnyard and stables.

The silo has been denominated the most useful, economical and profitable thing on a stock farm.

The income from cows is a steady one, which of itself is a high recommendation.

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An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

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There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

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Premium Department 220

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THE POULTRY YARD

October Work With Poultry

OCTOBER should see the closing up of all summer work as well as the finishing touches preparatory to the coming winter. All females, hens and pullets, should be brought into the winter laying quarters before the last of the month. The big pullets, March and April hatched, have been laying sometime and the May hatched ones now show signs of maturity. All these ought to have been housed weeks ago, and the ones that are now laying brought in from the range before the coming first eggs. New buildings should be completed within the next four weeks. October cannot be made a vacation time as the hens and chicks will claim too much of your attention.

Feeding

The feeding of the poultry in October is simple. You do not have the varied sizes of chicks and hens as in the spring and summer. The maturing chick, the laying pullet, the moulting hens, alike can now have the same mash and scratch feed. You may still have a few extra cockerels and old hens left for market which will need a different ration for fattening, as will the birds you intend to show at the winter shows. During this month you will still have considerable green food growing in the fields and garden and will not need to use the mow of clover, or the beets and cabbages you have stored for winter use.

The Scratch Mixture

Here is a very good mixture for all the fowls at this time of the year. If you feed by hand feed daily, morning and night, substituting corn feeding on cold evenings two or three times a week: Cracked corn, 300 pounds; heavy white oats, 120 pounds; wheat, 100 pounds; buckwheat, 30 pounds; sunflower seed, 30 pounds; coarse beef scrap (sifted), 20 pounds.

The Mash Mixture

Wheat bran, 150 pounds; middlings, 100 pounds; ground oats, 100 pounds; corn meal, 100 pounds; gluten feed, 100 pounds; best fish scrap, 50 pounds; best beef scrap, 50 pounds.

This mixture should be kept before the fowls all the time in waste and rat proof hoppers. Every other two weeks add to the above mixture 50 pounds old-process linseed oil meal. 25 pounds dry milk may be substituted for a part of the fish or beef scrap if you can get it. If neither fish nor milk are accesible use 100 pounds of beef scrap. Be sure to feed an abundance of fresh succulent green food every day. Without plenty of green food early hatched pullets, and fowl that have been scantly fed all summer on range, this ration is apt to start a moult, particularly if the birds are rather confined. With liberal range and an abundance of greens no troublesome moult need be expected. Some pullets will moult anyway on being housed, but with us it has not interferred with egg production. For big pullets in full feather and good flesh cut out the sunflower seed and the linseed oil meal.

Fresh Eggs Wanted

"If you are interested in having fresh eggs, never over twenty-four hours old, eggs that have a rich flavor, we can supply them. Perfectly sanitary conditions in poultry houses and intelligent feeding with the best of grain, clover hay and green foods give us these fine eggs. It costs more to produce our kind. Test the difference between the so-called fresh eggs and those of our brand. Ours are not eggs with a past. The white of the Leghorn or the brown of the Wyandotte."

This is the wording of a circular now being sent out by a well-known firm. It is suggestive. Special customers in the smaller cities and towns are looking for the farmer who will supply them with fresh eggs, and well dressed poultry. What they want is QUALITY. For this they are willing to pay reasonably well. If given regular delivery, they will be permanent patrons. There are plenty of ways to work up such a trade. Of course, good utility stock, well cared for, is of the first importance, because it can be depended upon to produce eggs.

System of Poultry Accounts

The most satisfactory and a simple method of keeping poultry accounts is to use the ordinary carbon copy sales pads commonly in use in the department stores. This is convenient and also combines the feature of giving the purchaser a copy of the record of the sale. From this book the accounts may be posted on what may be called a classified day book in which columns are provided, reading from left to right across the page—the date and the name of the customer, a column for the total amount of the sale and another column for the total amount of the purchase. The remaining columns are used for the various departments into which the poultry operations may be divided, namely: "eggs for hatching", "eggs for markets", "stock for breeding", "stock for market", "fruit", "vegetable", "miscellaneous", etc. Frequently one page is used entirely for sales, while the opposite of the page is used exclusively for purchases, in which event columns would be provided for feed, labor, tools, permanent improvements, taxes, insurance, etc. This system requires a book of special ruling, but is so simple in the matter of time required to foot up the columns at any time it is exceedingly workable as compared to a double or single entry system of bookkeeping where regular accounts are kept. The system described is applicable, primarily, to moderate sized poultry plants.

Saving Hen Manure

Many poultry raisers are throwing away an opportunity to save a dollar by neglecting to utilize the hen manure. Now is the best time to plan for saving this through the winter months. The best way to save it is the question that confronts many, so we will tell how we do it. Our hen houses are all equipped with droppings boards under the roosts, from which the manure is shoveled every few days and placed in a large dry room. Here it is shoveled over ocassionally and land plaster mixed with it. This process is continued until the manure is well dried, when it is placed in barrels or boxes and left until wanted for use. Plaster is applied to the droppings boards; besides drying out the manure it is beneficial to plants itself.

Fertilizing Value of Hen Manure

There is much misconception as to the fertilizing value of poultry droppings. Much of this is due to the lack of knowledge as to how to handle them, as well as ignorance as to when and how to use them. A well known writer recently gave, in a paper, what he said was their chemical analysis, and, on the basis of this analysis, placed them last in the list of barnyard manures. We would not dispute his analysis any more than we would another's figures as to the amount of droppings received per bird per year, and for exactly the same reason, viz., that the character, analysis and amount of droppings vary with the feed. As a matter of fact, fresh poultry droppings from pens in which an extensive and well balanced ration is fed, are many times as strong as the best and richest barnyard manure. By the most advanced market gardners they are eagerly sought. From experience we can say that no other manure will produce as sweet or juicy, green stuff, particularly during droughts; or grow clover so well as poultry droppings. Hen manure can be put in the grain drill and applied to oats, corn, buckwheat, etc.; it can be spread on meadows, used in the garden and as a potato fertilizer it is one of the best. In the east, gardners near large cities frequently pay $1.50 per barrel. By which we mean that a market gardner can, and many do, pay this price for droppings in preference to commercial fertilizers or barnyard manures. Our experience has been that each 100 fowls will produce about 25 barrels of pure droppingse per year. That quantity has been collected annually from the dropping boards in our pens, making no allowance for the amount that goes into the bedding on the floor. That would make a cash value, per 100 fowls, of $37.50 per year. One frequently hears the question, "Will hens pay $1.00 per year each." Here is part of the answer:

October Poultry Pickings

Don't get the idea that lice will freeze in the cold winter months, but keep everlastingly at it.

If you still have a few marked birds around your runs, this is the month to dispose of them. It's unprofitable to winter such.

A hen over two years old is fit only for the pot and to mother chickens. She is past her profitable days unless a valuable show bird or breeders.

Order that breeding cockerel this month. Don't wait until the best have been sold and the weather is so cold that birds cannot be shipped safely.

Fill a few barrels with road dust this fine autumn weather, for the bath and dust boxes next winter, if you have not already done so.

There is but one way to know if the hens are paying. Keep a strict account of both the expense and proceeds.

Feed whole yellow corn freely when the nights are cold. Don't send birds to bed hungry; their crops should be well filled.

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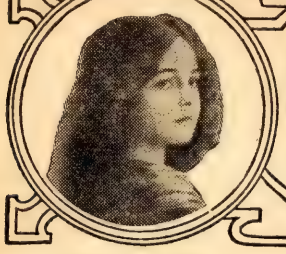
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



The Martha's and Mary's in Council

We Made a Holliday

THESE are the days when the farm kitchen rivals the great outdoors in the spicy fragrance that is of the witching of Autumn days when your senses are fairly swimming in October's Golden wine. Truly the golden time of the year.

I like the spirit of the old Harvest Home Festivals. Nowadays we go about our work in a thoroughly business-like way, and there's no time for Holidaying—until the work is done. Why not carry your Holiday spirit with you every day? Keep the beauty of it in your heart and you'll need no better Fountain of Youth in which to have your tired spirit.

The busiest people are usually the happiest people, and goodness knows, they deserve to be. As Grandmother Scott said to me the other day: "Pears like all your right to be here enjoying this earth's gone, when you can't earn it by making something for somebody." And there she was just knitting for dear life on a dear little sacque for Anna May's "treasure chest" as she calls it.

Grandma is crippled up with rheumatism until she can't get around over her place and she has to depend on Benny for all her chores. But Benny goes to school and it is pretty hard for both of them.

We were sitting at her sitting room window where we could see the orchard loaded with its glowing fruit and I was idly thinking what that fruit would mean to a bunch of hungry city children, and Grandma was lamenting that she could neither sell it nor use it.

"Benny brings me in a basket of windfalls every evening and a box full of wood, and while he gets his lessons I peel them and make my apple butter the next day. But its powerful slow work and Benny's just like his pa used to be; he'd rather have apple butter for his supper than honey."

She was silent a moment gazing out into the orchard where I'm sure her faded old eyes saw Jer.—that was Benny's father—and Jimmy and Rob as they had played there twenty years ago.

"Just to think I used to put the big kettle out there in the shade of the smokehouse and make five or ten gallons at a time, and, I'll not have more than two or three gallons altogether, this winter."

Like many of our old people, Grandma Scott is left to face old age practically alone. Her family of brown-cheecked boys grown up and gone. The old farm stands idle in a community where every man has as much land as he can or will cultivate. Even the orchard that was Jerome Scott's pride stands neglected, the fruit itself going to waste.

Ah me! Old farms and old folks, the tragedy of usefulness outgrown!

All the way home that bright October day I kept seeing visions, now of red-cheeked apples going literally to waste, now of a white haired woman dreaming of the days when those apple trees were young. I had just made up my mind that I'd go over there the next day and make a batch of apple butter for her when Letty Grey waved at me from her side yard. Letty lives in the little white house at the foot of the hill—the one where the clematis hang like a purple banner through the spring months.

The house up on the hill above her is where old Judge Grey, her father lived and died. But after his death it was found, as is all too often the case, that there was nothing much left for his womenfolks. Letty's mother was living then, and since the old Judge believed that home was the place for women it very naturally followed that Letty and her mother had to give up the home he had provided and live in the tenant cottage.

They rent the old home place to Mrs. Richard Warburton Jones, and she is the Society of Pleasantville.

Letty was carrying her poarch chairs out to the woodshed when I came to her gate:

"I'm saving the ghosts a Hallowe'en task" she called to me over her shoulder, and we both laughed. Last year the youngsters hereabout put her poarch chairs on top of the woodshed, instead of in it. But that was the gentlest of their pranks that night, for they nearly scandalized Mrs. Richard Warburton Jones—(She uses her whole name when she gives an order at the grocery store, I'm told) to death. They brought an old sow and eight pigs and dumped them into a pen they had provided on one end of her front poarch. She was over at Oaktown at the time, at a masked ball and came home in the early morning, bringing one of her society friends from New York with her.

This Hallowe'en romping has come to be a serious affair in our part of the country. Like sending comic valentines on the fourteenth of February, it is too often used as a chance for spiteful mischief. Letty came out to the gate.

"I saw those Bascomb boys giggling over something this morning and I'll promise you there's mischief afoot for Hallowe'en" she said.

"They're just like their Uncle Amos," I said. And then seeing the flush on Letty's cheeks, I felt a pang of regret that I had opened my mouth on that subject. You see when a woman gets hurt like Letty was the scar stays forever and no one felt more pity for her than I did.

I don't know as they were engaged. I do know he never looked at any other girl, but about a year before Judge Grey died, he went "West" to make the fortune that every man feels, at some time in his life, is awaiting him in that wonderful country. He used to write to Letty every week or so and then, after a time, his letters stopped. That was about the time that Letty and her mother went to live in the little house by the side of the road.

Letty used to tell me about his letters and then, of course when there were no longer any letters to talk about we talked awhile about the boy himself. But for a year or so now, Letty never mentioned his name and no more do I.

"I hope the kiddies won't play any more pranks on Mrs. Jones", said she, "I don't want to lose my renter and they just about exasperated her to the limit of her temper last year."

My head was just so full of the visions I'd been seeing all the way home that morning that those little imps and their mischief didn't worry me half as much as the real trouble Grandma Scott was having, and then, all at once it just popped into my head the way things will you know, just a full grown idea, like sin, you know, popped from Satan's head in "Paradise Lost", which wouldn't be a very flattering comparison if I was talking about someone else, and I said to Letty:

"Letty, lets give the youngsters a party so they wont have any time for mischief."

Lettie looked back at her little house and then up the road at mine, which, isn't much bigger than her's:

"Where'd we have it? There'd be a crowd if we asked all of them."

"Well the more the merrier and the more work we'd get done!" and then I told her what my idea was and before I went home we had the details planned down to invitations which she was going to write and the refreshments I was going to see after.

I managed to see most of the mothers in the neighborhood too and some of them were so pleased with the idea that they even invited themselves to our party, and we were assured that the boys and girls would be there if they had any say-so in the matter.

Lettie took yellow card board and roughly sketched grinning Jack-o-lanterns about four inches across, she cut them out and wrote this invitation on the back:

"The witches and goblins have work to do,
They told it to me and I'll tell you,
Come to my house Saturday, at half past two,
All hand can help—we'll soon be through,
And then for a frolic, by Jack-o-lantern light
At Grandma Scott's, on Hallowe'en night."

And then we took my big kettle over to Grandma Scott's and Sam Stroud went down in her woods pasture and worked all morning dragging up dead limbs to keep the fires going and in running all the errands we had.

I baked two crocks of beans that morning and Letty baked a ham like her mother used to—I'll give you the receipe some day—and Sarah came over about noon with a basket full of cookies and pumpkin pies and Armetta brought a half dozen loaves of fresh bread, as sweet and good as the wheat fields in June, and as gold brown too.

That's the way with our folks here. We most of us played together when we were little chaps and we play together and work together now, as we did then.

Along about one o'clock here came Sam Stroud with Grandma's old gray mare, Besty Ann, and we all loaded our baskets in the spring wagon and hunted up our sharpest knives and started out.

By the time the children commenced to arrive we had the first batch of apples on, cooking, just a few in each kettle, and by the time the kiddies had filled our baskets and we had our pans full of peeled and quartered apples, the apples in the kettle were transferred to big dish pans, sweetened and spiced and set to bubbling their way to a rich, red brown in the oven.

You don't have to stir butter very often when it is made that way and it neither scorches nor spatters.

The way we all did work! and the children, bless their hearts, chattered like magpies out there in the orchard and I don't think we were far behind them either.

Sam and one or two of the elder boys picked the few of the winter apples that clung on the trees and packed two barrels of them for Grandma and Benny to eat, next winter. We put on a kettle full of the brightest peelings and cooked them for jelly for her and put the rest of them in her ten-gallon jar and poured rain water over them to make vinegar.

There were a few pumpkins in their little scrap of a corn field and those blessed kiddies never stopped till the last one was carried in. I was so afraid that they would cut them up for Jack-o-lanterns, but they didn't—each one had made his "pumpkin devil" that morning, and when five o'clock came they produced them from somewhere.

The apple butter was by that time most of it sealed up and the last batch was in the oven finishing up. The jelly was boiling merrily on top of the stove beside Martha Merrivale's big coffee boiler and Grandma Scott was hobbling about, the happiest one of the lot, insisting on opening a big jar of mango pickles, and one of cucumbers for the lunch.

"Mangoes and cucumbers are two things Benny and I can always raise" said she, "and they are not hard for me to fix either."

Some of us exchanged glances at this: for my part, cucumber pickles are a very serious matter from start to finish.

"Now these," said Grandma, "are dill pickles. They won't keep all winter but Benny likes them better than those, he says those others are too hot".

"Dill pickles?" said Armetta, "how do you make them?"

"Well, first I make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg and then I add about half that much clear water. I wash my cucumbers and some grape leaves. Put a

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layer of leaves then a layer of cucumbers, a few dill seed, more leaves and more cucumbers, having the leaves on top, weight it down and pour my brine over it. The grape leaves sour them and the dill flavors them."

And this is the way she made her mustard pickles: to one gallon of cold cider vinegar add one teacup each of salt and brown sugar, one tablespoon full of turmeric powder. The cucumbers are washed and this poured over them. You can begin using them in about a week. Of course she seals up those she wants for winter use.

Just as we were thinking about serving supper here came Sarah Brown's boy: "Mother let's bake some potatoes out in the ashes; Sam says. "We can have the finest lunch if you'd let us bake some potatoes and eggs, please, mother."

Of course, the potatoes were somewhat scorched on the outside and somewhat raw on the inside, but the youngster never lived who didn't think that things tasted better cooked in some outlandish way—sort of primitive appetite, I reckon.

I had a package of paper plates and a roll of wax paper over each plate. I spread a piece of the paper and then we put baked beans and ham sandwiches, pickles, cookies and pumpkin pie, all on the plates, and each youngster took his plate and carried it out doors to eat by the light of their "camp fire", as they called it.

Sam Stroud and Grandma Scott told ghost stories while Letty and some of the rest of us lit the Jack-o-lanterns and fixed for the program Letty had planned.

Close to the camp fire, which by now looked like a real gypsy affair, we put up the old tent that Mrs. Nixon's boys play in when she brings them to the farm for the summer, and pretty soon a gypsy woman appeared and offered to tell everybody's fortune. Her yellow waist was mostly hidden under a big red handkerchief and another one made a turban for her dusky head. Her gaily-flowered skirt looked like a kimona that Letty used to have. But that was not Letty doing a bit of a gypsy dance and strumming on Letty's guitar.

All at once I remembered that our little school teacher, Miss Carr, had blue-black hair and I had to smile when I thought of her pupils recognizing her. She had a gay bit of nonsense for everyone, but when I went to have my fortune told, she didn't pretend to tell me anything about the future.

Instead, she whispered in my ear, "I want you to look over there by that tree. There's a man standing there, a stranger, and he has never taken his eyes off of Miss Gray since I have been watching him."

And there, so close I could have almost touched him, but concealed from the rest of them by the tent stood Amos Bascomb, sure as I live.

I slipped out of the tent and held out my hand to him, after I had told Miss Carr a wee bit of the reason he looked at Letty.

"Howdy-do, Amos! Come on and join our fun."

He started just a little and then with his gaze on Letty, where she stood with the fire light on her laughing face. "Has she ever married?" He jerked his head in her direction.

"No, not yet", I answered him and tried to make it sound as though she were likely to marry just any day.

"I went up to her house, but there was a strange woman there, and she told me that I was mistaken, no Miss Gray lived there and then she shut the door in my face."

Oh, so he hadn't known then. And all the bitterness that I had felt toward him for Letty's sake vanished and I just pitied him, he looked so hurt and boyish.

Then I told him in a few sentences of the Judge's death and everything. "Why didn't she tell me?" he wanted to know.

Humph, Letty Gray write to a man that didn't care anymore than you did! Indeed she wouldn't!" "I had to make good first", he said a little sullenly, and then his head went up, "and I have made good and I have come back to see —." He didn't finish his sentence, but I led him into the light and announced his coming to them all.

He wanted to see Letty alone for a minute first, but I didn't want to make things too easy for him. I thought that Letty deserved a chance to make him win her, instead of merely coming back and claiming her.

When the crowd commenced putting on coats and hats, somebody said, "why Miss Letty you haven't had your fortune told to-night! and Amos Bascomb tucked her hand under his arm and answered just loud enough for Letty and me to hear him: "I'll attend to that, young man, better than any fortune-teller in this crowd!"



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PARAGON TAILORING CO. Dept. 4044 **CHICAGO**

Household Helps

Isn't it discouraging that school commences just at the time when the pears and the quinces and the apples are ready for pickles and preserves and butters? And then of course there are all the chopped pickles and sauces to put up this month—and the finishing touches to put on the children's winter wardrobes.

Do you send the wee girl to school with a saucy bow atop her smooth hair? Are her little frocks brightened by a bit of color somewhere?

Is there a warm bright sweater for her to wear on these crisp mornings when a heavy coat would be burdensome on the walk home in the warm afternoon?

Did you know that you could brighten hair ribbons wonderful by dissolving a bit of the powdered Easter egg dye in warm water—the color to match the original color of the ribbon, and rinsing the ribbon in that? I have even dyed ribbons in this manner.

Do you know that to wind the wet ribbon around a fruit jar full of boiling water or smooth it out full length on a mirror or window pane will make it have a newer, fresher look than by pressing it with an iron?

At our house we save all the bits of faded ribbons—from lingerie ribbons to wide sashes—and unless we have a better use for them, they all go into a pot of red dye a few weeks before Xmas, and they figure largely in our Xmas decorations—tying the wreaths, and the Xmas bells—twisted about the greenery, never a bit too small to use.

Do you know that you can waterproof the children's shoes, so that they wont have to wear the much despised rubbers, save in the very worst weather? Melt two (2) parts of tallow with one of resin —warm the soles of the shoes and apply the liquid warm, not hot, as long as the leather will soak it up.

If your shoes bind across the toes wring a cloth out of hot water and lay it across them while they are on your feet, the leather will expand to fit the foot.

Another thing, did you ever have a pair of shoes which squeaked distressingly every time you wore them? As a general thing the cause of this is that the two soles of the shoe do not fit absolutely true and the friction caused by them rubbing together produces the unpleasant result. The remedy is very simple; simply drive about three wooden pegs in the middle of the sole.

And now while we are on the subject of feet, do you know that equal parts of vinegar and household ammonia about one tablespoonful of each, added to the water in which the feet are bathed will leave them delightfully cool and refreshed? And it will eliminate that dread of sensitive people, feet which perspire.

Iodine painted on bunions will cure them. By scraping a thin place up and down the middle of an ingrown toenail, you will rid yourself of that miserable affliction, the nail must have new material for that part of it, hence the tendency will be to stop the growth at the sides.

Is your family fond of baked apples? And are apples generally too scarce to bake all they want in the winter? Suppose you cut the apples—Rome Beauties, sprinkle sugar and bake as you would for the table, omitting only the butter. Lift them carefully out with a skimmer and place in your heated jars, then, if necessary, add more thick syrup to that in the pan. When it is boiling pour over the fruit and seal.

Ten Commandments For the Mother

1. Be healthy.
2. Be joyful.
3. Be beautiful.
4. Be gentle and placid.
5. Be firm without severity.
6. Do not stint with your mother love. Tenderness is not effeminacy. And just because life often is cold and hard and cruel, a sunny, bright, glad childhood is a blessing for the whole life.
7. Discipline as life disciplines. It does not scold, it does not plead, it does not fly into a passion. It simply teaches that every deed has its adequate effect.
8. Do not laugh at the little sorrows and pains of child life. Nothing wounds a child more than to find ridicule where it looked for sympathy.
9. In illness and danger protect, nurse, cherish and cheer as much as in your power. And do not weaken your vitality by giving way to anguish and sorrowing. What can be done must be done as well as possible.
10. Do not forget—the happiness of having a child includes the duty of smoothing his way in the world—of endowing him with health, gladness, courage, vigor; of finally letting him live his own life freely and in his own way. Your pay you have had in advance, for your sorrowing was happiness, and your sacrificing joy.

FREE To ANY WOMAN, Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 3 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. R. TYRRELL WARD, 222 Institute Place, Chicago.

Tested and Tasted Recipes

Delicious Hot-Weather Stews

Beef stewed with shreds of little onions and small, whole young carrots and served with mashed potatoes is very appetizing.

Beef stewed with tomatoes and green peppers and served with new potatoes, peeled and rolled in melted butter is fine.

Lamb stewed with okra and tomatoes is hard to beat.

A veal stew flavored by small, green onions, green peppers and minced parsley and served around a mound of green peas is simply delicious.

Any of these stews may be made in a fireless cooker.

RICE, SPANISH STYLE—Wash thoroughly one cupful of rice. Slice two large tomatoes in a saucepan or enameled kettle. Add one onion and one large, green sweet pepper finely minced. In this place the rice, and salt to taste. Cook very slowly until the rice is well done. A little water should be added if required, but not enough to thin the whole.

COTTAGE CHEESE—Cottage cheese should never be overlooked as a nourishing and healthful dish for luncheon or supper. Set the milk over a very moderate heat and do not scald the curd as it makes it hard. Drain, season with salt and white pepper, and moisten with cream. Fresh, new onions in thin slices are a delicious addition, or chopped nut meats may be scattered over the top.

BEANS WITH TOMATOES—This is a delicious way to serve dried beans and makes a pleasant change from baked beans. Soak a pint of beans overnight. Remove the rind from a small piece of salt pork—the ideal piece contains both lean and fat meat—and chop fine or put through a food chopper. Put the meat and beans in a kettle, with one can of tomatoes or three large, fresh ones, cover closely and cook until the beans are done. A little water may have to be added from time to time, but never more than is necessary.

Pears are such an insipid fruit that they must have some pungent flavoring, like ginger root or spice cloves or cinnamon bark added to them to give them some individuality. Pears canned in just a little heavier syrup than peaches and flavored with any of these become a delicious dessert served with cream. Peel your pears in the afternoon, put them in about as much sugar as you would for preserves. The next morning only cook them until clear, add the desired flavor and seal.

When you put up quinces, if there is a bit of the juice left use it to can some pears in. It is more delicious than any spice you can buy.

Did you ever try quince or pear honey for the winter breakfast table? Lay aside two or three quinces or pears, and do not peal them until the other fruit is sealed up, take the juice that is left from the canning, supposing always that it is the usual thick, rich syrup that one has left from this fruit, peel your fruit that you saved back then either grate them or run them through the food chopper, and cook the fruit pulp in the syrup. Bottle and seal as you would tomato catsup or anything of the sort.



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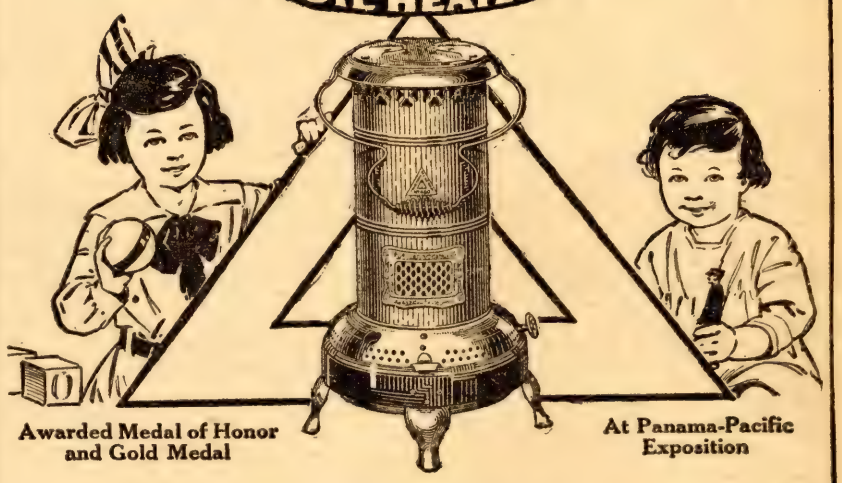
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Kindly mention Up-to-Date Farming when writing.

The XXth Century H. & V. Co.
Akron, Ohio

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Awarded Medal of Honor and Gold Medal

At Panama-Pacific Exposition

Warm and Happy

The NEW PERFECTION Heater is an agreeable source of comfort to grown people—but it is a positive necessity when there are children in the house. You can't let the baby shiver and take cold.

With the NEW PERFECTION to take off the chill mornings and evenings, and to dry out dampness, you can delay starting winter fires until real cold weather begins.

With everyone warm and happy, free from colds developed from lowered vitality, there is no need of a furnace.

The NEW PERFECTION is the greatest comfort you can install in your home, an aid to good health, a means to economy, the cleanest heat you can use.

Easy to care for; ready by striking a match; burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil; can't smoke. No trouble to re-wick because wick and carrier are combined—the fresh wick all ready to put in, clean, smooth and ready to light. *For best results use Perfection Oil.*

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition the many points of superiority of the NEW PERFECTION line won a medal of honor, while a Gold Medal was awarded the NEW PERFECTION Heater—a sweeping victory.

Your dealer has the NEW PERFECTION Oil Heater on exhibition. *Look for the triangle for warmth, comfort and good cheer.* He will be glad to show you the different models. (614)

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana), CHICAGO, U.S.A.

October

By Lincoln Rappleye

When the autumn sun is shining,
When the air is clear and bright,
When the birds begin to gather
For their weary southern flight,
Then our hearts are filled with gladness,
There is nothing then to fear,
And we are so very happy,
For we know October's here.

It's no wonder squirrels are happy,
As they're gath'ring nuts and corn,
It's their winter's bread and butter,
And will keep them 'till Spring's morn.
So we love to watch these creatures,
With their eyes so bright and clear,
For when e'er we see them working,
Then we know October's here.

How the crows all flock together!
What an awful noise they make!
They are planning now, we doubt not,
For the southern trip they'll take;
And, the time for their departing,
Must, we think, be very near,
So, this is an added truth then
That October now is here.

All the maple leaves are changing,
Bright green leaves are turning red,
And we know e'er this month leaves us
Plants and flowers will all be dead;
So, while in our hearts there's gladness,
There is sadness too, we fear,
As we see by all around us
That October now is here.

We are nearing life's October,
Death's the winter, close at hand.
Will we waken in the Springtime
In that happy, promised land?
If we can with joy look forward,
Surely we have naught to fear,
And we'll say with happy voices
That we're glad October's here.

Civet Fur Set - $22



Examine this Civet Fur Set in your own home, at our risk. If you are not satisfied that it is a regular $33 to $40 value, return it within 3 days after receipt. Sent, charges prepaid, on receipt of $22, money order or bank draft.

Civet is one of the popular furs of the season, durable and very beautifully marked. It is soft and lustrous and harmonizes with almost any costume.

Neckpiece is one of the season's newest styles; 43 inches long; trimmed with one head and two tails; lined with Skinner Satin, guaranteed for two years. Price of Neckpiece, alone, only $10. Sent prepaid on receipt of price and may be returned within 3 days if not satisfactory.

Muff is the popular Pillow Style, 18 by 14 inches; lined with Skinner Satin, shirred and ruffled at both ends; bed is of finest down—not wadding or floss; silk wrist cord and tassel; purse pocket in muff. Price of Muff, alone, $14. Sent prepaid on receipt of price and may be returned within 3 days if not satisfactory.

(The style Neckpiece and Muff illustrated also may be obtained in Fitch-Opossum, Skunk-Opossum, Hudson Seal, Black, Red or Gray Fox, and Jap Mink at same price.)

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One-third to one-half is what you save when you buy a "REEL Quality" Fur. We guarantee that or any article may be returned and your money will be refunded. Our styles are the newest, our pelts the finest, our workmanship faultless. Buying direct from the trapper, making our own goods and selling direct-to-you, make our prices so low.

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WILSON CHEMICAL CO.
Dept. 527 Tyrone, Pa.



What is Now the Fashion

Signs of Drapery to Come

We have long been dreading the arrival of drapery in the skirts and waists of the new season. There are strong indications that we shall have it, at least to some extent. Many of the most attractive waists are shown with draped bodice in the swathed style, the material drawn around the body. There is pretty sure to be a guimpe or yoke of something sheer and sheer sleeves as well.

The velvet of the present season is so soft and light in texture that it is now being shirred and gathered much as silk has been throughout the seasons just past. It is shown in unusual colors and the beautiful maroon of years ago is brought forward again in several attractive shades.

Collars and Sleeves

The matter of the neck and sleeve finish has become extremely important. The great majority of the best bodices are made with high neck and some of these high collars are like the old time stocks of our grandfathers; coming far up about the chin and the ears and wrinkling prettily around the throat.

These collars are especially nice for fur and they are made separate from dress or coat and worn as wanted, much as any other fur piece would be.

The sleeves have finally decided that they must be long if they are anything and the puff at the wrist is daily gaining in favor. Very long cuffs are shaped so that they are shorter on the inside of the arm, and frills come down far on the hand making it seem small and slender.





7401—CHILD'S KIMONO. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This garment is all but indispensable in winter. It can be made of flannel, cashmere, challie or other warm woollen goods. The model has sleeves and body in one with or without a seam down the centre of the back.

7419—CHILD'S NIGHT DRAWERS. Cut in sizes 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. These night drawers are made with a square yoke in front and with the front and the drawers below the yoke in one piece. In the back there is a division across the waistline and the closing down the centre.

7426—LADIES' WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. In this charming waist there are three underturned box pleats of yoke depth at each side of the front with the material plain and full below. The back is entirely plain. At the neck is an adjustable collar, worn high or low.

7420—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This plain, tailored model has no ornament except a small tab on the bosom through which the necktie can be passed. At the open neck is a collar of moderate size and the long sleeves are gathered into a cuff with turnback finish.

7422—CHILD'S DRESS. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. This pretty frock has the fashionable box pleat, one at each side of the front and also of the back. The closing is placed in the back. The high neck is trimmed with a small flat collar and the long sleeves end in a cuff.

7432—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This bodice has a double breasted closing and two small tucks at each side of the front near the shoulders. The back is plain. The neck is trimmed with an ornamental collar coming down in long revers along the edges of the closing.

7418—MISSES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This natty frock has the front and back of the blouse cut in one, without any shoulder seam. The side body is in one with the fitted full length sleeve, and this is finished at the wrist with a deep cuff. The upped part of the skirt is gathered at the band and the lower part is circular and joins the upper without fullness. Two materials such as serge and taffeta, or plain and plaid poplin will be effective in this style.

7427—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This smart two gore skirt has front and yokes in one, the material at the lower part of the sides being cut away a trifle to allow the insertion of a soft, pleated side gore.

7429—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Simple and smart, this dress has a plain waist with centre front closing and with a wide collar at the low neck. The plain sleeves are shaped to the arm and may be long or short. The three gores of the skirt are quite full and are gathered at the top and attached to the lower edge of a deep rounded yoke.

7415—LADIES' REDINGOTE DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches waist measure. This most novel of designs has a waist which is full and trimmed with a wide collar at the neck, the sleeves long and shaped to the arm, with cuff finish. To this is joined a two gore underskirt and over both blouse and skirt is worn the redingote.

7421—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. The full skirt is among the most popular and this design preserves the slenderness of the hip outline by the use of a deep yoke. This is fitted in the centre back and at the sides and closes in front. Below the yoke the material is adjusted in three gores.

7395—LADIES' APRON. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This natty apron is made in princess style, with a semi-fitted panel in front joined to the side bodies by seams which extend from shoulder to hem. The centre back and side back portions are joined in the same manner and the closing is placed in the centre of the back.

Important Announcement

The manufacturers of Peerless patterns issue a quarterly fashion book that is an exposition of the latest and coming styles and describes a great number of patterns covering almost every conceivable need, in ladies', misses' and children's clothes. A work like this can be a great help in every family, whether the wearing apparel is home-made or not. It costs only 10 cents. October quarterly is now ready. Send orders to below address.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each
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WATCH RING & CHAIN GIVEN

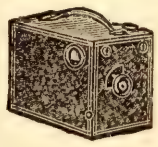
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

As a flower lover you are missing one of the joys of life if your garden does not include the

LOVELY and GORGEOUS IRIS

THE RAINBOW FLOWER

So called because it displays the charming iridescent tints and shades of the rainbow.



We want our readers to enjoy growing this beautiful flower, to feast on its loveliness, and we are sure that its possession will always be a pleasant reminder of our magazine. So we offer ten choice varieties on terms that place them within the reach of all.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY HARDY AND INCREASE RAPIDLY

Iris should be planted in the fall to get the best results, although they can be planted in the spring.

The four varieties are the German Iris which is styled the "Fleur de Lis" of France, and are superior to other classes.

No other flower has so many combinations of color, especially of the delicate and unusual shades, and the name Rainbow Flower is most fitting. They are absolutely hardy, as beautiful in form, texture and coloring as any Orchid, and many are delightfully fragrant. They are

EASILY GROWN WHERE ANYTHING WILL GROW

Like Peonies, they come up from year to year, with little or no attention, always increasing. There is nothing prettier than this German Iris, blooming from about May 10th to June 10th. The colors are gorgeous and when in bloom they nearly hide the plant.

HERE ARE TEN OF OUR CHOICE VARIETIES

FLORENTINA—Creamy-White, faintly flushed lavender; fragrant and early. This is the Orris root of commerce, being used for the manufacture of toilet powder. The roots are delicately perfumed.

PALLIDA DALMATICA—A large, handsome, blue Iris. Very ornamental foliage.

MAY QUEEN—A lovely, golden Iris with brown reticulated falls. Very beautiful.

MADAME CHEREAU—The elegant variegated Iris. 2 feet tall. Very free bloomer.

3 IRIS KAEMPFERI—The Japanese Iris. Come into flower about the middle of June when few such attractive flowers are seen. Once the striking beauty of these are seen they will never be forgotten.

3 IRIS SIBERICA—The Siberian Iris. The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow foliage with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue with white markings. Very free flowering and one of the best for cutting. One of the most satisfactory for all situations.

ORDER NOW AS FALL IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT

OUR VERY LIBERAL OFFER

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Only 50 Cents

Or, 10 named Iris, including the above varieties and Up-to-Date Farming one year for 75 cents.

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☞ Each subscriber on this offer will also receive the "Ask Me the Price" button.

Our Boys and Girls

School Bells Are Ringing

"Still sits the schoolhouse by the road
A ragged beggar sunning."

Each year sees the number of " ragged beggars" dimished and in their stead we now see well-kept grounds and neat well-built school houses.

However picturesque the poet makes the school house of his boyhood, we cannot fail to appreciate the modern ideas of cleanliness and beauty as applied to our country schools.

What about your school buildings and your school yards, boys and girls? Do they bear testimony that you are alive to beauty and cleanliness? The two are so closely allied, you know. Or, is the only autograph you have left on your surroundings the scratched initials on the wall, or the whittled name of your desk. How many Public Buildings in our small town are thus decorated?

Remember that:

"Fools' names like their faces
Are often seen in Public places."

If you really want your name before the Public then go to the home of your wealthiest neighbor, and right before his eyes smash his wife's choicest vase through the picture that is the pride of his heart, and see what happens.

You'll get your name before the Public, never fear. And really you will have committed no more serious offence than the boy or girl who whittles and carves and otherwise mutilates Public property.

We can go even a step farther, each and every one of us, toward making school an attractive place for you to study in and for father and mother to visit. Not just the decorations for the various holidays, but a genuine every-day sort of beauty.

There are pictures to be had for a very small sum, indeed the originals of which hang in the world's finest art galleries. A frieze of these placed at intervals around the room makes such things a part of our every-day lives and will give the coming artist among you the impetus toward a bigger effort in following where ambition leads him.

Your teacher will gladly encourage your efforts—and she will know just what your school needs and will no doubt, help you to obtain the materials for your own handwork. In city schools this is a part of the regular routine and I am sure the time will soon be here when domestic science, manual training, agriculture and home nursing will be taught in the country school, indeed, if we expect to keep pace with our boys and girls we will have to teach them.

You can't do much with the school grounds, this fall but you bigger boys can at least make a safe "see-saw" for some of the tiny tads to whom the school day is a long, long day away from Mother. And maybe there can be a swing or two, and I never saw the country school-yard that could not be improved by flower beds and I've yyet to see the youngster who didn't want a garden of his own. But more of this next spring.

Now you can set out trees and shrubs most of them from the near-by woods, and the rest of them from some flower lover's over-stock of lilac or snowball or wintaria. And this Winter when the noon hour is just a noisy interlude, you can surely fashion some bird boxes and next Spring there will be more birds than ever singing their glad Spring song and making small toes wiggle inside of unwanted shoes in pleased anticipation.

And now, for good news from our Editor-man: He tells me that he will give you a collection of peonies. See the offer in this paper and how easy you can get them by getting just a few subscribers. Really all the farm homes around the school house ought to have our paper, then what a big bed of Peonies you can have at the school house. If there's a flower that will give more satisfaction, year after year than the peony, I've not found it yet; year after year they spread and bloom and they require practically no care at all, quite different from roses.

Something About Trees

Trees have something almost human about them. As we all know, they keep record of their own age by forming a ring in the wood each year and they also keep record of bygone storms by wrinkles running across the grain.

These wrinkles indicate that some stress has been brought to bear on them which has strained the fibers,—either from bending the tree in a storm or from rough handling.

By carefully counting the rings of wood and knowing when the trees were cut, one can estimate fairly well just when the wrinkles were made and consequently when the strain occurred.

Did you ever notice how reluctantly a tree goes down? It goes very slowly at first and groans as if in sorrow because it must fall.

Our Animal Acquaintances

The young people who live on farms have far greater opportunities for studying the habits of animals than those who are in town.

Woodchucks, coons, rabbits, squirrels, gophers, coyotes and many other animals afford amusement to those who really become acquainted with them.

Beckman gives a delightful account of a coon which used to amuse itself by washing various odds and ends in a bucket of water. An old pot handle, a small shell or anything of the sort would do.

But the thing he loved best of all was an empty bottle. Clasping it in his forepaws he would waddle slowly to the bucket with the bottle clasped close to his breast and then roll it and rinse it in the water. If anyone ventured to disturb him he was furiouss and threw himself upon his back, clinging tightly to his beloved bottle that he could be lifted by it.

Groos says that bears will do the same sort of thing. He relates the case of a polar bear which used to roll an old iron pot to and from his tank, and then, lifting it out, rub it up and down in a trough of running water. He stood on his hind legs and used his forepaws exactly like a washerwoman washing clothes.

A Garden Full of Flowers for $1.00

Everybody loves flowers, particularly the most beautiful ones of all that come early in the spring when the snow first disappears from the ground, and sometimes snow is on the ground while they are blooming.



There can be no failure from our bulbs. They are as sure to grow as potatoes stuck into the ground have no insect pests and always bloom. Or plant in pots or boxes and raise them in the house for winter blooming. Directions sent with every order.

The following bulbs, unless noted, may be planted any time when the ground is unfrozen to the end of the year. They are all large size. No Small or minature bulbs sent out. "Satisfaction first and last" is our motto.

We deliver at prices quoted. Dozens or more may be made up of different colors. The colors will be packed separate.

HYACINTHS For house or garden or lawn. Great spikes of showy flowers, the rage with flowers lovers.

Single—Separate colors, red, white, blue and yellow. Each, 6 cents: dozen, 60 cents; 25 for $1.15; per 100, $4.00.

Double—Separate colors, red, white, blue and yellow. Each, 6 cents; dozen, 60 cents; 25 for $1.15; per 100, $4.00.

TULIPS The tulip is the popular early flower for the millions. The culture is so easy, the flowers so lovely, and the price so low that they ought to be grown by everybody who has a box of earth, a flower bed or garden, in country, town or city. Our tulip bulbs are all of our direct importation, large size and guaranteed.

Early Single—Separate colors, red varieties mixed, white varieties mixed, yellow varieties mixed and rose varieties mixed. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 40 cents; 25 for 60 cents; per 100, $1.50.

Early Double—In fine mixture, separate colors as the single and same prices.

Duc von Tholl varieties. The earliest red and yellow, same price as above.

Parrot Tulips—Magnificient, large, showy flowers. Will last several days after cutting. Mixed colors, same price as others.

NARCISSUS For house or open ground. Almost no trouble to plant. No failure and great pleasure and satisfaction. Last for years from first plants.

Single—Large trumpet varieties mixed. Yellow, white and bicolored. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 40 cents; 25 for 60 cents, per 100, $1.50.

Double—Mixed, all colors, same as single and same price.

Poeticus—The best late flowering. Mixed colors and shades, same price as others.

Paper White—Grow this one in the house. Preferred by many to the Chinese Sacred Lily. Pot or grow in water in a dish. Simply put the bulbs in a dish and cover with water and keep in a sunny place and warm. In a short time your reward will be a mass of beautiful, white, fragrant blooms. The best effect is gotten by filling the dish with bulbs, except enough space between to anchor by placing stones or broken china, etc., to keep from falling over. Exquisite fragrance fills the room. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents; 25 for 75 cents; per 100, $2.00.

JONQUILS Bright yellow, fragrant flowers. Mixed single and double. Two for 5 cents; dozen, 20 cents; 25 for 30 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

CROCUS The first flowers to bloom in the spring in the open ground. Once planted, they will come up and bloom spring after spring. They should be planted on the lawn in the grass. Mixed colors, two for 5 cents; dozen, 20 cents; 25 for 30 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Mammoth Yellow—Two for 5 cents; dozen, 20 cents; 25 for 30 cents; per 100, $1.50.

IRIS Extremely popular. Any lawn or garden that has not a bed or border of Iris should not put off planting another year. Once planted, they last always and multiply rapidly. A few bulbs planted now will multiply to hundreds in a couple of years, and larger plantings can then be made.

German, Mixed—Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents; 25 for $1.00; per 100, $3.50.

Named Varieties—Each, 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; 25 for $1.50; per 100, $5.00.

CHINESE SACRED LILY

The Chinese Sacred Lily (Narcissus Orientalis)., Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods, is the variety grown by the Chinamen for decorating their temples or joss houses on their New Year's day, which occurs in February. They can readily be brought into bloom by any one if planted in early November, for Xmas; also can be planted any time, fall and winter. Pure white flowers, with lemon or orange cup, excessively fragrant; one plant will scent an ordinary home if doors are left open. A popular way to grow is to plant in water, same as recommnded for Paper White Narcissus. Each, 10 cents; six for 50 cents; dozen, $1.00. Delivered at prices quoted.

COLLECTIONS

No. 1—We will pack and deliver, with instructions for planting and cultivation, the following: 1 large bulb, Chinese Sacred Lily, 3 single hyacinths, 2 double hyacinths, 10 tulips, different colors; 6 narcissus, single nad double; 3 paper white narcissus, 10 jonquils, 2 iris—37 choice bulbs—all for $1.00, delivered to your postoffice.

No. 2—Or, we will send for $1.00: 1 large bulb, Chinese Sacred Lily, 3 single hyacinths, 3 double hyacinths, 10 single tulips, 5 double tulips, 10 single narcissus, 5 double narcissus, 5 jonquils, and 8 crocus—50 bulbs—sufficient to make a whole winter's display in the house or a fine bed for spring, all for $1.00, postpaid.

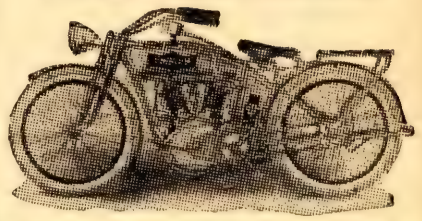
No. 3—Or, we will send 75 mixed-variety tulip bulbs, all large bulbs and sure to bloom for $1.00.

All collections, and other bulbs, are delivered at the prices.

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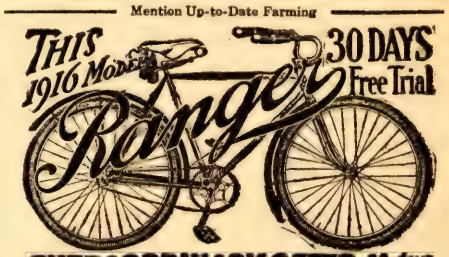


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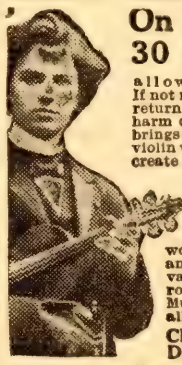
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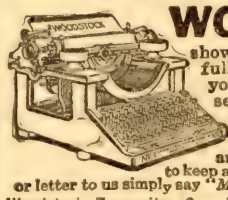
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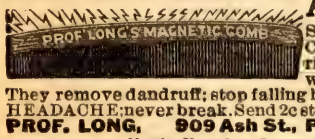
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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PIONEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

WE HAVE unusually interesting letters this time, and the letters crowded out are equally interesting. In fact we have held over a few hoping we may have room for them in our next paper. Some special letters complain that some who promise to answer fail to do so, and a Virginia writer acknowledges that he has failed in some cases because he had so many. He appreciates all the letters, though, and apologizes for not answering all. We wish our writers to be candid and sincere, and we are sure they all intend to be so. Again note how completely these letters cover the whole country—from Washington to Vermont and from Delaware to Texas.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm about three miles from the little town of De Pauw, about 130 yards from the school, and about a mile from the Christian church, of which I am a member and the leader of the singing class. We are having a protracted meeting now (Sept. 20) with better attendance than there has been for years. I have attended high school, and am very much interested in the different studies—especially in botany, agriculture and domestic science, for these are branches that make the girls and boys of to-day better women and men of to-morrow. We raise many kinds of fruit and vegetables, as well as lots of grain. We have large limestone quarries near here, and many beautiful hills and rivers which make us beautiful scenery. I love farm life and can do all kinds of work. I will be 20 years old next Friday (Sept. 24) and am the oldest of 7 children. Boys and girls, please do not overlook my letter, for I would be delighted to have the Cadets write to me—either letters or birthday cards.—Myrtle Flanigan, De Pauw, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—Will you please admit an Idaho girl? My father takes UTDF and would not be without it. I have been reading the Cadet page, and am anxious to become a Cadet. I am 16, and live with my father and mother and three brothers on a "dry" farm of 160 acres. Our main crops are wheat, barley and oats, and our nearest town is Downey, Idaho, 8 miles from here; but we get our mail by rural carrier. I would like very much to correspond and exchange photos with all the boys and girls.—Edwina Thornton, Downey, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of 100 acres, and I would like very much to become a Cadet. I am 16 years old and have lived on the farm ever since I was 8. My folks have taken UTDF only a short time, but we like it very much. I like to read the letters. I live in New Hampshire, and my home is near Sugar river. I would like to exchange views with other Cadets, and I will also answer all letters promptly.—Dolly Case, Kellyville, N. H.

DEAR CADETS—Here I come from away out West. I am 17 years old, and have been a reader of UTDF for about two years. I think it is a fine paper, I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. This is a fine farming country, and our principle crops are wheat, rye and oats. I hope to hear from all the Cadets, and will try to answer all.—Elizabeth Olstedt, La Center, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UTDF and think it one of the grandest papers published. But I always read the Cadet page first. I am a farmer boy of 21 years, and enjoy farm life. My ambition is to be a good farmer and stockman. I enjoy reading books and my favorites are "The Shepherd of the Hills" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I would be glad to exchange cards and letters with all of the Cadets.—Richard Dever, Olaton, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Vermont girl 10 years old, and live with my father and mother and two brothers on a farm of 150 acres on the shore of Lake Champlain. I think Vermont is the best State in the Union. We are 10 miles from St. Albans, our nearest city. We raise corn, oats, barley and potatoes, besides we have a good garden, in which we raise tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, radishes, lettuce, beets, and lots of other vegetables. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Dorris Mona Mills, Milton, Vt.

DEAR CADETS—We have been taking UTDF about 4 months, and all think it is a fine paper that should be widely circulated. I am 17 years of age and live on a farm of about 550 acres in the southern part of Vermont. The Green Mountains are beautiful. If any of the Cadets wish to hear more about my home and its surroundings I will be glad to write them all I can.—Alice V. Streeter, West Wardsboro, Vt.

DEAR CADETS—Father takes UTDF and I think it is the best paper printed. I am always glad when the time comes for it to reach our home. I have just read the Cadets of Sept. 1. Those 2,000 letters received by one writer were something great! I sure enjoy reading letters myself. My mother died when I was 11 years old, leaving me the oldest of four children. I sure had a hard time until papa married again. I like to travel. We lived in Plainview, Texas, 7 years ago, though dear old Kentucky is my native state, and I aim to live and die in Kentucky. We raise corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and all kinds of vegetables. I will ask all the Cadet boys and girls to write to me, and I will answer all if possible.—Ollie Jenkins, Lamb, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl of 17 and I wish to come in for a minute or two. We take UTDF and like it fine. I wish it came oftener, for it seems a long time from one paper to the next. Our home is 7 miles north of Union City, Ind. Wouldn't it be nice if we could all come together and get better acquainted with one another? But since we are so far apart the next best plan is to write. It is nice for us to have a page in so good a paper where we can learn of each other. My father keeps bees, and I like to work around them. If they should sting me oftener I might not like it so much, but I have not had a sting for a long time. I would enjoy hearing from the Cadet boys and girls. The more you write the better I like it, and if you write I'll answer. Three cheers for UTDF! Join in, all of you.—Grace Findley, Union City, Ind., R. 35.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country boy 17 years old, and live on a farm of 165 acres, 4 miles west of Georgetown, our county seat. We have between 100 and 125 acres under cultivation. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, buckwheat, rye, red clover and corn. I have been a subscriber for UTDF for more than a year, and like it very much. I will be glad to receive letters and cards from the Cadets, and also to exchange photos with them. I will try to answer all I receive.—Hiram W. Short, Georgetown, Del.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Virginia girl, and live on a farm of more than 80 acres. We raise most all kinds of grain and vegetables and nearly all kinds of fruit. I like farm life much better than city life, though I enjoy a visit to the city. My father takes UTDF and we all think it is a good paper, but I enjoy the Cadet page best of all. Our nearest railroad station is 9 miles. I am a member of the M. E. Church South, but I also attend other churches, there being 4 churches near my home. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and I will answer all.—Zella King, Hillsboro, Va.

DEAR CADETS—Will you let a little Virginia Sussex girl come in and chat awhile? My father takes UTDF and we all like it fine, especially the Cadet page. We wouldn't know what to do if this paper wasn't in our home. We live on a 200-acre farm, and have a beautiful home in a nice grove where we can play all sorts of games. You Cadets come down and join me; I will give you a good time. I have 2 brothers and 1 sister, and I am the youngest. My age is 15. My father is a farmer, and I have always lived on a farm, and have always been happy with my parents. No one loves me as they do. I invite all the boys and girls to write to me and send me their photos. I will answer all.—Mabel P. Williams, Jarrat, Va.

DEAR CADETS—Will you admit a preacher's son from Southeast Missouri? We live in the Ozarks on a farm of 160 acres and this is a fine country. We raise almost every kind of crop, fruits and vegetables. We have 10 horses, 2 cows and a large bunch of hogs. I like farm life, and enjoy driving and horseback riding. I will be 18 Dec. 1, and would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, will try to answer all and exchange photos.—Dee Compton, Birch Tree, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Indiana girl of 15, and we have taken UTDF for a long time. I think it is a very intersting farm paper. The page for marketing, the page for Cadets, and the moral tone alone make the paper famous. I live with my parents and one brother on a large farm 3 miles from Acton and 12 miles from Indianapolis, the capital and commercial center of the State. I am in high school, and I like to read, and am especially fond of drawing and music. I will be pleased to receive letters and cards from the Cadets, and will answer with the greatest pleasure. I would be glad to exchange photos.—Lottie Maze, Acton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Washington girl, and live on a farm with my parents. Our farm is near the Sound. I am 18 years old, and have a brother older than myself and one younger. I will soon finish high school and expect to be a teacher. In the summer I milk the cows and I would as soon do that as to cook. We are long-time subscribers to UTDF and we all think it the best farm paper in the house. I would like to hear from some of the Cadet friends and will answer all the cards and letters I receive.—Edith Goodrich, Florence, Wash.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Georgia girl, 15 years old, and live with my parents, two brothers and two sisters on a farm of 100 acres, 20 miles south of Chatanooga, Tenn. We raise corn, cotton, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and hay. Of fruits we raise apples, peaches, pears, prunes, grapes, plums and cherries. We take UTDF and think it the best farm paper we take. I do enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I am very fond of reading and have read a great many good books. I think books are a great help in a country home. I attend high school, and to be a teacher is my greatest aim. I would be glad to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Ellela Killian Kitchin, Rock Springs, Ga.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

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Philip Sperry, Palermo, W. Va	25
Bessie Couch, Bryant, Ark	17
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$250 for reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed.
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New Elegant railroad model, 21 jewel stamped on movement; 25 year Federal Guarantee stamped in case; Legal binding written Guarantee sent with each watch, all timed, tested & regulated ready to wear.

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Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper.
Biggest bargain ever offered. Let us send it C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today. Mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 216, Chicago, Ill.

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$275 Indian Motorcycle Given

Can you find the hidden word in the star? Try it and see. The word appears three times in this advertisment. Send in your answer, with your name and address, at once. You will then be entitled to be considered in the awarding of the $275.00 Indian Motorcycle and fourteen other Grand Prizes which we will give away FREE on January 15, 1916, in addition to the Cash Rewards and other Prizes. If your answer is correct we will send you 1,000 votes toward the $275.00 Indian Motorcycle and other Prizes. In case of a tie, each tying contestant gets a prize same as the one tied for. Whether you win the Motorcycle or not, if you answer this advertisement and take part in this contest you will get a VALUABLE PRIZE AND CASH REWARD for everything you do. More than $5,000.00 in valuable prizes and cash given away in this contest. Send name, address and puzzle solution.

FARM LIFE, Dept. D-4, Spencer, Indiana

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If you will accept this powerful "Wonder" telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write to-day. Needed on every farm. Used by travelers on land an seas. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. A big telescope that opens out

Over 3¼ Feet Long; In Five Sections

12½ inches long when closed. Entertain friends day and night with it. Thousands of testimonials from everywhere.

Our Offer Price only $1 each to advertise. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c extra and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.

Peoples Wholesale Store, Dept. I, Indianapolis, Ind.

Free With each telescope ordered within 30 days we will include free a solar eye piece for examining the sun, etc.

5 to 10-Mile Sight Range

Read Sample Reports—Send For One

Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Texas.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles. Count windows in houses which can not be seen with the naked eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.



A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

A million subscribers

—o—

A million workers for Freedom.

—o—

We have it from the Weekly News Letter from the Department of Agriculture for Sept. 22, that $4,750,000 will be spent in the next year "in farm demonstration work."

—o—

Of this amount the Federal treasury will supply $2,100,000 and state treasuries $2,650,000. This money will all be expended under the Smith-Lever Act which provides for a permanent national system of agricultural extension work to be carried on through the State agricultural colleges in co-operation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

—o—

And this agricultural extension is all in the direction of better farming and greater crops. Not a cent of this money will be spent in educating farmers how to market to protect themselves in prices, or in improving the marketing system. The agricultural colleges are opposed to farmers' independence in marketing and they are working hand in hand with boards of trade and exchanges and speculative buyers to get more production, and more and more, without limit.

—o—

And this in face of the fact that this year the crops have been the most bountiful that have ever been produced and with only a few exceptions they are worth less money than known for many years. But they were not big enough to suit the exploiters of them and their FRIENDS, so a special law was made that opens the U. S. treasury and the treasuries of many states to meet the expense of teachers to teach farmers how to produce more yet, so the prices will be kept low and so there will be more to handle and store and speculate in.

—o—

Kansas' share of the appropriation from the National treasury is $109,472. The Great Bend (Kansas) Daily Tribune, which is printed in a great wheat producing county had this to say about the matter:

The whole scheme of "Farm Development" appears to have been promoted by big employers of labor to get them fed cheap at the farmers' expense. They long for the good old times when corn was 15 cents, wheat 35 cents, hogs 2½ cents, cattle 2 cents and other farm products equally low. Then their employes can not demand more wages on the excuse of high cost of living.

"From none of these agencies "for the betterment of agricultural conditions" will there be a thought or a penny given for promoting better and staple prices for farm products. Their only aim is to teach the farmers to raise larger crops and to believe that is the basis of prosperity. But facts prove that the basis of prosperity for the farmers and those depending on their trade is a fair price for their products and not altogether an increased quantity. The hardest times Kansas ever experienced were when farm products were so abundant they had but little value and became a calamity instead of basis for additional prosperity."

—o—

We have said the same thing many times. The great problem that confronts the country is to organize the distributing end of agriculture so the producer and consumer, both, will be protected. The present methods of marketing demoralizes everything and often brings undeserved losses on everybody but that small class of people who toll the agricultural units for handling and storing them, and the speculators who thrive on uncertainties.

—o—

The first step to change the uncertainty to certainty—such certainty that the two great classes of our people—the producer of the necessities of life and the consumers of them—will get their just dues, is a price known to a great many producers. With the price known and enough asking it and controling their crops to turn the tide and make the demand seek the supply, then an organization could soon be effected that would surmount all seeming difficulties. But lacking an agreedon price to ask, no skill or business management can overcome the present demoralization.

—o—

Hon. David Lubin, America's delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, recently said in an address:

In recent times a change has come about in agricultural conditions. Rapid communication and rapid carriage and modern methods have wonderfully sharpened the wit of the city business men, to an extent that he has substantially taken possession of the domain of distribution of the products of the farmers. This has gone to an extent that the farmer has been left lame, deaf, dumb and blind, so far as commercial instinct and commercial knowledge is concerned. Something must be done to restore commercial knowledge to the farmer. * * * We must adopt a system which will give the American farmer, the necessary Commercial knowledge. This can be done. There should be a semi-official organization under charter from the United States government for the forming of an organization in each township and the organization, by the township organizations, of a county organization in each county and these county organizations, organize a State organization in each State and the State organizations, organize a national organization. These organizations should have two-fold functions—the legislation function and the working function. The organization when complete, would embrace five or six million units (farmers). The working organization would be made up of a secretary with a staff of assistants—messengers, correspondents, typists, etc. In short the working organization would be to agriculture what the Chambers of Commerce, Mercantile Agencies, Clearing Houses and Stock Exchanges are to commerce. Then, instead of the farmer seeing, as today, commercial things through two eyes, he would see through millions of eyes. His Commercial power would be vastly increased and with one bound the commercial pygmy that is, will rise to the commercial collossus that is to be.

—o—

Very well said, except we would not have the farmers organization semi-official, or in any respect supervised by the government, farther than governed by its laws as other business is. Neither would we burden it with an unnecessary State organization, but we would build from the present local organizations of farmers to county or district organizations and to the national organization or clearing house. Mr. Lubin has closely described an organization such as we have hoped for for years, and which we have worked for and even now are working for as hard as ever.

—o—

First we want to get a million farmers with one thought toward marketing. Then it will be easy to organize them in communities and counties and nationally—build the great business machine—commercial organization for agriculture.

—o—

We want first to awaken a million American farmers to a realization of

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS BLANK

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Indiana

I want to enlist in the armp of A MILLION FARMERS to secure equitable, steady, profitable prices for farm crops. Therefore I send enclosed $.....

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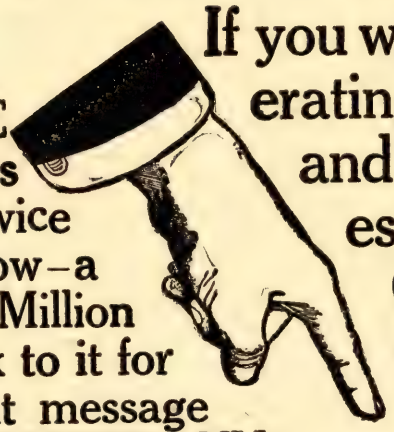
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Look for This Button



If you want to know who are cooperating with you to end dumping and to secure profitable prices LOOK AT THE LAPEL OF YOUR NEIGHBOR'S COAT AND SEE IF THE BUTTON IS THERE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has a Mission Twice a Month—now—a Quarter of a Million farmers look to it for an important message NOT PRINTED IN ANY OTHER PAPER.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the only paper teaching farmers how to market and it is the keystone that holds the arch together. Does it sound like a small thing? Well, its the biggest, greatest, best movement of farmers ever started **AND IT S SPREADING LIKE WILD-FIRE.** It means soon **A MILLION SUBSCRIBERS.** It means very much more prosperous farmers, than those who take any old-line farm paper.

MR. SUBSCRIBER and Mr. Farmer, not yet a subscriber, think these things over. Here's something worth thinking about, and do something too. If **YOU** have not got **YOUR** button send for it **TO-DAY.** If your neighbors are not wearing the button send their names. See terms above.

LOOK AT THE LAPEL OF YOUR NEIGHBOR'S COAT AND SEE IF THE BUTTON IS THERE.



their power, directed toward the pricing of any one or all of their commodities, when they will soon organize and co-operate in all their commercial affairs and, as well they can co-operate in their financial affairs and politically for the protection and promotion of their interests.

—o—

And this leads us to say that when the awful war is over farmers will quickly see the dire results that will come to them under free trade in agriculture products. This is another reason why you should get together, a million strong, to throw your combined power against the next congress to replace the tariff on agricultural products, or at least enough to adequately protect the toilers on American farms from the unfair competition of foreign countries.

—o—

Now Mr. Subscriber, and Mr. Reader who may not yet be a subscriber, if you agree with us, if you believe what has been said here, and that there should be an army of 1,000,000 American farmers to protect farm interests and the families on the farms, then help us in our fight, by wearing the Million Farmers, "Ask Me the Price" Button shown on preceding page. And more than this look at your neighbor's coat and if he is not wearing a button, get him to subscribe too.

—o—

Please use the blank on preceding page and also let us know if you will place some sample copies to good advantage, we will send them free.

—o—

How much will you help? Make any suggestion that you think will help this good movement.

Dear Editor:

UTDF has been coming to me only a short time, but by reading the first copy, I saw that it was really the farmers paper. It takes up topics that are of real benefit to farmers. We farmers know now how to raise corn, cotton, oats and many other things, and we do not need any editors to tell us. But what we do need is an influential paper to instruct us in the marketing of our products. A paper that keeps us posted as to what we should get for everything we have to sell, and also which ought to go to the members of all farmers' organizations so that they may have the same prices and the same advice about marketing at the same time. It just looks to me that other farm papers shoot straight up, that is, they seem to be published without any particular object in view. So if they benefit the farmers it is accidental. Your editorial, "Marketing and Rural Credit" outlined a plan which we might call the "ideal" system; still I believe it would be a failure because it would be semi-official and will admit other classes into the organization except farmers. I understand that the plan is not yours, but is copied from David Lubin's plan. We should take a lesson from the labor organizations. They admit no members except people who work at a trade. I think there is only one way for the farmers and that is, organization of farmers exclusively. Considering the way prices have been and prospects for future prices, an average farmer, who depends upon what he produces to support his family and meet his expenses, will in a few more years either starve or go into the Mexican peon condition.

I want UTDF to meet with the greatest success.—L. J. Whiteman, Clarkville, Texas.

Dear Editor:

Whenever I receive a copy of UTDF I am as glad as if you had sent me a ten dollar bill. This is the paper that is leading farmers out of darkness and into the light. Now will you please tell us about marketing our broom corn. We are raising the long staple. —H. C. Reid, Clarksdale, Ark.

We recommend Coyne Bros., Chicago, Ill., as good parties to dispose of your broom corn for you or to store it for future sale. It is too early to decide a minimum price for the 1915 crop. We advise you to write to the firm for the state of the market and quotations.—Editor.

Dear Editor:

I would like to have some advice from you about the broom corn situation. I have 35 acres in and would like to know if you think it will pay me to sell now. I can get about $120 a ton, or will it pay me to hold for higher prices.—Geo. E. Johnson, Ripon, Cal.

Our opinion is that if you can get about $120 for early delivery, that it would be a good price. Growing conditions have been excellent in the Eastern territory where broom corn is grown. The crop will probably be large and the price moderate.—Editor.

Knew His Hearers

"My dear friends," said the orator, beginning to address his old neighbors—"My dear frends—I will not address you as ladies and gentlemen; I know you too well for that."

He Wanted a Job

"I suppose you are not afraid of early hours."

"Of course not. It makes no difference to me how early you quit work."

Couldn't Be Otherwise

Boarder—For a spring chicken, Mrs. Goodin, I do think this is awful tough.

Mrs. Goodin—Yes, Mr. Grouch, we've had an awful tough spring.

Always a Substitute

"You look rather young, my friend, to be left in charge of a drug store. Have you a diploma?"

"Why, no, sir, we are just out, but we have something of our own that is just as good."

It Sure Gets There

"What is wind?" asked the teacher.

Nobody answered. At last Johnie's hand went up and he fairly shrieked: "Wind is air in a hurry!"

Quicker the Better

"Why is it better to eat soup first if you are real hungry?" asked the teacher.

"Because you can get it down fastest," almost shouted little Elsie.

Easy to Catch

Miss Absent—Why, Kate, how do you do? I've not seen you for several years. Have you caught a husband yet?

Kate—Goodness, yes. I've caught three, but I had to let two of them go."

Too Much of a Good Thing

"Did you ever try that tailor I recommended to you?"

"Yes, but he was too much for me. I got two suits from him—a suit of clothes and a lawsuit."

A Lucky Division

Papa (who wished to draw a lesson from everything)—Now, Frank, look at this cake. The circumference is three times the diameter.

Frank—Oh, papa, let me have the circumference and you take the diameter.



Child's Embroidery Outfit

With this complete and practical embroidery outfit for children the little ones will pass many a pleasant hour learning to embroider "just like mamma does." It consists of: one pair of embroidery hoops, one embroidery needle, one skein of mercerized cotton, one stamped piece for outline embroidery, four stamped doilies, one sheet of Comical Transfer Patterns, one instruction sheet, and an eight-page embroidery booklet. All sent prepaid for only 15c.

Womans' Department
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Western Michigan's Clover and Fruit Belt offers new lands, good for general farming, stock, dairying, poultry, truck and fruits; $10 to $30 per acre on terms of $25 and up for first payment and $5 and up monthly, or annual terms if preferred. A large selection of choice lands at $18. Near railroads, towns, schools and good markets; quick transportation by boat or rail to Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee. Write for 72-page book and map free. Ask for information about low-rate excursions to see these lands Tuesdays, Oct. 19th and Nov. 9th, leaving Chicago offices at 11 a. m. George W. Swigart, owner, Z-1250 First National Band Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Wanted Name of owner having good farm for sale. Give description, location, price, and when possession can be given. Address BX—care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Send description of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. No. 21, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Want to buy good farm from owner only. Give description and price. Address K. Thume, Box 754, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hand forged butcher knives. Write for prices and guarantee. L. B. Hamilton, Centerville, Ia.

Ginseng Seed sold or exchanged for Indian relics. A. L. Gelser, Dalton, New York.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Coal for All

We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

Farmers' Coal Company
Colorado, Springs, Colo.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown in this paper and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915.	No. 2 red winter. Local	per bu.	$1.25
" —1915.	No. 2 hard winter. Local	" bu.	1.25
" —1915.	No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	" bu.	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white.	Local	" bu.	....
OATS—1915.	No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	.50
BARLEY—1915.	Good malting. Local	" bu.	.70
" —1915.	Good feeding. Local	" bu.	.60
RYE—1915.	No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—1915.	Local	" bu.	1.00
CLOVER SEED—1915.	Choice red. Local	" bu.	1.50
BEANS—Choice handpicked pea.	Local	" bu.	....
POTATOES—1915.	Choice round, white. Local	" bu.	....
HAY—1915.	Choice timothy, central markets	" ton	20.00
BROOM CORN—1915.	Good to choice, Illinois	per ton $	.... @ ....
" —1915.	" " Okla. & Kan.	" ton $	.... @ ....
WOOL—1915.	Medium unwashed. Local	per lb.	.....

HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.
CATTLE— " " choice steers, $9 @10; medium steers, $9@9.50.
SHEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.
LAMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.

BRADSTREET'S summary of business over the country, as of October 2, 1915, follows:

Improved. More snap to trade. Cooler weather a stimulus. Wearing apparel leads in activity. Foreign loans have good reception. War-order business in evidence. Domestic iron and steel buying better. Labor scarcity noted in some industries. Higher prices for cotton, cotton seed, iron, steel and lumber. Farmers holding wheat. Bank clearings show heavy gains. Stock market active. Largest sales in six years.

The weather has been favorable for crops, in the main. Frost in the Northern belt, although seasonable, caught some late corn. In the great central belt, where the great bulk of the corn is grown frost has not done material damage and the corn crop has made itself. Rains have been abundant to over-abundant, but fall seeding is being done on a much reduced acreage. The corn ground that would have been put in winter wheat, under more favorable conditions, will figure largely in the oats and corn acreage next Spring. Many thoughtful farmers are going to sow corn fields to rye, even though the corn comes off late, for pasture and to turn under next spring. Spring wheat threshing and marketing has been delayed by wet weather. Storms in the Southwest damaged cotton and other crops and property.

Farmers are controling their wheat and oats better than ever before. They want higher prices and by holding they will surely get them. While our crops are very large, and the world's crop of wheat is large, there is a tremendous demand and will be. Export calls are liberal and, as regards wheat millers all through the winter wheat belt will look to the Northwest for sound wheat, the home wheat being very much damaged by wet weather. The latest French report puts the crop about 100,000,000 bushels short. The recent Canadian reports speak of very much low grade wheat in that crop with harvesting and threshing interfered with by cold and snow. The visible supply of wheat increased less than 3,000,000 bushels in the two week's period compared with an increase of over 13,000,000 bushels in the same period last year. It is worth while to note in the table the visible supply a year ago and two years ago and have in mind that the wheat crop this year is reported as the largest ever grown. The October report is given below. We doubt wheather so much wheat was grown, but if it was, more than half of the winter wheat is very low grade and much of it unfit for milling. The cash price of wheat is a little lower to a little higher in the various markets. It is significant that the highest price is at Kansas City.

The corn visible is almost neglible but the new crop will soon be moving and prices have been put down to rob the producers, who will fall into the trap. We like to say that "subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming are not dumpers" and we hope this is true to a man. The oats visible made a liberal gain, and is approaching the visibles at the same dates of a year and two years ago. Cotton has been the spectacular crop since our last report. It gained more than 1½c a pound or more than $7.50 a bale. This was because of growers holding, bad crop reports, strong demand and the more favorable political relations of other countries to ours. Potatoes are considerable higher.

The balance of the market story is told below.

Following are the yields of crops for 1915, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as of October 1st, with comparisons, the report being issued on October 7th. This estimate is not the final one. (Consider 000 to each number, which are omitted.)

Crop	Oct. 1 indications	Sept. 1 forecast	Final estimate 1914 crop
Winter wheat	*659,866	659,114	684,090
Spring wheat	*345,163	322,000	206,027
All wheat	*1,002,029	981,000	891,017
Corn	3,026,159	2,985,000	2,672,804
Oats	*1,517,458	1,408,000	1,141,060
Barley	?263,682	223,000	194,953
Rye	*44,179	44,179	42,779
Buckwheat	16,738	18,000	16,881
White potatoes	368,151	406,000	405,921
Sweet potatoes	64,800	65,000	56,574
Flax	17,655	18,000	15,559
Rice	26,251	26,000	23,649
Tobacco (lbs)	1,098,804	1,120,000	1,034,679
Peaches	*64,218	64,218	54,109
Apples (bbls)	71,632	.....	84,400
Hay, tame (tons)	*80,983	80,983	70,071
Hay, wild (tons)	?20,293	20,293	18,615
Sugar beets (tons)	6,158	.....	5,288

*Prelliminary estimate.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold good wheat. CORN—We hope our readers took our advice and sold old corn that could be spared. OATS—Hold good oats. HAY—Hold good hay. POTATOES—Sell potatoes if you can get 40c at loading station, rather than store for winter. COTTON—Sell it when you can get 12c or better basis of middlings.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Sept. 25, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	Sept. 25, 1915 Bushels	Change from Two weeks before Bushels	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	14,482,000	X 2,703,000	X 13,340,000	—37,335,000	—40,621,000
CORN	2,747,000	X 376,000	X 45,000	— 4,376,000	— 6,004,000
OATS	16,166,000	X 5,803,000	X 944,000	—13,545,000	—21,144,000
BARLEY	2,674,000	X 1,996,000	X 1,603,000	— 2,564,000	— 2,508,000

CANADA—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 15,072,000 bushels. This was 10,203,000 bushels more than two weeks before, but is 17,924,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 728,000 bushels on the same date. This is 137,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 1,675,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets, Oct. 6th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
	WHEAT, NO. 2 RED		
Chicago	1.08 @1.11	1.09 @1.13	1.05¾@1.07¼
St. Louis	1.17 @	1.18 @1.20	1.03 @1.04
Kan. City	1.17 @1.20	1.16 @1.19	.98½@ .99½
Cincinnati	1.15 @1.16	1.12 @1.14	1.06½@1.07½

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $——. No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅛@$1.06⅛. Two weeks before, $1.02⅛ and 97⅛c@$1.01⅛ respectively. A year before, $1.08⅞ and $1.06⅛@$1.07⅞ respectively.

CORN

The range of prices for corn on October 6th, 1915,, were as follows:

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	53 @53¼	72¼@74	73 @73¾
St. Louis	59½@60	71½	76½@77½
Kan. City	56 @57	67 @69½	72½
Cincinnati	63½@64½	76 @78	81

OATS

The range of prices for No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white oats on Oct. 6th were as follows:

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	35¼@38½	33½@38½	45½@46½
St. Louis	.....		
Kan. City	34½@38	34 @37½	45 @45½
Cincinnati	34 @41	34 @45	48¼@48½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Oct. 6th, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—Dec., $1.06; May, $1.07⅞. Two weeks before, 93½c and 97c respectively.

CORN—Dec., 56⅝c; May, 58¾c. Two weeks before, 56¾c and 58c respectively.

OATS—Dec., 37c; May, 39¼c. Two weeks before, 57⅞c and 37⅞c respectively.

Cotton

New York, October. 6, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.45c. Two weeks before, ——. A year before there were no cotton quotation.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the futures market on Oct. 6th and two weeks before were as follows:

	Oct. 6			2 wks. before		
	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
January	13.01	12.62	12.90	11.20	11.03	11.28
March	13.31	12.88	13.15	11.55	11.32	11.54
May	12.49	13.10	13.35	11.80	11.58	11.77
July	13.49	13.15	13.36	11.90	11.71	11.89
October	12.52	12.25	12.44	10.81	10.46	10.80
December	12.85	12.46	12.75	11.16	10.86	11.15

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Oct. 6, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years. For quotations for other markets and advice about marketing, address "The Market Place" care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	55	110	65
Tuesday	30	58	75
Wednesday	45	43	40
Total, 3 days	130	211	180

Demand was of an urgent character and handlers secured prices fully 5c per bushel above levels ruling yesterday. Receipts were fair, but cleaned up closely at the higher rates.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Minnesota Early Ohios—1 car at 53c. Minnesota, round wheat—1 car at 55c. Wisconsin, wheat—2 cars at 51c, 6 cars at 55c.

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bushel, Minnesota			
Ohios	50@55	33@38	45@55
White	50@55		
Wisconsin Rurals	50@55	38@42	45@55
Burbanks	48@53		
Cobblers	50@56		

SWEET POTATOES—Jersey barrels are very good sale and firm. Supply very moderate. No other barrel stock at present quoted. Of hampers there is a good supply; offerings fully equal to the demand.

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Jersey	3.00@3.10	3.00@3.25	3.00@3.25
Hampers, Jersey No. 1	.90	1.00	1.00
Delaware	.75	.75	
Illinois	.75	.50@ .60	

BEANS—The moderate stocks in the hands of dealers are firmly held. Demand fair for Pea Beans. There is a light inquiry for other kinds. Arrivals are small. New Beans not ready yet.

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea beans, per bu., Hand-picked,			
good to choice	3.25@3.35	3.00@3.25	2.55@2.60
Common to fair	2.75@3.00	2.62@2.80	2.25@2.40
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.50@3.75	3.50@3.60	3.75@4.25
Brown Swedish, long depending on quality	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00
Round	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00

HAY—Receipts, 300 tons. Demand good and offerings small. Market firm.

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Timothy hay	6.50@17.00	8.00@17.00	14.50@17.00
Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri Prairie	9.50@14.00	10.00@13.50	12.00@15.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00

STRAW—

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye straw	8.00@8.50	6.50@7.50	8.50@9.00
Oat straw	7.00@7.50	5.50@6.50	6.50@7.00
Wheat straw	6.50@7.00	4.50@5.50	6.00@7.00

BROOM CORN—There is the same kind of a moderate trade from day to day.

Per ton, Illinois

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Corn	100@120	100@120	80@120
Western	90@115	90@115	60@ 90

Damaged less.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	4,962	6,924	8,652
Tuesday	5,400	6,359	7,232
Wednesday	4,669	7,256	7,580
Total	15,031	20,539	23,464

	Oct. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	24 @24½	23 @24	21½@22½
Ordinary firsts	23 @23½	22 @23	20 @21
Miscellaneous	19 @24	18 @23	19 @22
Cases returned	18½@23½	17 @22	18½@21½
Checks, current receipts	12 @14	12 @14	15½@16
Checks, candled stock	16½@17	15 @15½	
Dirties, fresh current receipts	14 @16	14 @16	17 @17½
Dirties, candled northern new cases	18 @18½	17 @17½	

Storage-packed "Firsts" quotably 25½@26c. Refrigerator Aprils were quotably 23@23¼c, Mays about 22¾c.

APPLES—A good healthy market for all choice stock is quoted. The cheaper grades or peddler apples also good sale. There is a medium grade which is quiet. This is stock not good enough for the best trade and held above the limit of peddlers. This may consist of apples under size or fruit not just well packed or good size apples that show scale.



WEAR THIS BUTTON

and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.

Up-to Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	66
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	49	54	70	56	51	47	50	78	80½			
	58	60	75	59	57	51	58	84	65			

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	33	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	69	67	53	72	73	71	75	40	40½			
	73	77	60	80	79	77	82	64	37			

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highestcash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

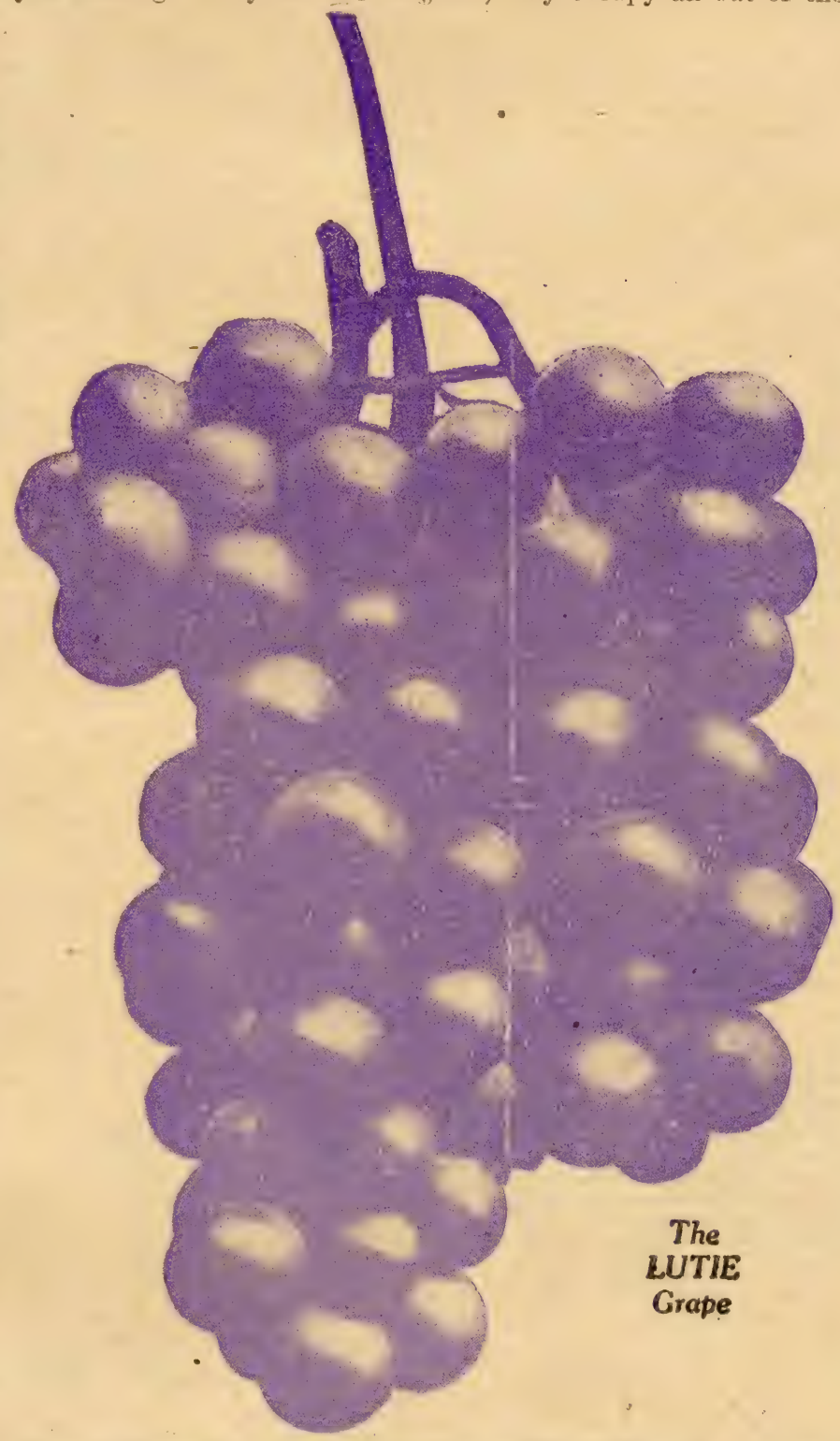
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.06	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.16
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.06	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.96	.94	.95	.98	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.86	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.52	1.68	1.61	1.65	1.63½	1.32	1.24½	1.19	1.16			
	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.52	1.36½	1.1½	1.08½	1.01	.98½			

Plant Some Grape Vines This Fall

Look! We have some new varieties. A brand new one—the "Lutie" grape; and another, not so new, but one not generally grown, and one of the best varieties for the home grounds—the Campbell's Early, also six others, the choicest to select from.

By our offer the vines cost you nothing. They are sure to grow, may occupy an out of the way spot, or serve a good and ornamental purpose as a screen or shade. They will bear the second year and during your life thereafter. They have few insect or other foes. And everybody loves to eat grapes either from the vine or preserved.

So there ought not be a home in country, town or city; but should embrace one of our offers. It's not the cost that will keep you from doing it, we know, but rather the habit so many of us have of "putting off." So just send your order before you lay this paper down.



The LUTIE Grape

Description

THE LUTIE—This grape is NEW. It has not been advertised, or heretofore brought before the public. But it has been thoroughly tested and is guaranteed extremely hardy, in fact iron-clad and free from disease. A very vigorous grower. The grapes are dark red with clusters medium to large size. It comes early and is one of the most productive. In quality, we cannot say enough as it is the sweetest and best flavored of any. For beauty and eating qualities as well as hardiness and productiveness the LUTIE has no peer and every person who has a vine will be proud of it. New grape vines, as our subscribers know, usually cost a dollar or more the first year, but see our offer on this one.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A handsome, large, black grape with blue blush. Bunches grow very large and compact usually shouldered. The flesh is sweet all the way through, hard and pulpy. Its flavor is never foxy. Has a tough skin which makes it a good shipper. It is as early as the Concord, but colors up earlier. Perfectly hardy and the vine is so vigorous and strong growing that it is inclined to overbear, so should be prouned close. The CAMPBELL'S EARLY is not strictly a new variety, but it has never been introduced to the extent that its quality and attractiveness merits. This is really about as great a novelty as the "LUTIE" described above.

CONCORD—Everybody knows the Concord and everybody loves it. It has been the most extensively planted and the most generally successful of any grape. Black, bunch and berry large, medium early, good quality, hardy, healthy, a rank grower.

MOORE'S EARLY—Black. This is a seedling of the Concord, which it resembles and is equal to it in vigor, health, hardiness and other good qualities, but is 10 days earlier. It ought to be grown by each grower of Concords to get equally good grapes, earlier.

NIGARA—A magnificent white grape. No collection, for home or market, can be considered complete without it. A strong grower, perfectly healthy, very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Grapes large with a strong skin. Quality exquisite. Ripens with Concord. A very popular variety North and South.

DIAMOND—Another white grape. A strong grower and quite hardy, enormously productive. Bunch and berries large. Quality fine. A little earlier than Concord. One of the most desirable and satisfactory.

AGAWAM—Also called Rogers No. 15. This is a red variety with large bunches and large berries. Early, ripens with Concord. Very sweet with rich aromatic flavor. A strong grower, hardy and very productive. One of the most desirable of all varieties and particularly desirable on account of its color.

CATAWBA—This is the well-known red variety and should be in each collection because it is late, ripening several weeks after Concord. The bunches and grapes are large and any person who eats them will have a lingering remembrance of its rich vinous, refreshing flavor.

Our Offer No. 1 We will send one LUTIE vine and your choice of any other three vines, except the Campbell's Early and Up-to-Date Farming one year, all delivered by parcels post, for **60 cents.**

Our Offer No. 2 We will send one CAMPBELL'S EARLY and three other vines, your choice, except the Lutie and Up-to-Up-to-Date Farming one year, all delivered by parcels post, for **60 cents.**

Our Offer No. 3 Or we will send you both LUTIE and CAMPBELL'S EARLY and the other six varieties (one each of all varieties described above) and Up-to-Date Farming three (3) years all delivered, for $1.00. This is just the price of a 3 years' subscription. Or will send the paper one year to each of three subscribers, if you prefer.

We will accept new subscribers or renewals on these terms. We will send the paper to one address and the grape vines to another if you wish.

Send all orders to

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

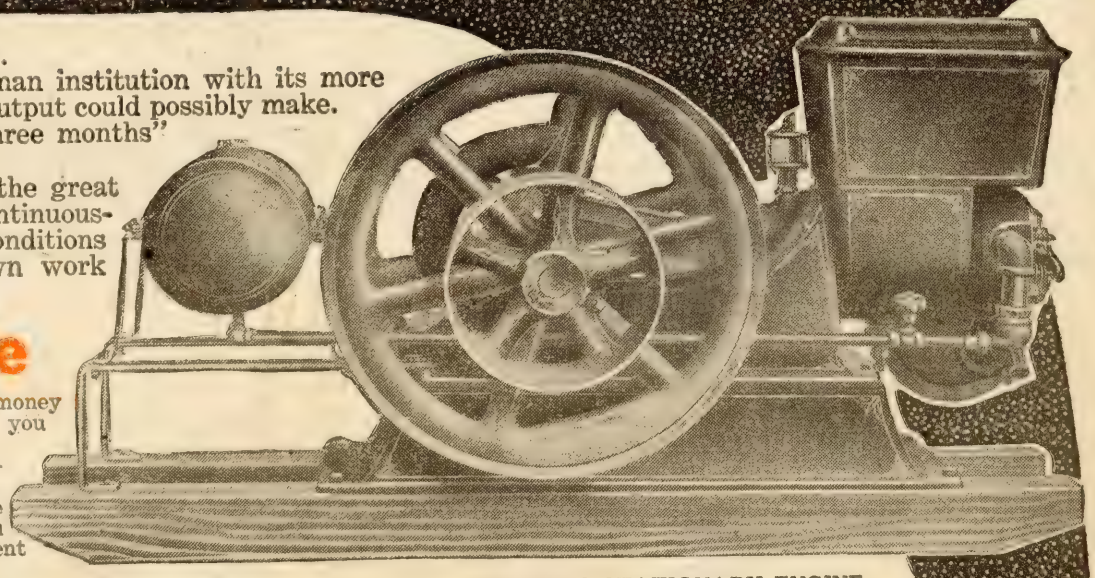
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It's an offer such as only the mammoth Hartman institution with its more than $10,000,000 purchasing power and enormous output could possibly make.

Just think what "not one cent to pay for three months" means to you who need power.

Just think how absolutely sure we are that the great Majestic Engine will positively make good continuously on any and all kinds of work and under all conditions when we dare send it to you to use on your own work asking absolutely



No Money In Advance

Think of it—you don't have to send us one cent of your money until, from the actual results, on your own every day work, you are absolutely sure that the **Majestic is** the engine you want.

If it doesn't prove to be, send it back an our expense—your trial costs you nothing.

After satisfying yourself that the Majestic **is** the engine you want, you may use it for three whole months before you make the first payment, and pay the balance, without one cent of interest, in 6, 9 and 12 months—giving you

A Full Year To Pay

Without Interest

MAJESTIC STATIONARY ENGINE

Sizes 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 14 Horsepower

Iron sub-base mounting. Burns gasoline, gas, naptha, kerosene, distillate. Backed up with strongest guarantee ever given a gasoline engine.

In these, the most liberal credit terms ever conceived, there is a guarantee of quality for this amazing triumph of engine construction the like of which was never heard before. At the remarkable bargain price at which the Majestic is now being sold it is unquestionably the biggest engine value in America today.

If you need power you cannot afford to close any engine deal whatever without first securing our Engine Book and learning all about our remarkable offer on

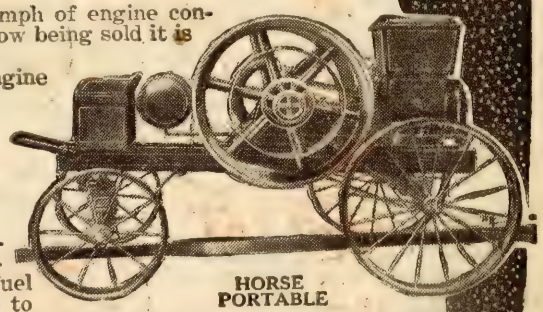
The Great Majestic Engines

Gasoline, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gas

The Majestic is the simplest, most durable, most powerful for its H. P. rating and most economical-to-operate gasoline engine ever made. Don't confuse it with old-style, over-heavy type of gasoline engines which consume enormous amounts of fuel and are, therefore, expensive to operate. Neither is the Majestic of the opposite extreme type of engines that are so light they literally jerk and tear themselves to pieces when run at high speed or under a heavy load.

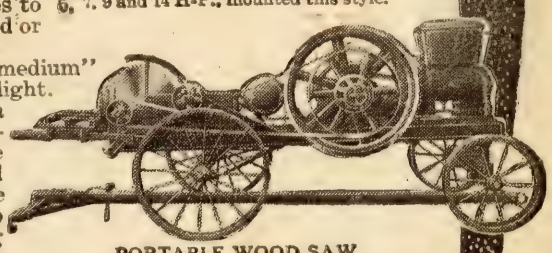
The Majestic is the "happy medium"—neither too heavy nor too light. Has fewer number of parts—a marvel of simplicity—no experience needed to run the Majestic. Perfectly balanced—just the right weight for the power it is designed to develop—no excessive friction. Big improvements in all vital parts—and the most wonderful **automatic mixer** ever put on a gasoline engine—a mixer that keeps down fuel consumption to the lowest notch.

All Majestics are horizontal, 4-cycle type, open-jacket, hopper cooled. No over-heating of parts or sticking of valves. Very little water needed for cooling. Convenient, compact, easy to run. Just the engine you need for for grinding, sawing, corn shelling, silo filling, running your separator, grind stone, churn, washing machine, thresher and every kind of heavy or light work.



HORSE PORTABLE

All-steel Truck, wide-tired wheels, heavy hubs, staggered spokes. Front axle is swivel type so made that wheels, passing over obstructions, do not disturb level of engine. 5, 7, 9 and 14 H-P., mounted this style.



PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Table slides on wheels, cannot sag or get out of alignment. Outfit shipped complete, ready for work. 5, 7, 9 and 14 H-P., mounted this style.



Hartman's Sensational Separator Offer



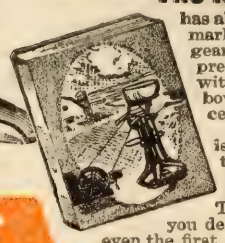
This offer is exactly the same as that made above on our famous Great Majestic Engines.

No money down—Not a cent to pay for three months—A full year to pay—without interest and the lowest price ever made on a strictly high grade Separator!

We want you to learn from your own experience that here, at last, in the Majestic is the one perfect separator—a masterpiece of mechanical skill and ingenuity—the most amazing triumph ever achieved in Cream Separator and construction.

Test it on warm or cold milk and find out by actual results how the Majestic skims down to the last drop—note the fine condition of cream—note how much quicker it skims than any other you have ever seen.

The Majestic Cream Separator



has all the latest improvements including remarkable inside oiling device that keeps gearing perfectly lubricated and absolutely prevents a drop of oil coming in contact with cream. Also improved separable disc bowl. Simplest to clean—all parts readily accessible—no nooks or corners to gather dirt.

Use it 30 days; then if you're not satisfied it is the most strongly constructed, the easiest running, the closest skimming, and in every way the best separator on the market, return at our expense. The trial costs you absolutely nothing. If you decide to keep it you won't have to make even the first small payment for three months. Then pay balance in 6, 9 and 12 months without interest.

Your Credit Is Good

No bank deposit—no references asked—no mortgage—no embarrassing questions—no collectors—no red tape. You may pay all cash if you prefer but it costs you not one penny extra to take advantage of Hartman's liberal credit terms.

Get This Convincing Proof

Don't buy a separator of any kind or make until you get all the facts about the Majestic plainly set forth in our Separator Catalog. We want you to learn all about this wonderful Separator and compare our low price with prices of cheaply constructed, inferior makes. The Majestic on our year-to-pay, easy credit terms costs less than others all ask cash for. Get the proof. It's in this book. Write your name and address in coupon and mail today.

Mail coupon or postal at once for your free copy of this, the most valuable, most interesting book of engines ever published. Tells all about the wonderful Majestic, how made, and why it is the biggest engine value in America today. Tells how to pick out the size and style engine best suited to your needs and explains the Hartman selling plan whereby you may order any Majestic Engine you want without a cent in advance and **take a full year to pay, without interest.**

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FREE Engine Book COUPON

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The Farm Paper with a Mission

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The call of the woods, the fields and the marshes is not to be denied. Get ready! See that your scattergun is oiled and easy. Get shells loaded with

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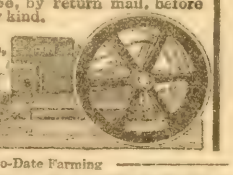
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Besides lower price, WITTE engines use less fuel per H-P hour—from one-fourth to one-third less—enough saving in a year to pay entire cost of engine. Easy starting; no cranking. My 28 years engine building makes this higher quality. Write for my **New Engine Book, Free,** by return mail, before you buy an engine of any kind.

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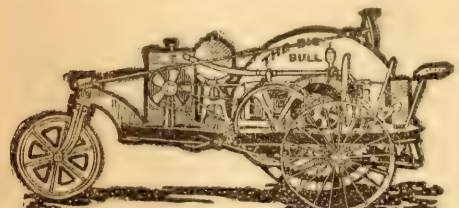
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SWEET CLOVER—Seed for fall sowing; price and circular how grow it "Free". **John A. Sheehan, R. 4, Falmouth, Ky.**

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This $585 Tractor
Will Be Given Away

You can become the owner of this $585 BULL TRACTOR without cost, as a result of a few weeks' spare-time work in your own community, and I will pay the freight. You may feel that you can't afford to buy a TRACTOR this season but if you live in the U. S. A. you can get one without cost.

What this Wonderful Machine Does

Delivers 25 H. P. at the belt; 10 H. P. at the draw bar, and is adapted for farms of 80 acres and up. Travels faster than horses, and eats only when it works. Pulls plows, seeders, harvesters, mowers, drills, discs, grinds feed, saws wood, and does stationery belt work.

Send me your name and address at once. You can't afford to overlook this great opportunity. It requires no experience, and costs nothing to find out all about it. I have already given away eight of these TRACTORS on my new easy plan and if you don't like my offer, you will be under no obligation.

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Without obligating me, tell me how I can get this $585 BULL TRACTOR, without cost.

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Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Short days and long nights are here. You do considerable reading now, don't you?

We like to talk with our readers and subscribers, and that is what we do in these columns.

The family that reads is the family that has influence in the neighborhood, and those who read UTDF know more about the marketing situation and how to get better prices than those who don't.

A few years ago the farmers thought the prices offered were the highest prices that could be paid. Now they know those prices are made by men and boards whose business it is to buy as low as they can and sell as high as they can.

Aint it funny how the Button
Set the people all to thinkin',
And made the market gamblers
Bat their eyes and keep a winkin'?
When a million wear the Button
Things are very sure to happen,
And no longer will the markets
Find the farmers all a nappin'.

Neighbor Thrifty hasn't got so much hay as he had, but he has more money in the bank. But poor old Uncle Threadbare has neither hay nor money.

There ought to be greater sociablity among the farmers and their families. Read this paper and then talk with each other about the marketing business.

"Ask Me the Price". If you want to buy my stuff I'm the one to put the price on it. That has been the universal rule with everybody but the farmers.

"Yes", said Jimmy to his teacher. "I know there is a Mississippi, but is there any Mr. Sippi?

UTDF finds them out. Jim Bilby says it has set the whole neighborhood to thinking.

The time is ripe, and rotten ripe, for change; then let it come.—James Russell Lowell.

Lowell is one of the world's most distinguished writers. Everybody realizes the need of a change, especially in marketing. Are you in line for it?

We take it for granted that you are, for the number is increasing daily. Please help to line up your neighbors.

Here we go for the million line
To circle this whole country 'round,
And make the farm a better job
Than it has ever yet been found.
No matter how much we may grow,
No glutted markets will be known,
And speculation's greedy king
Will step down from his cruel throne.

Clubs are coming in, and we are glad, but there are places where it would be easy to make others. Every day of waiting makes delay.

A message says "Every farmer in Oklahoma and every country elevator man is holding wheat for the price." That is what the million is for, and it is coming. Those farmers will get the price.

Both Russia and France report unfavorable weather and reduced wheat yields. Roumania has forbidden the shipment of grain out of that country.

Wheat in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is eight million bushels less than it was a year ago.

Boys and girls are in the "clubbing" business almost everywhere. When they get a little older they will club the market business.

"Don't be discouraged Maude; there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

"That may be, but they're mighty hard to catch."

"I used to think people wined and dined when they got rich."

"Don't they?"

"All I can do is to dine and whine—that hateful dyspepsia."

Ninety-three and a half million dollars worth of flour has been sent to foreign countries from the United States this year, which is nearly twice as much as was sent the year before. Nearly six times as much corn was sent abroad as had been the year before. Did the farmers or the market gamblers get the profits on the deal?

Clerk—Let me sell you a piano player.

Farmer—No, I've got one in the house now, and the piano is all I can bear.

Visitor—Bobby, did the doctor say you had any pronounced sickness?

Bobby—Yessum, he pronounced it but I can't.

The biggest club we have yet received has come from the South. The cotton planters are in earnest.

The wheat and corn growers are getting on to their job. There never was such a disposition to "hold for the price" as is now manifesting itself throughout the wheat and corn belt.

Every club of ten counts that much toward the million.

We shall reap such joys in the by and by,
But what have we sown to-day?
We shall build us mansions in the sky,
But what have we built to-day?
'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask,
But here and now we must do our task.
Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask,
"What have we done to-day?"

Louis F. Swift kept a herd of deer in Lake Co., Ill. The Federal inspectors have killed them because of foot and mouth disease.

We want more subscribers. There is no joke about that, and those who help are entitled to the honors of accomplishment.

Note the letters from far away New England and New Mexico. The whole country is waking up.

Cotton, wheat, corn, hay—these are crops that beat the gold mines; but those who dig the gold get the benefit of it. Do those who raise the crops? They would if they could sell to supply the needs and the users wouldn't have to pay a bit more either. Those who buy early and sell to supply the needs are the ones that get rich off the crops.

Cotton planters must not be discouraged. They have many friends throughout the entire world, and there is an undiminished demand for their product, even though the war has fallen a few trees across their road to market.

A letter from Alabama tells us things there are decidedly hopeful. At a neighborhood picnic the other day every man was wearing the Button.

We are willing for our last word to be "Friends, help us in this cause." Get more people to read.



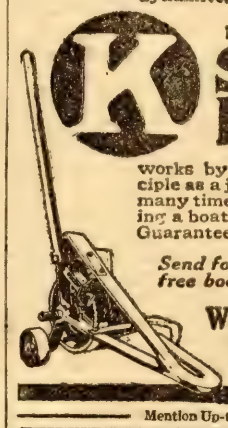
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and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.
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"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.



One man with a "K" Stump Puller exerts more power than 16 horses. Can pull, single-handed, from 50 to 150 stumps per day. Rips out any stump that can be pulled by any horse-power machine, and at about ⅓ the cost; ¼ the cost of dynamite.



HAND POWER
K Stump Puller

works by leverage—same principle as a jack—power multiplied many times. Works easy as rowing a boat. Made of Krupp steel. Guaranteed against breakage.

Send for my special offer and free book on Land Clearing.

Walter J. Fitzpatrick
Box 7. 182 Fifth Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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Mighty Monarch Stump Pullers-Guaranteed 5 Yrs.

YOU WANT the stump puller with the most power and speed—made of steel—having double and triple power equipment—simple and easy to operate—at a price any farmer can afford. In fact, you want a

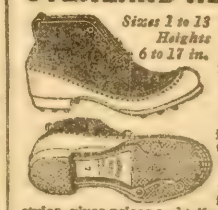
ZIMMERMAN MIGHTY MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER

Our free complete catalog describes latest stump-clearing method and our new improved stump puller. Write for it today.
Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. UF Bettendorf, Iowa



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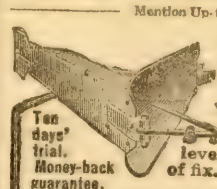
Sizes 1 to 13
Heights 6 to 17 in.

Save Money and Prevent Sickness

Water-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rot-Proof. Warm in winter, cool in summer. Weight about the same as an all-leather work shoe. Will outwear several pairs of leather, rubber or wood soled shoes. No metal touches you. Thick felt insole. Comfortable to wear. Keep the feet in good condition. Best by test for all work in any weather. MONEY BACK if shoes do not meet with your approval. Write for FREE catalog which shows styles, gives prices and tells how to order. A postal brings it.

OVERLAND SHOE CO. Dept. 14 Racine, Wis.

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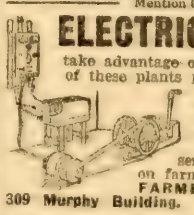
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with this common sense farm ditcher and road grader. No wheels or levers. Nothing to get out of fix. Simple—Practical.

Ten days' trial. Money-back guarantee.

Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Write for full information and introductory proposition.
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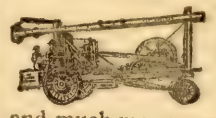


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Let us give you a better light and the advantages of electrical conveniences at less cost than you are now paying for your light. Write us and we will send you our free illustrated book on farm lighting.

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The last part of this year will be very DRY

and much money can be made with one of our famous Well Drills. Many kinds and sizes. Steam or Gasoline power. Address
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO

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Saddles	$3.00 up	Army Revolvers	$1.65 up
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Colts Cal. 45 Revolver $7.45. Ctgs. 1c each. 35 Acres Government Auction Bargains illustrated and described in 420 large page wholesale and retail cyclopedia catalogue, mailed 25 cents East and 30 cents West of the Mississippi River.
Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

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Vol. 18 — *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 1, 1915* — *No. 21*

Short Talks With Busy People

Increased Farm Capitalization A Missouri professor has discovered that farming is not sufficiently capitalized. Neither are other industrial or business enterprises until they become subservient to the money power. Agriculture is comparatively free from that power now, and if the "statesmen" and "professors" would let it alone it would remain so. Those who create the country's wealth and produce what the world must have or starve, ought not to be dependent for capital upon those who neither produce nor create. Let the farmers have what is justly theirs, and they will do the rest.

The More Corn the Less Money The five largest corn crops raised by the American farmers in the last ten years aggregated 14,403,000,000 bushels, and at the market price the value thereof was $6,805,000,000. The five smallest crops of the same period aggregated 12,592,000,000 bushels, and at the market price it was worth $7,333,000,000. The farmers produced during the best five years 1,811,000,000 bushels more corn than during the worst five years, but the big crops at the prevalent market prices were worth $528,000,000 less than were the smaller crops. The more corn the less money. This shows where the farmers need help. It is in marketing. Give them a just and fair marketing system, and they will need neither rural credits nor greater capitalization.

Farm Indebtedness and Heartaches Farmers can borrow money under present conditions, and we are told of farm loans amounting to $400,000,000; but, says a leading publication, we are not told how many heartaches those loans represent, how many lost homes they stand for, how many lives of incessant toil and struggle they cover, and how many farms are no better than they were before the loans were made. We want farmers to be able to keep out of debt, and if they were not so greedily milked by hungry sucklings they would be able to do that. If the values they create were in actual money the other fellows would be the ones to beg for credit systems.

Science Going to Seed So called scientists are getting beyond the point of sensible usefulness. After scaring everybody to the doctors' offices with germs and bacteria, they now propose to take the babies in hand and give the parents another scarce. Every baby must have a doctor to watch it. Westminister, England, maintains a staff of health visitors to get in touch with every family where there is a new baby, and every child is kept under medical supervision until it is five years old. Such a plan is being advocated in the United States, and those who have past the age of raising children may be glad they are. But it will give jobs to professionals.

General Prosperity Leaders are admitting that prosperity is becoming general. The Philadelphia North American says in virtually every line of business the wheels of industry are humming in Philadelphia. It has reached such proportions within the last two months that men are being brought from other cities to assist Philadelphia's industrial army in its powers of production. And that city is not alone. The Washington Post recently said full dinner pails are now the rule throughout the entire country. The pay rolls, it says, never carried so many names, and the workers never drew such large average wages. That means prosperity for the farms as well as for the cities, and the big crops should take the money into the country. If they do not it will be because they are not marketed right.

Coal Production in Illinois Fifty-two Illinois counties produce coal, and in them 779 mines are in operation and in them 75,607 men are employed. A total of 123 new mines were opened during the past year, but 139 were closed or abandoned, there being 16 fewer mines in operation now than a year ago. The production of the past year was 57,601,694 tons of coal. Of this 11,100,890 tons were supplied to locomotives at the mines, 41,461,218 tons were shipped to supply general demand, and 2,000,000 tons were used at the mines. This report gives a general idea of the production and use of coal elsewhere.

Big War Loan England and France have borrowed in this country 500,000,000 (half a billion) dollars. This, we believe, is the greatest loan ever effected. Many fear it will take money from this country and reduce our circulation; but financiers explain it differently. They say the loan is composed of credits rather than of cash, and those credits, which represent money in this country will be used in the purchase of commodities—farm products and articles of manufacture, thus vastly increasing our trade with those countries. If that is true of the loan it will add to our prosperity, those taking the loan being the ones that accept the risk.

Wheat and Its Profits It is well known who produces the wheat and who ought to enjoy the profits in its sale, but several weeks ago a single trader, without planting a seed, harvesting a stalk or thrashing a grain, made on wheat $2,000 a minute for 15 minutes—$30,000 in a quarter of an hour! Of course, he was a trader in the city market. He had bought wheat in August at 99 cents a bushel, or pretended to buy at that price. There is no evidence that a bushel of wheat was ever delivered to or handled by him in any way. But the trade record showed he had bought in a certain quantity of wheat at that price. In September the wheat market took a sudden rise, and many who had sold to deliver in that month found themselves short and had to make good. This enabled the man in question, William Lanyon of St. Louis, to turn what he had to his credit at a price that made him thirty thousand dollars in fifteen minutes! How much did the farmers make who produced the wheat? This is part of the marketing system that now prevails in this country. It benefits neither the producers nor the consumers, but enables the gamblers to win the stakes.

Cattle and More Than Two Million Dollars Illinois has been a plague spot for foot and mouth disease which has prevailed in that State for some time. At one time it was thought to have been entirely wiped out, and the quarantine was removed after the killing of a million and a half dollars worth of stock. The disease was soon reported again, however, and now another million dollars worth of stock has been destroyed. All this money must be paid by the taxpayers. The most valuable herds seem to be the ones most certain of attack, and some of the owners resist the action of the authorities. One lady who owns a most valuable dairy herd procured an injunction to prevent the killing of her stock and it is intimated that the inspectors are accused of spreading the disease. It is a serious matter at best. A herd of deer that was kept near Chicago has been slaughtered.

Soldiers' Pensions In these days of "wars and rumors of wars" reminders of our own wars are interesting. We learn from Washington that at the end of the present fiscal year there remained on the government pension roll 396,370 Union veterans, 33,000 having dropped from the roll during the year. The total amount paid out in pensions during the year was $156,668,000, compared with $172,417,000, the amount paid the preceding year. The records show that nearly 1,817,000 soldiers have died since the close of the Civil war, and since that time the government has paid in pensions to veterans and their widows and children, $4,614,643,000. Wars are costly and destructive of life and property while they are in progress, and they are costly even after they are over.

The World's Grain Crop The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome sends out the following estimates of the world's grain crop for 1915: wheat, 3,134,000,000 bushels; rye, 1,093,000,000 bushels; barley, 1,089,000,000 bushels; oats, 3,449,000,000 bushels; corn in Italy, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, United States and Japan, 3,292,000,000 bushels. These crops are all nearly a fourth larger than they were reported from the same source a year ago.



What Subscribers Say

Dear Editor:

I am one of your 200,000 subscribers and I have submitted ten names of my neighbors, and I know that at least one of them has subscribed to UP-TO-DATE FARMING already. I am in hearty accord with all the views you advocate on better marketing. You have my hearty good wishes. Keep up this good work.—Otto M. Keehl, Balaton, Minn.

(We do not solicit subscriptions longer than 3 years, but on October 1st, we received a 20-year subscription with which the subscriber made the following comments:

"Dear Editor: I am glad to inform you that I send this 20-year subscription because I prize the contents of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and believe it is wise to follow its advice and that its advice will give me the best results in the long run. The teachings of your paper appeal to me. The policy the paper teaches is a first class business policy for farmers. Your methods are such as to get the best results for farmers in marketing. I believe that a paper that is published singly for the best interests of the farmers' business will endure, therefore, I subscribe for twenty years."—Harvey John Breitweiser, Alden, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

The free seeds we got with UP-TO-DATE FARMING last spring were just fine. They were the finest we ever had, and the plants were thrifty ones all through the summer.—Edward Fouty, London, Ind.

Dear Editor:

To-day I received my "Ask Me the Price" button and think it is grand, not only the button itself but the words on it and their meaning. Every farmer should read UP-TO-DATE FARMING as it is the only true farm paper.—R. A. Doupnik, Exeter, Neb.

EDITORIAL

The Transportation Problem

WITHOUT railroad transportation the United States, and we may say the world, would be compelled in business matters, in all the methods, ways and affairs of life in fact, to fall back for more than a hundred years. Railroad transportation has done more for human comfort and human progress than any other of the great achievements of modern times. Railroads have not only been built in the populous areas, but they have penetrated the remotest sections, and they have brought with them the instruments and implements of human invention and progress. The telegraph and telephone have brought communication, but the railroads have brought from all sections things needed in other sections, and they have made it possible to market and get value for all kinds of surplus productions.

There is no thought of doing without railroads. The old ones are being operated as effectively, perhaps, as ever, and new ones are being built wherever the need seems to call for them. But there is a problem before the railroads of the United States. The court records show that no less than eighty-two of the leading lines are now in bankruptcy, and are being operated by receivers appointed by and subject to the orders of the courts. These roads represent more than 41,988 miles of track and their total capitalization is no less than $2,264,000,000. They are one-sixth of the total railroad mileage in the United States, and they exceed the total mileage of any other country in the world. This, says the Railway Age Gazette, is a record of insolvency unparalleled in history.

But it is not the only time our railroads were thus in bankruptcy. In June, 1894, the Commerce Commissions' reports show 192 roads, operating 40,818 miles of line, with a capitalization of about $2,500,000,000 were being operated under the direction of the courts. That these lines survived and won their way back to independent control, is encouraging in the present situation.

But why institutions so important and so necessary should thus go into bankruptcy is a question that ought to be answered. It cannot be inefficiency in operation nor in lack of business. No concerns have more skilled and faithful employes than the railroads, and none are more ungrudgingly patronized nor more promptly paid for their service. The trouble must be in high-up management. All the railroads are bonded, and the bonds are taken as investments, the holders being exceedingly jealous of their profits. Many of them are over capitalized and pay profits on stock that really represent on investment. In some cases the high officers, who are too liable to be officers only in name, draw salaries that greed alone can justify.

Possibly we are only surmising these things, but greed is abroad in the land to-day as it seldom was before, and it is leading to untold extravagance in demands, and it is crippling institutions that ought to be the most prosperous. But whatever the cause, the people need the railroads, and they wish the service to be remunerative and the roads themselves to be prosperous. Extravagant charges are not popular, but the public are willing to meet all actual needs if convinced that unnecessary leaks are stopped.

Latest Crop Report

OFFICIAL figures ought to be correct. The government's latest crop report at the time of this writing, the report of October 1, puts the wheat crop at 1,002,000,000 bushels, and its value is unofficially placed at $910,844,000. This makes the most valuable wheat crop ever produced in this country.

The corn crop is placed at 3,026,000,000 bushels, and its value is unofficially estimated at $2,133,000,000. This crop is surpassed only by the record yield of 1912, and the value of this year exceeds the estimated value of that.

The oats crop is estimated at 1,517,000,000 bushels, unofficially valued at $422,230,000.

Thus it will be seen that the three principal grain crops of the United States are officially reported by the government authorities to total 5,545,000,000 bushels having an estimated value of $3,466,074,000. This is the product of the farms of this country, and it beats the gold mines, the silver mines, the iron and lead mines, and the coal mines. It beats the product of the manufacturing establishments, and also the revenues of the transportation companies. Especially so if we add to it the other great crops that are every year produced on the farms.

What becomes of this immense wealth? Who gets the money? A writer says the most of it goes to the growers. We do not believe that. If it did the farmers would be the richest class of people on earth. Instead they are said to be heavily in debt and in sore need of money. All sorts of credit schemes are devised ostensibly for their benefit, and other classes have money to lend them if satisfactory terms can be arranged, including claims upon their farms and homes.

The figures given above ought to shame the promoters of farm loan schemes, and if they really wish to benefit the farmers they should in future devote themselves to securing a better marketing system that will give the farmers the benefit of their great crops and the wealth represented therein, and at the same time supply the popular needs much more completely, and at less cost than those supplies now involve.

Primary Elections

MANY patriotic and conscientious people, who sincerely desire the rule of the masses rather than of the few, favor primary elections as a means of eliminating corrupt party control. But it has been demonstrated that corruption and bossism are as dominant in the primaries as in the party conventions. The sole object of the primaries is to choose candidates for the political parties. That is a party function and not a government function at all. The ballot is a sacred right to enable each voter to express his choice as to who shall serve the public in an official capacity. Deciding who shall be candidates for office in the respective parties is an entirely different matter. As we have said, that is purely a party function. If the parties wish to decide which one of their office seekers shall be their candidate for each office, it is their business and that of nobody else, and to hold a public election for that purpose at the cost of every taxpayer is a mockery of popular rule and personal independence. In such election there are as many tickets as there are political parties, and no voter is allowed to vote any ticket but that of the party with which he affiliates, and if he affiliates with no party he is not allowed to vote at all. But he must pay his part of the cost of the election.

In case a certain party dominates a State, county, or municipality the primary decides the election. The offices are filled by an election at which many of the voters are not allowed to vote the ticket on which the names of those to be chosen appear. Those voters are denied the right to express a choice.

Several States had primary elections this fall, and in many of them the most insignificant minorities selected the officers. In one State of 1,800,000 population 75,000 votes selected the governor. The people neglect the primaries and do not attend them, yet in such cases the primary decides who shall rule. Still two elections must be held at double cost to the taxpayers.

A Problem for Both Producer and Consumer

WE ARE informed by the Practical Farmer, published in Philadelphia, that there was recently held in that city an economic conference under the direction of the Philadelphia Vegetable Growers' Association, to find out why farmers and truckers have received such low returns for their products this year, and to discuss better ways and methods of marketing. The conference was well attended by farmers; commission men, retailers and state and government officials. All agreed that the farmer was getting too little for his goods, and that the consumer was paying too much. Of course various opinions were expressed, and various remedies were suggested, but all agreed that the main fault was in marketing and distribution. In summing up, the paper from which we quote says:

> There is no question but that the fault of poor market conditions lies largely with faulty methods of distribution. Co-operation is needed in selling, as well as buying. The costly system of distribution needs reorganizing, as does a better understanding among farmers. The theory was advanced that the farmer should sell by the carload or barrel as the case may be, and in turn the consumer, or a co-operative consumers' society should likewise buy in car or barrel lots.
>
> It was suggested that the city appoint a commission to reorganize the system of distribution and it was also urged that the farmers co-operate more with the commission men to standardize their products and refrain from clogging the markets. A most forceful suggestion was that the farmer and merchant should advertise to market their over supply. Success of similar campaigns was cited where modern business methods were adopted.
>
> The question of marketing his crops is the foremost one that confronts the American farmer to-day. Co-operation undoubtedly will solve this problem. Just how still remains to be worked out. The farmers must unite, for in unity there is strength and the quicker all get together and pull at the same time, and the same way, the sooner will the marketing problem be solved.

When producers, buyers and sellers, officials and the press confer and agree on these great problems, we may be sure that the solution is near. Retailers were inclined to excuse their excessive profits on the ground that their sale expenses had been greatly increased; that they must now deliver goods both in large and small quantities, and that extra help had to be employed to do that. But that is the fault of the trade, not of either the producers or consumers. It was begun by those who wished to beat their rivals in the delivery bid for custom, and it proved a trade drawing feature that others had to take up until it became general. But the customers have to pay the cost, and co-operation may easily cut it out. We are principally concerned with the farmers, but we realize that co-operation all along the line will surely and quickly bring the remedy.

The Usual Omission

H. K. BRYSON, commissioner of agriculture for the State of Tennessee, with the assistance of the state department of education and the state department of health, as well as the university of Tennessee, proposes to organize the state in a way that has not been attempted by other states. The organization is to be based on the community plan, these to be combined into county organizations, and the county into a state organization. This plan is by no means new to organization workers, but as an official organization it is, and as such it ought to be effective. The Knoxville Sentinel says these forces will be concentrated to inspire co-operation and mutual achievement, and to make high records in the "production of corn and wheat, cotton, oats, peas, potatoes, grasses, melons, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc., and will thus place Tennessee in the forefront of all the crop producing states."

And there it stops. Production is the thing to be boosted. No other agricultural interest is recognized; and that, we are sorry to say, presages failure. We agree that production is essential to the success of agriculture, but money comes to the farmers only with the sale of the products, and whether the farmers prosper depends on the prices received for the stuff. It is conceded that, under the present system, the bigger the crops the less they are worth. Why do not these enterprising people add marketing to their elements of progress?



AN IMMENSE SILO BUILT AT END OF BARN

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

November Work on the Farm

THERE are a great many little jobs that require the farmer's attention before winter sets in, some of which are absolutely essential, but more of them in the nature of aids to spring work or the comforts of the stock or family, and it is the last that are apt to be neglected. About the dwellings are many little things that are needed to be done before real cold weather comes. Banking about buildings may be needed, slippery places made safe, a drain fixed, screens removed and many other little items seen to . The yards will present innumerable little jobs, as the cleaning up of leaves and rubbish, protecting vines and shrubbery, repairing the yard fence, filling low places with gravel and arranging things for convenience and comfort about the house. It pays to make things handy about the house for the winter's work and there are many little things that can be done which will lighten the labors of the housewife and be a comfort through the whole winter.

The Farm Ice House

One of the most important buildings on every farm is an ice house. If you have not already a good place to store ice now is a good time to build an ice house. A suitable ice house can be built cheaply. Ice to keep well must have both outside and top circulation, for confined moisture is the medium that wastes away the cakes. The size of the building must be determined by the amount of ice to be used. A house 20x20 feet and 16 feet to the eaves is sufficiently large for the average farm. Good drainage is necessary as the moisture caused by the melting ice must not be allowed to resolve itself into confined water. Good drainage may be provided by filling in the bottom with a foot or two of pounded stone so as to leave the floor somewhat higher than the surrounding ground.

Construction

The frame can be made of six-inch studding and lined on the inside with rough boards and covered on the outside with a good smooth siding. Spaces should be left open between the studdings at the top. The inside sheathing should stop four inches below the plate to allow the side air to flow out and over the ice, and thence out through the ventilator, constructed in the top in the form of a cupola. It is a very good plan to have two small windows or holes, one in each end of the building as near the peak as possible. Ice in this house, properly packed with sawdust will keep perfectly.

Ground Your Wire Fences

TALK about your affinities—nothing beats lightning and a wire fence for soul mates. I was standing on the front poarch one day watching the first spring rain that comes with Fourth of July trimmings, when "BANG!" the whole of creation seemed to blow up in one big 42-centimeter shot. After I could see again there were ten rods of barb-wire fence hanging in shreds. One post was kindling and several others fit only for the cook stove.

"Good thing it wasn't the house," I said with thankfulness to my neighbor Baumann who had driven in to get out of the wet. "It's lucky your stock was all in the barn lot," he replied. "Last fall I lost two of my best cows by that kind of fireworks. Found them lying close up to the west pasture fence stone dead and not a scratch on them. Then in exactly one week to a day, one of my yearling colts and two more cows were killed in the same way and almost in the same place. Now what do you know about that?"

"Well, they say you can ground your wires and make a metal fence as safe as a feather bed," said I. "I never really tried it, but I am told that if you sink a heavy wire deep into the earth every ten to twenty rods, fastening it solidly to the posts and stapling it in close contact with each strand of the fence, it will silently carry all the "juice" that lies around loose in electrical storms down into the moist sub-soil and lightning will never hurt the fence nor stock that huddle against it."



A FARM HOUSE OF CEMENT PLASTER, EXTERIOR, NEAR SYLVANIA, O.

"Now I remember reading about that in a farm paper a long time ago," said friend Baumann, "but I never thought I would need to do it. I farmed seventeen years before one stroke of lightning on a wire fence cost me nearly enough to ground all the wires in Kendall county."

"It ought to be easy enough," I returned, "a hammer and a pocket full of staples with a bundle of eight-foot No. 7 wires would do the trick in half a day."

"How would you get a little wire four feet into the ground?" asked my skeptical friend.

"Well, I never actually did it myself," I had to admit it, "but I saw a fellow do something like it once with a sharp-pointed steel rod. He jabbed it into the ground a foot or so and then poured in some water. In a few moments he did some more jabbing, followed by more water and in almost no time he had a nice hole where he planted a stick of dynamite. In wet weather it wouldn't be much of a chore unless the ground was stony. All you need is to get down to perpetual moisture."

The refreshing shower was past and the distant thunder was rolling away off to the east as my neighbor pulled out of the yard with a parting shot: "I guess I'll go now and get the stuff and put lightning rods on that bad piece of fence."

"Go to it," says I, "I ought to do the same thing, but I suppose I'll wait until a bolt from Jove kills a few of my cattle first. Most of us are made that way."

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The U. S. Postoffice Department exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers. Should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

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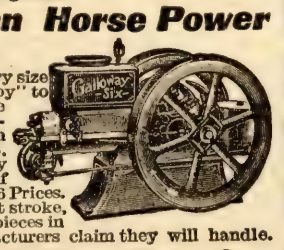


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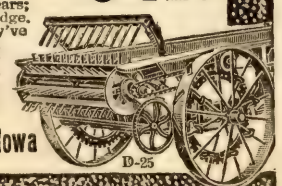


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PRICES STILL LOWER

Money in Squabs.

Of late years there is a big demand for squab-pigeons, and it is on the increase every year. Squab-raising can be dovetailed so nicely with other operations on the farm, and the work being light, can be delegated to the women-folk or boys. Even poultry farms are now making it an adjunct, as it gives such excellent returns without extra expenditure of labor. Pigeons for profit must not be given their freedom. Instead, large, covered flies are built outside of wire netting in which the birds exercise and bathe. From 20 to 39 breeders are placed in each loft and each week such squabs as have attained the age of about four weeks, or just before they are about to leave the nest, are killed and dressed for market.

Road Hogs

By Lincoln Rappleye

The second month of ev'ry year,
The groundhog surely will appear,
And if his shadow he can see,
For six weeks very cold 'twill be.
But, if the sun's face doesn't show,
Why then we're through with cold and snow,
At least this is the saying old,
Which you and I have oft been told.
Then, there's the common hogs we kill,
The kind who drink our slops and swill,
The kind which makes such dandy meat,
The kind which we all love to eat.
The ground hog and the common kind,
Are very easy things to find,
And farmers could more dollars show,
If many more hogs they'd grow.
But, as through life we daily jog,
We see another kind of hog,
A hog that's hog from A to Z,
The meanest kind of hog is he.
The ROAD HOG is the kind we mean,
And ev'ry day this hog is seen;
No matter how we go, or where,
The ROAD HOG'S always found right there.
Some days he's in a buggy, old,
Some days, a car, all trimmed with gold,
Some days, it's with a slow ox team
This hoggish old ROAD HOG is seen.
No matter how we find him dressed,
He always seems to be possessed
To usurp all the road in sight,
As if he had a perfect right.
If Gabriel his horn would blow,
For all the ROAD HOGS here below,
With joy we'd drop a happy tear,
To see the ROAD HOGS disapear.



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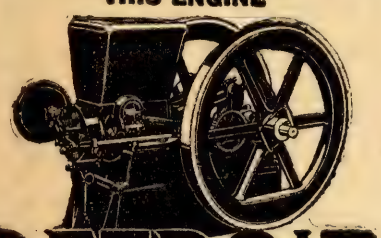
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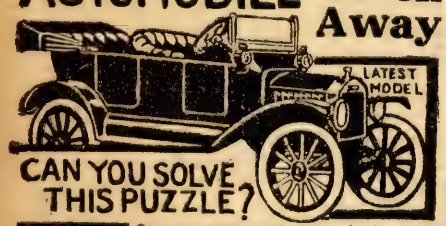
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LOW SIN

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WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 625 TYRONE, PA.

Sheaves and Rakings

There are so many kinds of private electric light plants on the market now-a-days that one must use good judgment and investigate thoroughly before installing a lighting plant. The Farmer's Electric plant furnishes a strong current from storage batteries and it is only necessary to run the engine a little while to make a great deal of electricity. This is certainly a wonderfully successful system and very economical. The catalog will be mailed free to you if you will mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is worth reading. Address the Farmer's Electric Co., 309 Murphy Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

When it begins to get cold many people in the north say: "This is the last winter that I'll stay in this cold climate", but the most of them are usually here the following winter. Bill Nye said that "Florida's climate is worth $100 an acre." If that is true you can still obtain bargains in Florida. Everyone who has the southern fever should drop a postal to the National Underwriting Co., 6 Occidental Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana, and get a copy of their beautiful illustrated booklet. Its free if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The old fashioned wooden corn crib, exposing a large per cent of its contents to the ravages of the cold, rain, sleet, snow, etc., to say nothing of its being easily accessible to rats and other vermin, is rapidly disappearing from up-to-date farms. The steel grain bin has come to take its place. Made of corrugated steel, allowing proper ventilation, yet excluding rain and snow, and absolutely rat-proof, such a corn crib will prove valuable on any farm where corn is stored for the winter to feed to stock, or to hold for a raise in price. Any of our readers can secure full particulars by wrting to the National Steel Products Co., Mansfield, Ohio, and mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

One of our subscribers wrote to us and said: "Please tell every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING to get October 15th number of this paper and read page 16 again."

In Ohio a movement has been started for an annual agricultural day. Governor Willis is considering the matter of issuing a proclamation designating Friday, Nov. 12th, as agricultural day throughout the state. It is suggested that in observance of such a day, special service should be held in the churches on the Sunday preceding it, and appropriate exercises should be held in the schools on the day.

The International Soil Products exposition, which closed in the city of Denver, Colo., on the 10th day of October, is reported to have been the finest and most extensive exhibit of materials of farming and allied industries ever held in the United States.

Mr. N. C. Bruce, a negro farmer, living near Dalton, Mo., won second place amongst all corn exhibitors in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Farmer Bruce last year raised 50 acres of corn that averaged 114 bushels to the acre. This was only excelled by an Illinois farmer who took first prize with 127 bushels to the acre.

We have received from Mr. John B. Alden, Editor, Neshanic, N. J., "The Book of the Industrial Republic", being a plan, as stated, for Human Betterment. Mr. Alden requests us to mention this in our columns, so that interested people may send for it.

Miss Carrie Pancoast of the Missouri College of Agriculture says: "Cider may be kept either perfectly sweet or with whatever "bead" the taste of the user suggests, by canning in fruit jars. The jars must be sterilized and this can be done as follows:

Use an ordinary wash boiler or some other vessel. Laths or thin boards should be laid across the bottom to avoid heating the glass too rapidly which might crack it. Put in water enough to fill the vessel an inch or two above the jars. Then heat to boiling, put the jars in and let boiling continue for ten minutes. Then remove the jars, tighten the covers, and invert the jars in order to test the lids while cooling. Of course, this implies that the cider was put in the jars and the jars closed fairly tight. A tablespoonful of sugar may be put in each quart of cider if desired.

When the leaves are off of the fruit trees, spraying for San Jose scale should be done. The earlier it is done the better, and if done early it will surely not be neglected and perhaps omitted later.

We are always glad to get the magazine called "Vertical Farming" published monthly by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del., because it contains much information of value to the farmer, as well as numerous good hints for the editor. The October number is before us, and amongst the articles we see therein we mention these: "Road to Good Roads", "Swat the Stump", "Get an Automobile", as well as a number of other equally interesting articles and items.

On October 14th, a seat in the New York Stock Exchange sold for $70,000, and on October 19th a sale was made of $72,600. About a year ago soon after the European war began, seats sold down to $32,500.

This is the time of the year when farmers can get much satisfaction by organizing a butchering club. The idea is to kill one or two hogs at a time, and divide the meat amongst the members of the club, thus keeping a supply of fresh meat. Later in the year and when the weather is cold, the main butchering can be done. A good time for this is the middle to the last of December. Before cold weather comes there is more danger of the meat spoiling because of mild weather.

The University of Missouri in a recent bulletin says this: "The ranks of the chinch bugs have been so depleted and broken up by the heavy rains and the fungus disease that they will probably not appear in damaging numbers next year." The same authority, however, is not so hopeful regarding the Hessian fly. It says: "Unfortunately the Hessian fly has not suffered so much and it seems likely to cause much damage next year in many localities in which one or more men sowed wheat early or failed to disk or plow under volunteer wheat."

In a Bulletin from the New York State Colege of Agriculture at Cornell, is this: "The annual loss to New York farmers from insects and fungus diseases is greater than the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature for carrying on the business of the state for a year." As an example it says that the loss in potatoes from blight and insect ravages amounts to $10,000,000 a year, and it says that this might be prevented by an expenditure of $5.00 an acre for spraying.

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets have been received at the office of UTDF. This department can easily be one of the most valuable in the paper. All you need to do is to select the bulletins that cover the matters on which you need information. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well for outside people to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing. Send direct. It will be useless to apply to Up-to-Date Farming.

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—Bulletins: No. 168, Grades for Commercial Corn; No. 261, American Plum Borer; No. 267, Methods of Wholesale Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables on Large Markets; No. 266, Outlets and Methods of Sale for Shippers of Fruits and Vegetables; No. 277, Cotton Warehouse Construction; No. 290, Rail Shipments and Distribution of Fresh Tomatoes, 1914; No. 298, Peach Supply and Distribution in 1914. The following are reprints from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1914: Live Stock, 1914, and Census Data; Statistics of Crops Other Than Grain Crops, 1914. Also a document, title of which is, "Work of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization."

ARIZONA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson—Bulletin No. 74, Oil Engines for Pump Irrigation and the Cost of Pumping. 25th Annual Report.

ALABAMA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn—Bulletin No. 185, Dipping Vat for Hogs and Dips; Hog Worms, Lice and Mange; Hog lots, Houses and Water Supply.

COLORADO—Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins—Bulletins: No. 207, The Colorado Statute Inch and Some Miner's Inch Measuring Devices; No. 206, Spur Blight of the Red Raspberry; No. 208, A Study of Colorado Wheat.

CONNECTICUT—Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs—Bulletin No. 81, Poultry House Construction; No. 82, Third Annual International Egg Laying Contest.

CALIFORNIA—University of California, Berkeley—Prospectus of the College of Agriculture.

FLORIDA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville—Bulletin No. 125, Tomato Insects, Root-Knot and "White Mold."

ILLINOIS—Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana—McLean County Soil Report.

KENTUCKY—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington.—Bulletin No. 191, The Teachings of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Relative to Soil Fertility.

MASSACHUSETTS—State Board of Agriculture, Boston—1914 Report of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts.

MAINE—Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono—Bulletin No. 239, Studies of Bean Breeding. Standard Types of Yellow Eye Beans.

MICHIGAN—Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing—Circulars: No. 25, The Composition and Value of Farm Manures; No. 26, Losses and Preservation of Barn Yard Manure.

MISSOURI—Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia— Circular No. 5, Filling the Silo.

NEVADA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Carson City—Annual Report of the Board of Control.

NEW MEXICO—Agricultural Experiment Station, State College—Bulletins: No. 94, The Grape Leathopper; No. 95, I. Probable Combination of the Chlorine Ions in Alkali Salts; II. A Review and Discussion of Some of the Methods for the Determination of Alkali in Soils; No. 96, Alfalfa Hay for Hogs; No. 98, Economic Feeding for Milk Production in New Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh—Bulletin for July, Part 1. Agricultural Achievements and Problems in North Carolina. Part 2, North Carolina, the Land of Opportunity; For September, Report of Seed Tests for 1915.

NORTH DAKOTA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College—Circular No. 7, Flax for Seed and Oil.

OHIO—Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster—Bulletins: No. 280, Some Important Animal Parasites Aecting Ohio Live Stock; No. 281, Summer Treatment of Greenhouse Soil; No. 284, Rations for Growing and Fattening Roasters and Capons.

RHODE ISLAND—Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston—Bulletin No. 163, The Comparative Value of Different Sources of Phosphorous.

It is just as necessary for farmers to have the utilities and facilities for controling the crops when produced, as it is for them to have the tools and machines of production.



Swap Stumps for Dollars

Make your waste acres pay. Get yearly yields from those stump covered fields. Why let the dollars hide under the stumps when the whole world offers good prices for American farm products. Turn this loss into profits.

DU PONT Red Cross Stumping Powder

will help you clear land—easily—quickly and cheaply. Anticipate next year's demands. Turn the cold, wet days of fall into cash. Clear land now and crop it early next spring. Du Pont Red Cross Stumping Powder is low-freezing and works well up to winter weather.

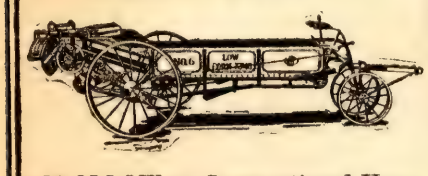


Write for Free Handbook of Explosives No. 211F

It tells in picture and story how up-to-date farmers are increasing yields and profits by using Du Pont Red Cross Farm Powder for stumping, sub-soiling, ditching, tree planting and many other things.

E. I. du pont de Nemours & Company
Wilmington, Delaware

International Harvester
Manure Spreaders



FOLLOW an **International Harvester** manure spreader—**Low Corn King or Low Cloverleaf**—at work in the field, and you will say that no device, human or mechanical, does better work in the proper and even fertilizing of the soil. That applies whether the spreader is new or has seen years of service.

This year **I H C** spreaders can be had equipped with a most efficient wide-spread attachment. This will spread smoothly and evenly to a width of 8 feet, or more, as desired. Yet it does this from a narrow box, convenient in stable, yard and field.

International Harvester spreaders are low, strong and durable, correctly designed, simple in beater and apron mechanism, with good traction, light draft and plenty of clearance.

Ask the local dealer who handles them to show you an **I H C** manure spreader. If he can't do it, drop us a line. We will send you a copy of our booklet, "Why You Should Use a Manure Spreader," and will tell you where you can see one. Drop us a card and we will do the rest,but—don't stop until you have seen an **I H C** spreader.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago **U S A**

Given Away!
$950 Automobile-$275 Motorcycle
Many Other Valuable Prizes.



If you can spare a few hours of your time in introducing our very liberal and very attractive proposition during the next few weeks you can earn this big 1916 automobile or motorcycle, or one of the many other elegant and useful prizes to be given away—absolutely free—on our easy, interesting plan. Contest will close and prizes awarded Dec. 31st, 1915. A prize or a cash payment to **every** one who works—no chance to lose.

Send No Money Everything **FREE!**

Don't send a penny of your money. Just a letter or a postal card saying: "Tell me about your free automobile grand prize plan," sign your name and address carefully and mail at once. Address,

HOME FRIEND AUTO CONTEST
WYANDOTTE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.



You Can Earn This Auto!



This brand-new $750 Overland with full electric equipment may be yours without one cent of cost. All I ask is a few hours of your spare time, taking subscriptions to my popular farm and home magazine. Each subscription counts so many points and if you have the most points on January 29, 1916 you get the Overland without one cent of cost, all freight charges prepaid. I will also give a Ford Touring car and twenty-eight other fine prizes. In case of a tie for a prize, a prize identical with the one tied for will be given each person so tied.

I HAVE GIVEN AWAY 40 AUTOS in the past few years. Not one of the winners were possessed of any more ability than you. Their names and addresses will be furnished on request. It's worth your investigation. Send for my free booklet "Auto Dreams" today. A postal will do. Address

W. W. RHOADS, Mgr., 874 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Alfalfa Clover

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land. It is easy to grow anywhere if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow. We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Our prices the lowest for best seed. Write for prices.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$250 for reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. **R. Ward Co., 222 Institute, Chicago.**

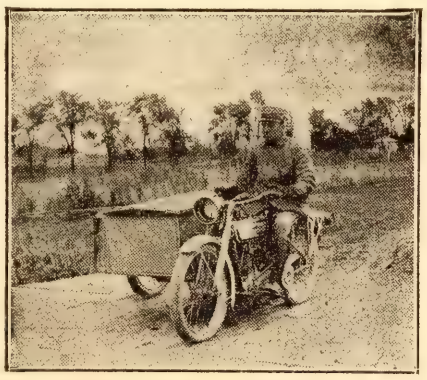
Motor Notes

As an example of the wonderful achievement possible in manufacturing lines it is reported that the Ford Automobile Company of Detroit, employs 20,000 men. The factory works three shifts of eight hours each, thus filling the entire 24 hours of the day and night. The company does not employ any men who are not married unless the man has some one dependent upon him for support. The company makes millions of dollars a year in profits. We know there are just as brainy men on the farms as the man at the head of this concern, but the opportunities in farming are not near as great as in the manufacturing business.

Mr. S. A. Seberling, President of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company predicts that the United States will absorb 1,000,000 automobiles annually for the next three years. Besides this there will be tens of thousands of automobiles made in the United States for export to other countries.

The Dodge Bros. Automobile Company of Detroit, Mich., has recently completed a new administration building, which is a mammoth affair. It is 400 feet long, 80 feet wide and four stories high. Besides these magnificent dimensions, it is one of the handsomest office buildings in the Detroit manufacturing district. On the fourth floor a cafeteria that will seat 500 is maintained for the benefit of the employees. These are not employees of the factory but of the office.

On September 29th, 627 cars were completed in the Willys-Overland Company's factory at Toledo, and were shipped to all parts of the country. In June the shipments averaged 300 cars a day, but by the end of August it had increased to 500 a day. The plant comprises more than eighty acres of floor space and still new buildings are being erected.



A Harley Davidson motorcycle in the mail service. This machine is made in the Harley Davidson Motor Co's. immense factory at Milwaukee, Wis.

One of the handsomest, as well as one of the most interesting automobile magazines that has come to our notice is "The Maxwell" Farm Number. This number, as the title implies, was issued particularly for the farmer. From the first page we quote this:

"You who sow the seed and reap the harvest—you have the opportunity to make less of work, yet accomplish more!

"You, who feed the world and father prosperity—you have the right to enjoy the benefits of man's inventive genius.

"To you belongs the privileges of the City Brother—the pleasures, the profits, to be derived from the greatest help of all ages—

"The greatest saver of time and effort—
"The greatest saver of horses—
"The greatest boon to business—
"The greatest disciple of economy—
"The AUTOMOBILE."

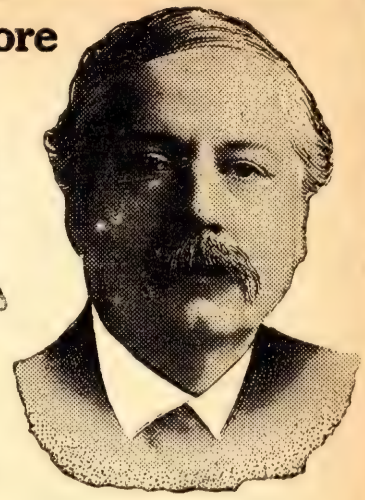
"The Ford Times", published by the Ford Automobile Company, Detroit, Mich., for October, 1915, is before us. As usual the cover is a beautiful work of art, but the contents of this number are of unusual interest. A number of the articles will be particularly interesting and enlightening to farmers. For instance, one article is "Harvesting a Ten Million Dollar Crop." Another is, "Speed in the Milk Route". A copy can be obtained free by writing to the Ford Company and mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The opening article in "The Chalmers Clubman" for October is, "World-famous Bird-Woman, Chalmers Distributor for France." It is certainly a great distinction for a woman to be the representative of such a famous automobile and world-renowned house for all of the nation of France. The name of this woman is Mlle. Helene Dutrieu. The article has the picture of Mlle. Dutrieu in a Chalmers car. There are many other interesting, instructive and amusing articles in the magazine. The publisher's announcement follows: "Published in the interest of Chalmers Owners, by the Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., but we assume that a copy can be had by sending for it and mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING, providing you express an interest in an automobile.

A few years ago a six cylinder car could not be bought inside of $3,000. The Sun Motor Car Company of Buffalo, N. Y., announces a light six-cylinder for 1916 at less than $1,000.

Prof. Willis L. Moore

Ex-Chief of the United States Weather Bureau



"Tuxedo appeals to me because it is fragrant, without being heady; mild, but not tasteless. A thoroughly enjoyable, satisfying pipe tobacco that affords wholesome relaxation."

Willis L. Moore

Tuxedo—the Wise Man's Smoke

Great thinkers find Tuxedo helpful, inspiring and refreshing. Nothing like a pipe of "Tux" to set an active brain a-jumping or to clear the cobwebs out of a tired one.

Prof. Moore is not only weather-wise—he is also tobacco-wise—and his tobacco is Tuxedo. Surely, his frank and sincere statement is enough to make *you* try it.

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Why do so many distinguished smokers endorse Tuxedo? Simply because it's the one tobacco that has *all* the essentials of a perfect smoke.

No such tobacco was ever known until the "Tuxedo Process" was invented to refine the natural leaf and remove the bite.

And Tuxedo is beyond the reach of imitations, because no other tobacco can be made by the "Tuxedo Process."

One week's trial will make you a permanent Tuxedo smoker.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch **5c**
Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket **10c**

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c*

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

21 JEWEL 25 YEAR GOLD FILLED RAILROAD WATCH $5.95



New Elegant railroad model, 21 jewel stamped on movement; 25 year Federal Guarantee stamped in case; Legal binding written Guarantee sent with each watch, all timed, tested & regulated ready to wear.

A Millionaire's Watch All Can Afford

Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper.

Biggest bargain ever offered. Let us send it C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today. Mention open face or hunting style. **ARNOLD WATCH CO.,** Dept. 21H, Chicago, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

SAMPLE 54c

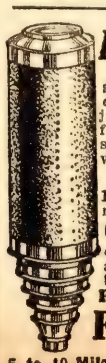


FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special," exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price, 54c postpaid; five for $2.40.

S. E. FERRY
Irvington, Indiana

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Distant Objects Brought to Your Very Feet

If you will accept this **powerful "Wonder"** telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write to-day. Needed on every farm. Used by travelers on land an seas. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. A big telescope that opens out

Over 3½ Feet Long; In Five Sections

12½ inches long when closed. Entertain friends day and night with it. Thousands of testimonials from everywhere.

Our Offer Price only $1 each to advertise. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c extra and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.

Peoples Wholesale Store, Dept. I, Indianapolis, Ind.

Free With each telescope ordered within 30 days we will include free a solar eye piece for examining the sun, etc.

Read Sample Reports—Send For One

Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Texas.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles. Count windows in houses which can not be seen with the naked eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

5 to 10-Mile Sight Range



LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

Veterinary Course at Home



$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for particulars

The London Veterinary Correspondence School Dept. 53 London, Ontario, Canada

Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces **Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness** and allays pain. Heals **Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes.** It is an **ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE** [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 5 K free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price $1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Good Bye Mr. Louse!

No more dipping or spraying. Keep your herd healthy and free from vermin and parasites with a

National Automatic HOG OILER

Workslike magic. Strong, durable and simple. Can't get out of order. **The price is right.** We will supply you through your dealer if possible. **Write us for Our Special Introductory FREE Trial Offer.**

National Factories, Inc. Dept. K Richmond, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

$15.95 and Upward AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 6149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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SUN LIGHT

Don't Keep Your Family in the Dark

Proper light goes far toward making home the happy nest it should be. And the "SUN" SEMI-INDIRECT GASOLINE LAMPS are the last word in beautiful, safe, economical illumination. Cheaper than gas, electricity, acetylene or kerosene. Similar fixtures for gas and electricity, also. Write for the "Sun" Light Book, liberal terms to agents, premium offers.

SUN LIGHT CO. 1650 Market St. Canton, O.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



10 Cents worth of common ordinary KEROSENE or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 60 HOURS and will produce 300 Candle Power of the finest, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

NO WICKS to trim
NO SMOKE
NO SMELL

AGENTS MAKE $25 per week in their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.

KNIGHT LIGHT CO.
390 Knight Bldg., CHICAGO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



WOULD YOU show this standard high grade fully visible typewriter to your friends and let them see wherein it excells any other $100 typewriter, if by doing this and rendering other small assistance, you could easily earn one to keep as your own. Then by post card or letter to us simply say *"Mail Particulars."*

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Box N174, Woodstock, Ill.

Producing and Marketing

November Work in the Dairy

THERE are a great many little jobs that require one's attention in the dairy before winter sets in. First of all it is necessary to look to the comfort of the stock. One's family is first, of course, but they can make their wants known and household conveniences can generally be attended to during colder weather, but our dumb animals are not so fortunate and must stand all the discomforts and exposures they may be subjected to through neglect or carelessness. Because of a broken pane of glass an animal may be subjected to a bad draft during the entire winter; a tumble-down wall, which will allow the cold air and snow to blow into or beneath the stables; cracks in the siding, or a door that does not shut as it ought to. All these things demand attention and should be looked after, for besides the comfort of the animals they mean dollars and cents to the farmer. It is well to provide straw in plentiful supply where it will be dry and of easy access and not be used too sparingly.

Ventilating the Stables

Good ventilation of the stables is a very essential feature. A great many men do not seem to realize its importance. Let us look at this from this standpoint: We can live thirty days or more without food, seven days without water, but we cannot live ten minutes without air. Moreover, we can as readily poison ourselves with foul air as with foul food and water. By getting these three things into our heads with their true proportions we will do something at once to supply our stables with pure air. This will mean that our stock will do a great deal better and will be less liable to contract contagious diseases.

The King System of Ventilation

The King system of ventilation is the one proper way to ventilate a stable and at very little cost. By this system of ventilation the fresh, pure air from the outside is taken in and the cold, foul air removed. For its successful working it requires, first, a stable or room that is as tight as possible. There must be no direct openings to the outside or through the ceiling to the space above, such as hay shutes or other openings unless provided with doors or covers so they may be closed. The fresh air is admitted through several small air ducts, well distributed on all sides of the building, opening to the interior, at or near the ceiling and on the outside three or four feet lower down. If the openings are directly through the wall at the ceiling the warm air will escape, and if lower down the fresh air will come in and be drawn out by the large ventilating shaft, and the air above will not be changed. This system can be put in stables already built at some expense but it, or some other one should not be overlooked if you build new.

Turnips For the Cows

Turnips make an excellent cow feed in the fall. In feeding them the trouble which so many complain of is tainted milk. We have never experienced any trouble in this way. The turnips are cut up, so as not to choke the cow, and fed only as a part of the regular ration. Avoid feeding in excess or at odd times. Turnips may be substituted for much high priced grain. Their analysis does not find them rich in solid element, their value being in their appetizing and regulating properties. They furnish green substance for winter feeding, regulate the digestive organs and keep the stock in good health.

Feeding For Good Beef

Feeding experience depends largely on the amount of study the feeder puts on the subject and not on the manner of cattle handled. Start the cattle very slowly on corn, with quite a strong feed of oats the first month; with one to three pounds cotton seed meal and evaporated sugar daily, to the steer, in the ratio of 80% cotton seed meal to 20% evaporated sugar. In the second month give the steers all the corn they will take if in a hurry to develop them, reducing the oats ration to one pound oats to six pounds corn, with four pounds cotton seed meal with evaporated sugar daily, to each steer. Clover hay and silage constitute the roughness. With the above method less time is required than when an unbalanced ration is used. The price of fat beef steers is largely governed by the methods of production. Well-finished beef is free from excess fat. A smooth, even covering over the ribs and loin can't be properly secured with unbalanced rations. To finish a steer of good feeder flesh of 1000 to 1100 pounds average should not require more than 150 days and it should weigh from 1400 to 1500 pounds by careful feeding. This means more to the maturing of good beef than is generally realized.

Feeding Dry Cows in the Fall

During the eight or ten weeks that cows go dry, their food should be chiefly roughage. A daily allowance of two pounds bran or oats, or a mixture of two parts each bran and oats and one part linseed meal or corn oil meal, makes a proper fall feed for a cow near calving. Some roots, cabbage, pumpkins, or turnips are very good. Highly carbonaceous roughage such as straw and corn stalks, is not good at this particular time. Such feeds with cold water, cold drafts, or lying out at night on damp or frosty ground are the chief causes of caked udder and garget.

Wintering the Colts

The problem of wintering colts in an economical manner is before many farmers at this season of the year. The man who is in the horse business in a large way, realizes the importance of keeping the colt at a high point of thrift and growth through the winter. Many men, however, who raise but one or two colts a year, are prone to let the youngsters take pot luck with the work horses out in the fields or on the sheltered side of the straw pile. This is perhaps the cheapest way of carrying them through the winter, but it is false economy which rebounds to the detriment of the colt, his development, and his final value. Size is fundamentally essential in the draft horse. It cannot be obtained unless the animal is supplied with sufficient feed of proper quality throughout its growing period. Stinting the feed stunts the colt. Fifteen bushels of grain feed will generally add $25 or more to the value of the colt in the

Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay



For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more **before you pay.** You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of **only $2 down and a year to pay.**

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2274 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

No. 5½ Over 20,000 now in use

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



TRY This HOG OILER 30 Days At My Risk FREE



A. V. Rowe Pres.

SEND NO MONEY

If you will write and tell me how many hogs you have I will send you at once, all freight charges paid, as many of my New Idea Hog Oilers as you want to try and one gallon of Medicated Oil free with each Oiler. You can put them up in your own hog yard and let your hogs rub against them 30 days at my risk. If you don't say my Oilers are the simplest, safest, most durable and most economical Hog Oilers on the market, and the best investment you can make for your hogs I will pay the return freight charges and not ask you to pay me a single penny either for the use of the Oiler or for the Oil consumed.

ROWE'S NEW IDEA HOG OILERS

have no valves—nothing to get out of order. Stock can't break them. Dirt can't clog them. Oil can't be wasted. Rain can't wash out oil. Every drop is applied as needed **right on the itch** when the hog rubs. Pigs of all sizes and ages can rub on these Oilers and keep themselves vermin-free, mange-free and healthy. Three rubbing bars on each Oiler. One Oiler accommodates 30 to 50 hogs. Uses either crude or Medicated Oil. **Helps prevent hog cholera.** Keeps animals comfortable, contented—and they put on flesh faster—make you more money.

I'll Furnish the Oilers—I'll Furnish Oil—I'll Pay the Freight

Prove these claims at my risk on your own farm before you pay. Just write and tell me how many Oilers you want to try. Send no money. Order direct from this advertisement or if you prefer write for big illustrated folder today.

Alvin V. Rowe, Pres., ROWE MFG. CO., 621 Liberty St., Galesburg, Ill.

Also Makers of Famous CAN'T-SAG Gates

Save $2 to $12 on Each Oiler at these Cut Prices, Pay If Pleased

1 Oiler	$ 7.75
2 Oilers	15.00
3 Oilers	21.75

1 Gal. Medicated Oil Free with each oiler. Freight paid except in Mountain and Coast states, also Canada. If you wish to send check with order deduct 25c for each Oiler ordered. Money back if not satisfied.

spring over his value had be been merely "carried" through the winter.

What to Feed the Colt

Oats are generally considered the best feed on which to winter the colts the first winter. Oats are a handy feed and are relished at all times, giving good results. Another good ration to feed is three parts corn, three parts oats three parts wheat bran and one part oil meal. For roughage clover, alfalfa or timothy hay are the best and in addition a few stalks of fodder corn, straw or any other such roughage the colt's appetite leads him to consume. During the day the colt should have ample opportunity for exercise in the open air, except when the weather is very stormy. The best quarters to keep the colt is a box stall, well lighted and clean. Feed and care for the colt so that you do not have to apologize for his appearance. Take a pride in his development. Don't feed him so that he becomes a ball of fat, but see that he is developing muscle and bone. Do not overfeed him on roughage as this will make him pot-bellied. Do the right thing by the youngsters and they will surprise you in the spring; more than that they will repay you highly should you care to dispose of them.

Peas for Swine Feeding

The value of peas as a food for swine is not understood in many sections of this country where the crop can be grown with success. Along with ground oats or bran they furnish an excellent food for brood sows nursing their young or for the pigs you are to carry through the winter. When thus fed they should be ground or soaked. Pigs may be fattened nicely on peas alone, fed dry and unground, or soaked twelve to twenty-four hours. They may also be made to furnish any part of the grain ration desired, and answer particularly well for being fed with corn. Both may be fed unground. When fed along with rye or barley, the mixture should be ground and soaked. Some experiments conducted have shown that peas make greater relative increase than corn when used for fattening swine. Peas make an excellent quality of pork, the meat having a larger portion of lean in it, and it is well flavored.

Making Cheese for Home Use

After cooling the milk to about 65 degrees after milking it should be kept at about that temperature until used. When ready for use it should be warmed to about 90 degrees, when the rennet should be added at once, and thoroughly stirred through the whole mass of milk for one or two minutes. Rennet extract can be bought for about $1.50 per gallon, or rennet tablets can be obtained at about 50 cents a box of 24 tablets. Each tablet dissolved in warm water will thicken 100 pounds of milk. If the extract is used, one ounce or two tablespoonfuls are added to 30 gallons of milk.

Get the Curd Firm

In ten or twenty minutes after the rennet has been stirred in, the milk thickens, and after it has been thick for about half an hour, the curd will be firm enough to cut. The cutting may be done either with a regularly purchased curd knife, or even with a wooden sword, made by sharpening both sides of a lath. The curd should be first cut into large square blocks, and then cut finer. The cutting is continued, followed by a gentle stirring, until the curd is reduced to pieces about the size of a grain of corn. About a half hour after the cutting begins the curd should be heated up to about 100 degrees. This can be done by setting the boiler on the stove and continuing the stirring, until the desired temperature is reached. The object is to heat up the curd very slowly during 20 to 30 minutes, from 90 to 100 degrees.

The Stirring of the Curd

soon after cutting is necessary to prevent the small pieces of curd from sticking together. After the curd has been heated and stirred for about one hour the pieces of curd will have shrunk to about one quarter if their original size, and when left quiet will settle down half way or more below the surface of the whey. The stirring need now be done only at intervals as the shrunken curd has less teudency to stick together. Holding the material warm and stirring it from one to three hours is necessary to drive the whey out of the curd, and make the curd firm. If the milk used was slightly ripened to begin with, this ripening or souring will continue in the curd, and will hasten the firming process. Also the finer the curd was cut the faster it will firm. The curd which feels soft and mushy at first, later becomes elastic and rubbery, so that a double handful of it, squeezed gently and released, will spring apart readily. If the firming process be continued too long, the curd particles will feel harsh and rough in the hand, and the cheese will be dry and tough.

Salting

Salt is weighed out at the rate of one ounce to 2½ pounds of curd, or 25 pounds of milk used. If the curd is quite moist and soft, or if it is bad flavored, a little more salt may be used. After adding the salt to the curd the material must be stirred over frequently during the next half hour, to insure that the salt or the salt brine is thoroughly mixed with the curd. When the salt has entirely dissolved, leaving the surface of the curd pieces smooth and velvety to the touch, the curd is ready to be put into a hoop and pressed into its final form.

Pressing

A small screw press holding one to four quarts, such as is used in the household in squeezing the juice out of fruit for jelly making, can be used to good advantage in pressing the cheese. If no such press is at hand, a practical hoop can be made out of a gallon tin fruit can, by melting off the ends over a fire. A round board, or follower, must be sawed, which will fit down loosely inside the hoop. The hoop is set on a board, filled with the curd, and the follower put in place, and pressed down, lightly at first, until most of the loose whey and brine has run out. Later, a weight of 100 to 200 pounds can be applied either directly, or by means of a lever, to small sized cheese. After pressing twenty-four hours, the cheese is carefully taken out of the hoop, so as not to break it apart, and is sewed up in a piece of snugly fitting cheese cloth, called a bandage. It is then placed in a cool damp place to cure. Some attention should be given to the cheese while curing. It should be set on a clean wooden shelf and turned over every day, until the surface is thoroughly dry. It is then rubbed with grease, or dipped in melted paraffin. to prevent the surface from getting too dry and cracking.

Uniformity in Milking Pays

It is an advantageous system to milk the cows night and morning at an hour which will best divide the periods between milkings as evenly as possible. Many farmers milk their cows so that the periods are unequal. That is, the morning milking may be made at about 5 o'clock, while that at night may be as late as 7 o'clock. This means a difference of only 10 hours between night and morning milkings, and a difference of 14 hours between morning and night milkings. When cows are milked at regular 12-hour intervals there is not likely to be much difference either in the quality or quantity of the night and morning milk, but if the periods are unequal, considerably more milk of a lower butterfat content will usually follow the longer period.

If it pays to curry and brush the horse, outside of the mere matter of appearance, then will it not pay even better to curry and brush the cow each day?

A *test* is far better than a *guess* in dairy work.

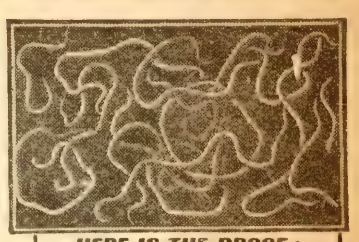
In a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, is a statement that five times as many farmers as at present should be using cotton seed meal. The circular further says that it has a slightly greater feeding value than linseed oil meal, therefore, in making a selection the price that each can be secured at should be considered. Usually the cotton seed meal is much cheaper per ton. The Department's views on this matter in full can be obtained by sending for Farmers Bulletin No. 655.

Statistics from Wisconsin comparing values of horses sired by pure bred and by grades, gives the following:

	Pure Bred Sire	Grade Sire	Difference
4 to 6 mo. old..	$ 78.77	$ 51.25	$ 27.52
1 year old.....	132.84	95.00	47.84
2 years old.....	186.84	127.50	59.34
3 years old.....	218.00	156.45	61.55
4 years old.....	303.00	200.20	102.80

The housefly's favorite breeding place is in a manure pile. Therefore, have no manure piles but put the manure on the field, either the field that is to be plowed or on some field where a top dressing can be given.

What the Butcher Found In the Hog That Wouldn't Gain



(236)

Don't wait for a post mortem examination to show you that your stock are being eaten alive by deadly blood-sucking **WORMS.** These dangerous parasites are on every farm, in every herd. If any animal on your farm is not doing well, keeps thin, gaunt, sickly, has rough coat, dull eyes—look out for WORMS.

I'll Stop Your Losses I'll Prove It or No Pay

I'll ship you a 60 days supply of SAL-VET—my great worm destroyer and live stock conditioner without pay in advance—let you feed it according to directions and watch results. If it fails to do what I claim there will be no charge for the SAL-VET I send you.

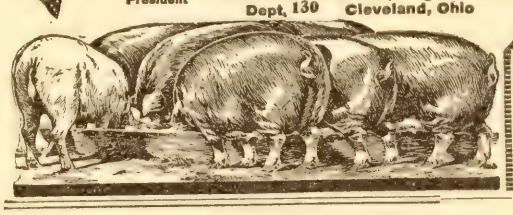
SAL-VET

The Great Worm Destroyer REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. *The Great Livestock Conditioner*

SAL-VET is the medicated salt which contains no antimony, but just the medicines your farm animals need to make them better profit producers. Place it where they can run to it freely; they will consume what they need and so doctor themselves. No dosing, no drenching, no starving, no bother at all.

SEND NO MONEY Just fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days—You pay the freight charges when it arrives and feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim and you make a specific report in 60 days I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe a penny.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President **THE FEIL MFG. CO., Mfg. Chemists** Dept. 130 Cleveland, Ohio



HERE IS THE PROOF:

"I received good results from feeding "Sal Vet" to my stock. I am well pleased with it, also with the courteous treatment you have accorded me."
Rudolph Kramer,
Rt. No. 1, Newpoint, Ind.

"Since feeding "Sal Vet", my shoats have better appetites, and have improved in condition. In my opinion, it does not require 60 days to demonstrate its value."
(Signed) B. F. Winterroud,
Rt. 11, Peru, Ind.

PRICES

40 lb. pkge	$ 2.25
100 lb. pkge	5.00
200 lb. pkge	9.00
300 lb. pkge	13.00
500 lbs.	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60-day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers or in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular-sized packages.

THE FEIL MFG. CO.
Dept 130 11 15 Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report specifically in 60 days, you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle

Name.....

P. O......

Ship. Sta......*State*.....

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Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm



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OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
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Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.
GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 203 Chicago

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Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

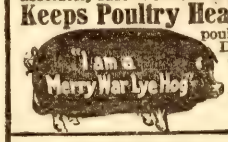
MERRY WAR LYE

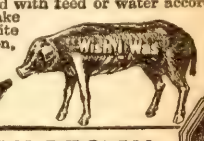
in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.





"There Are No Substitutes"

GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON **FREE** OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL



Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words "MERRY WAR" and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off 3 trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free*.

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks. Send me, *absolutely free, prepaid*, Wm. Rogers & Son Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set to match.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly.

Dealer's Name.....

Dealer's Address.....

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

Wonderful New Kerosene Light

Burns Vapor Saves Oil — Beats Electric or Gasoline



Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco

Scientists say its White Light is nearest to day-light in color

10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges

We don't ask you to pay us *a cent* until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

Burns 50 Hours on 1 Gallon

common coal oil, (kerosene) and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

$1000.00 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new *Aladdin* (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the *Aladdin?*

Men Make $50 to $300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering

the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly.

No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want *one user in each locality* to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp *free* for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our *10-Day Absolutely Free Trial.* Send coupon to nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 130 Aladdin Building

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World

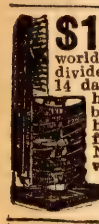
Chicago, New York City, Portland, Ore., Montreal or Winnipeg Can.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon 130

I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

Name .....
P. O.
Address..... State.....

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



$1000 PER MAN PER COUNTY

Strange invention startles the world—agents amazed. Ten inexperienced men divide $40,000. Korstad, a farmer, did $2,250 in 14 days. Schleicher, a minister, $195 first 12 hours. $1,200 cold cash made, paid, banked by Stoneman in 30 days; $15,000 to date. A hot or cold running water bath equipment for any home at only $6.50. Self-heating. No plumbing or water-works required. Investigate. Exclusive sale. Credit given. Send no money. Write letter or postal today.

ALLEN MFG. CO., 4238 Allen Bldg., Toledo, O.

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WHITE FLAME



BURNERS make your old kerosene lamps and lanterns give a brilliant white light better than electricity or gas. Doubles your light. Saves oil. No Mantle to Break. Guaranteed Safe and Reliable. Delights every user. Send now for complete sample postpaid 35 cts., stamps or coin. 3 for $1. Money Back If Not Satisfactory. Live Representatives Wanted. Exclusive Territory.

WHITE FLAME LIGHT CO [illegible] Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

November Work With Poultry

WHILE winter is not supposed to begin until December, as a real fact November may be windy and cold. We consider it time now, to get all the chicks into winter quarters, time to feed for winter eggs, time to finish the doing of little things that are needed to give comfortable winter accommodation to our stock. Many successful poultry farms have their beginning at all months of the year. Some of them have begun in the springtime, when the fever was on, while a few have started in late autumn with the buying of a few good breeding stock. November is a very good month to begin planning that will be followed with active operations in mid-winter. Its a good time to plan for your incubators and brooders, have your houses ready, get your breeding stock to lay your hatching eggs and in every way be ready to start at the best season to hatch chicks.

Assorting the Flock

Now is the time to finish assorting the flock for winter keeping. It is a serious mistake to keep more birds than can be accomodated simply to wait for the warm weather of spring for them to commence laying. Market prices are now good, so cull out all the surplus and unprofitable members of the flock and dispose of them before the season of close housing arrives. Be sure to keep only the choicest to occupy the available room during the winter and the returns will be larger than if a large number of birds were kept which must be crowded. Haphazard culling of the flock results in no future improvement. One should spend the necessary time to cull with an object in view. The young cockerels should be disposed of as soon as they are large enough for market, as they are a useless expense if retained until late in the fall or through the winter. When kept too long they can be sold only as old roosters at a few cents per pound, and meanwhile they are getting the food the laying hens should have. The best pullets can be selected now much better and easier than in the winter and spring. There will be some pullets in every flock better than the others, being fuller in body, matured earlier and which begin to lay sometime ahead of the others of the same age. All these points should be carefully noticed at this time so that none but the best may be retained. By practicing such selection every year the flock will be greatly improved. In choosing male birds this fall for next year's breeding, choose those that are shortest of legs, with full breasts, broad backs, good carriage, and well developed combs. The comb is an index to the degree of maturity in a male, as some of them are far ahead of others of the same hatch and parents in coming into service. With exercise of judgment in selecting the future breeders several advantages may be gained in any breed. Select for quick growth, early laying, strong constitution and fine quality and size of carcass.

Thanksgiving Turkeys

November is the month that turkey raisers can look over their flock of nearly full grown turkeys and forget the trouble they had in the spring with these fine, sleek fellows when they were youngsters, and should then and there resolve to raise a larger flock next season, as the supply never equals the demand for the finest flavored fowl that ever decorated a table. Turkeys always command a good price and are a profit paying proposition. To produce turkeys of high quality and one that bring the highest market price at Thanksgiving time, one will find that young ones will fill the requirements.

Fattening

The best way to fatten turkeys is not to confine them but to feed them all they will eat before leaving for the range and when returning at night. The youngsters will take to the range after eating and will get enough exercise to promote digestion while engaged in securing the fresh vegetable and animal food necessary to properly balance their ration. We find that corn and wheat are the best foods for fattening. Before killing the stock keep them for eighteen hours in a clean, airy pen and give no food. They may have water up to within eight hours of the time of killing, for water gives a healthy look to the skin and assists in cleansing the digestive organs of matter which would sour and taint the flesh. Turkeys intended for market should be dressed and forwarded in time to reach their destination a few days before Thanksgiving. Late arrivals are seldom in as great demand or realize as high prices.

The Trap Nest in November

There is no question but the trap nest is a valuable device for improving the breeding flock of hens, but comparatively few farmers have the time of inclination to attend to it during the entire year. However, he will find it a great help in weeding out the flock in the fall if he is unable to use it at any other time. But a small proportion of the yearling hens are kept over for winter layers. These are selected for the laying qualities they exhibit in the late fall. The birds are numbered with the aid of leg bands, after the moulting season is passed, and the trap nests are placed in service. As fast as the birds commence to lay they are placed in a pen by themselves and a record of their work kept for three or four weeks. All hens that do not lay before Thanksgiving are sold for market. In our experience we find that if they do not get into the harness before the severe cold weather sets in they are apt to wait until nearly spring before laying. It has been said that old hens will not lay in November but they do and these are the ones to keep for all winter layers and breeders in the spring. The trap nest will help you to pick these birds out.

Bill of Fare For November

Here is a good bill of fare for the flocks of the north in the month of November: Dry mash: Bran, 300 pounds; corn meal, 100 pounds; beef scrap, 100 pounds. Keep this before the fowls all the time. Grain ration:: morning, equal parts wheat and oats; night, whole or cracked corn. Green food: chopped clover, cabbages, boiled potatoes and sprouted oats. Grit: oyster shells and charcoal and pure water should be kept before them all the time.

The old speckled hen has always done her share in helping to raise the mortgage, that is, when she has been given a fair show.

If you have not already done so, at once stop your cockerels running with your pullets, also do not allow the young stock to run with the matured.

In breeding, though you may wish the very best in shape or color, be careful not to sacrifice the good utility points if it is good utility that you want.

Finish housing the pullets and protect the birds from drafts about the roost at night. Don't let them go to bed on the floor these frosty nights if you would avoid fall colds.

A liberal supply of succulent green vegetable food is of great importance at this season. Be sure that the birds you intend to winter get plenty of it.

It is just as necessary for farmers to have the utilities and facilities for controling the crops when produced, as it is for them to have the tools and machines of production.

That person is not FREE who cannot set the price on what he produces and get it. How long then shall the people of this country he half free and the other half bondmen?

Make Roupy Hens Lay

Make your hens lay by curing them of Roup. If they have swelled heads, watery eyes, bad breath, you can be sure they have Roup which is a dangerous, contagious and usually fatal disease. Roupy hens don't lay.

Valuable Poultry Book Free If you want to get eggs now, when prices are high, write today for valuable free poultry book. It contains scientific facts of vital interest. Send today for this valuable book. It's free.

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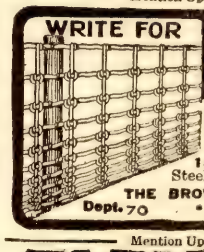
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



The Martha's and Mary's in Council

We Have a Party

YOU know I told you that Martha Merrivale asked us "to come to her party" a full month before she had it.

Therefore when we received our sure-enough invitations we were pleasantly excited—and the invitations themselves promised much.

They were of white cardboard and cut in the outlines of an elephant and on one side was this verse:

"Have you a white elephant?
Then bring it with you
A needle, some thread, and your thimble too—
Tie it up neatly, leave its contents unguessed
And bring it to my house—we'll tell you the rest"—
On Thursday, Nov. 3rd, 19-.
Mrs. George D. Merrivale.

Well, my thoughts just flew to that dresser scarf that I had started to embroider a year ago for my neice's Christmas present; and of course, when Xmas came it wasn't finished and I had to hustle around and buy her something else and lay this aside for another time, and here it was creeping on towards Xmas and half of the scallops on that scarf not done yet. I hate to work scallops, especially if I leave it till last. They're like the pots and pans when you're washing dishes, they should be done first, so you don't have to dread them.

So I wrapped up my "White Elephant" together with embroidery hoops needle, thread, thimble and scissors and put on my second best dress and set forth for Martha's party on the appointed day.

Everybody looked at everybody else's package, but they were as mysterious as a politician on the night before election.

Martha had them all piled up on the table in her sitting room and her little Clara passed a basket with slips of paper in it, with numbers on them, and then each one of us selected the package bearing the same number.

Mrs. Barrett picked up her package and laughed, "Now that's just my luck," she said, before she opened it. "When Martha told me her plan I hunted up all of Bobby's stockings and thought, that for once I'd not have to mend them—and here they are!"

Just when I was reaching for it, thinking of the days when little torn stockings were my bugbear, Letty offered to exchange with her.

"I guess I ought to do this, I'm afraid the rest of you do more than your share of darning at home," she said.

And I just wondered when Letty would decide to take Amos Bascomb's darning to do, for the rest of her natural life.

Of course that don't sound romantic to say it that way, but it isn't exactly poetry to get out and hustle for three meals a day for the dearest woman in the world and I reckon as long as our men folks do that, we'll not object to cooking the said meals, nor darning socks for the provider thereof.

There was no lack of merriment at that party. There was Sarah's package of carpet rags and, of course, Mary Belle had brought along the dress she had finished two months before but couldn't, to save her, get the buttonholes worked and Agnes had a tray cloth that she had started to braid, and naturally there were tales of mishaps and delays in the finishing of things that were absurdly funny in the telling, but powerful serious things to endure.

I got Letty's package and I wish you could have seen her blush when I picked it up—you see I knew the story of those pillow slips from the day when Letty, a pink-cheeked girl of about seventeen had borrowed my clematis pattern and stamped sheet, pillow slips, guest towels and scarfs all alike—carefully explaining to me that they were for her own room. That was nearly ten years ago. It's a good thing that linen is a durable fabric, else many a girl who starts to fill a hope chest would find things hopelessly tattered when she was ready to use them.

When everybody's fingers were flying, and isn't it funny, how much more fun it is to do someone else's work than it is to do your own? Martha brought some typewritten pages and distributed them among us.

"This is a sure enough party," she said, "I hope you've all noticed it, and now you're going to have some very useful favors, Miss Carr printed them for me on her typewriter and Mrs. Merrick helped me to prepare them."

I hadn't helped much, just loaned her a bunch of old magazines that I had accumulated. But that's like Martha, she always gives every one her due. I framed my party favor and hung it here on the pantry door, and I'm going to give it to you, word for word, and see if you don't find it just as useful as I did.

(Hang This in Your Pantry)

As soon as a tablecloth is removed from the table, pour boiling hot water through any stains thereon.

"For peach, watermelon and sweet apple stains, soak in glycerine and wash in clear water.

"Boiling milk is good for the removol of fruit stains.

"Ink stains—Melt tallow and pour over them, when the tallow is washed out the ink comes too; muratic acid or oxalic acid will also remove ink stains; they, however are almost sure to fade the article but ammonia water will restore the color removed by acids. In case of ink spilled on carpets absorb it as quickly as possible by blotting paper, cotton batting or corn meal.

"For soot stains on carpet, sprinkle as quickly as possible with salt or cornmeal and then, after sweeping that up, wash with ammonia water, sometimes a cut lemon will remove ink stains from these heavy fabrics.

"Iron rust—For small stains, use lemon juice and salt which forms hydro chloric acid. For larger stains, buy the hydro chloric and muriatic acid, stretch the stained cloth tightly over a bowl of boiling water drop the acid on the stain, and as soon as the stain is removed, wash immediately in ammonia water, to neutralize the excess of acid.

"Coffee and cocoa stains, use lemon juice and salt and lay in sun or use glycerine as directed above.

"Grass stains may be removed by molasses or a paste of soap and cooking soda left on for several hours, and then washed as usual.

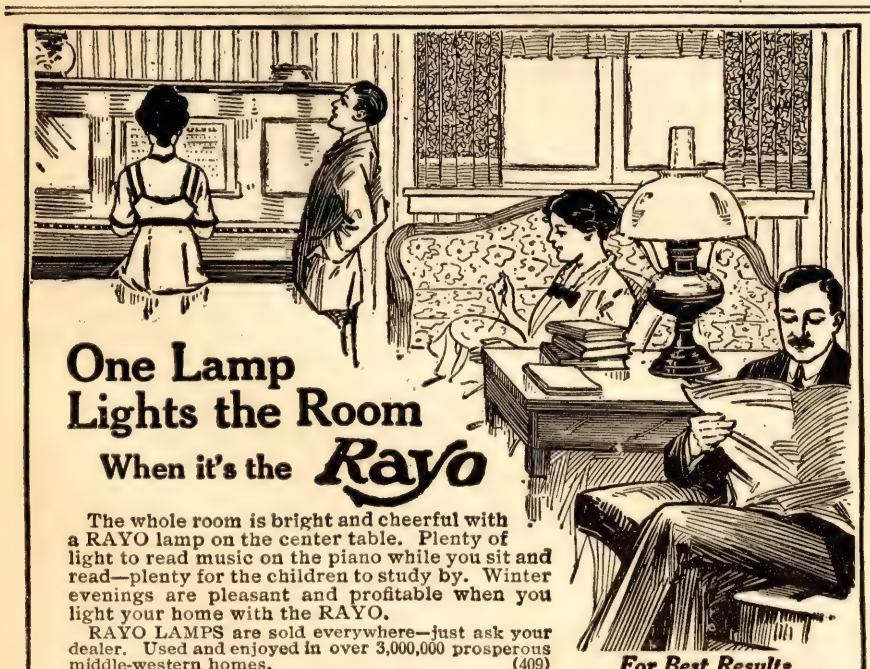
"Paints may be removed by kerosene, naptha, benzine, gasoline, turpentine, chloroform or ether. Keep all of these away from a fire and put the fabric over blotting paper if possible, in order to prevent rings appearing around the spots.

"Medicine stains are removed by alcohol; iodine may be removed by ether or chloroform.

"Blood stains yield to kerosene and water.

"All linens used in the sick room or by catarrhal persons are disinfected by having a solution of chloride of lime added to the boiling suds.

"Mildew is a plant growth which is



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The whole room is bright and cheerful with a RAYO lamp on the center table. Plenty of light to read music on the piano while you sit and read—plenty for the children to study by. Winter evenings are pleasant and profitable when you light your home with the RAYO.

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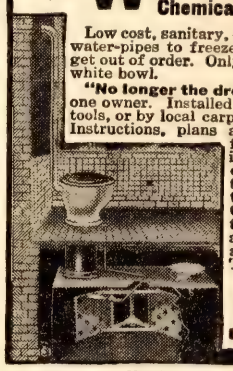
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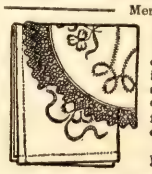
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The **Xmas Bulletin** is just printed. Send us at once the coupon (below) for your free copy. A postal will do also, but mail it promptly. You'll receive all the **"Standard" Bargain Bulletins** as printed and the new **Xmas Bulletin** we are holding for you will be sent you at once. Mail us that coupon or postal to-day—now—remember, the bulletins are free.

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VW1—An unequalled bargain. This $2.00 handsome **Broceded Velvet** Waist for $1.00. A smartly tailored, button-front style, becomingy bloused, and tastefully trimmed with gros-grain poplin collar and fancy-shaped cuffs. A dressy, serviceable waist of charming modish design and comes in black or navy blue. **(Sizes 34 to 46 bust.) Special, postpaid in the U. S.**

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Misses' and Small Women's Cotton Serge Sailor Dress $1.00

5HDD1—Never has a dress of this quality retailed at such a low price. The ever-popular, girlish sailor, made of good, serviceable quality **Cotton Serge** in black, navy or wine. Contrasting soutache trims sailor collar, shield, cuffs, belt and jaunty pocket in skirt. Provided with bow and a correct finish is employed in the embroidered anchor on sleeve. **(Junior and misses sizes 13 years, to 20, and 33 to 33-inch lengths.) Special postpaid in the U. S.**

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2HDD159—Remarkable bargain offer. Good quality **Cotton Serge** dress, smartly fashioned with pretty Cretonne-pattern trimming in collar and cuffs. A tasteful, stylish effect, splendidly made and unusually becoming. Buttons finish the correctly bloused bodice and head the fashionable scallops in skirt. Front and side closing. In black or navy blue. **(Women's sizes, 34 to 46 bust; Misses', 14 to 18 yrs.) Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S.**

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Women's Stylish Wool Diagonal Coat $3.99

1HC399—An amazing bargain opportunity. This handsome "Fox-Trot" coat of warm, **Wool-mixed Diagonal,** with just a slight cotton mixture carded in the wool yarn; comes in black or navy blue. Attractively trimmed with large, convertible collar of dressy black Ural Lamb and a tasseled plush ornament finishes the stylish "Fox-Trot" belt; black plush buttons effect closing. Designed with full flare and an extra graceful sweep is provided in the folds under belt. Unlined. **(Sizes 32 to 46 bust; 45-inch lengths.) Special, postpaid, in the U. S.**

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3HC399—Smartly fashioned heavy **Wool-Diagonal** coat. The cloth is Commercially called "All-Wool", but has a small cotton mixture, stoutly interwoven with the wool to give extra durability.. **Attractively trimmed** with plush-inlaid, convertible collar and the graceful flare is emphasized by a "Fox-Trot" belt in front. Plush buttons. Unlined. **(Sizes 14 to 20 years; 45 inches long.)** A $6.00 coat. **postpaid in the U. S.**

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killed by the direct rays of the sun. The longer a mildew article is left in a warm, dark, damp place the larger the spot will be. Kerosene will sometimes destroy it; soft soap and chalk are good removers of mildew while soap, powdered chalk, salt and lemon juice is an infallible remedy.

"Javelle water is a good bleach for badly soiled or yellowed clothes. To make it, use ¼ pound chloride of lime, dissolved in one quart of water. 1 pound sal soda boiled in 1 quart water add the two, rejecting all undissolved matter, and use 1 tablespoonful to one gallon of water.

"Ammonia, kerosene, turpentine or cut lemons added to the boiling suds will whiten clothes."

Woman's Sphere

We talk about a "Woman's sphere"
As though it had a limit.
There's not a place in earth or Heaven
There's not a task, to mankind given
There's not a whispered "yes" or "no"
There's not a moment's joy or woe,
There's not a life or death or birth
That has a feather's weight of worth
Without a woman in it.

Hints For Autumn Gardening

Keep your flower seeds in tin or glass receptacles and lay a cloth moistened in turpentine over them, this keeps out bugs.

Now is the time to make the bulb bed for spring blooming. When planting bulbs, be sure to set the eye side up, the other end will show root fibers. Put a handful of sand around each bulb to keep away the worms, and cover the bed with a layer of wood or leaf mold. Do not use manure because it is so heating that the bulb will begin to sprout before danger of hard freezing is past.

Hyacinths should be set at least 4 inches below the surface, and five to six inches apart. Crocus, two or three inches deep and three or four inches apart. Narcissus and Jonquils, five inches, and three inches apart. Iris, because it multiplies rapidly should be planted three inches deep and eighteen inches apart.

A bulb bed, once established, takes care of itself for three years; then it will be best to divide the bulbs.

Next spring, plant flowers which do not root deeply in your bulb bed: annual phlox, poppies, pansies, peonies or verbenas are especially good.

Don't dig up cannas, madeira vine tubers, dahlias, calladiums, etc., until the tops have been wilted by frost; cut them off immediately, and let the bulbs or tubers dry out well before storing them in a cool, dry place for the winter. Treat as you would sweet potatoes and you will keep them.

The Fire Marshall Says "Don't Do It"

Here is the first paragraph from an article in an Ohio newspaper:

"Women here who have tried dry cleaning find it very easy to inexpensive to clean and freshen all the ribbons, silks, satins, laces, yokes, furs, silk shirtwaists, kid gloves and shoes, neckties, children's clothes, suits, caps, Swiss, lawn, organdie and chiffon dresses, woolen garments, fancy vests, draperies, rugs, in fact, any and everything that would be ruined with soap and water."

To save $5 for dry cleaning the women are advised to put two gallons of gasoline and two ounces of salvite into a wash-boiler, soak the goods therein and then rub them out.

This wholesale use of gasoline in a home strikes horror to the heart of any one acquainted with the dangerous quality of gasoline.

Burning oneself to death is one of the least desirable methods of suicide.

Hints for Fall Cleaning Days

For the rusty stove that won't take polish, try this: to one cup of vinegar, add a tablespoonful of salt. Wash stove with this and then polish. Turpentine added to your polish will make it last longer; molasses or sugar will make it shine easier.

To keep your stove in good condition keep a cloth saturated with linseed oil, on hand, and use it each day. This is the best thing for stove pipes that I have found. A cloth dipped in paraffin is almost as good.

When your best silver is put away after the next cleaning put a piece of gum camphor in the box with it, or pack it away in flour. Either will insure it's brightness when it is needed again.

Flour will also preserve suet for several days, if the latter is well covered with it, and your yeast cake will remain fresh, if put in a jar containing flour.

Are you putting away any of this season's straw hats to be used next year? If you will clean them now, and then wrap them carefully in dust proof coverings it will be far more satisfactory than to have to clean them next spring. Peroxide of hydrogen is a good cleaning agent for panamas and hemps, but for the stiff straws use a solution of oxalic acid and water. Five cents worth of the acid will clean a half dozen hats. From another source comes the suggestion that kerosene will clean panama hats. Does your leather-covered furniture have a foggy, moldy look and smell after these damp days? Try cleaning with sweet oil and oil of lavender. The oil of lavender is also good to put in bookshelves to prevent a modly smell there.

From a worker in a piano factory comes this suggestion for a piano polish: 1 part of turpentine to two of olive oil. Polish with a soft cloth.

Some Meats and Their Relishes

It is just as easy to serve the right things together as to serve the wrong ones and therein lies the difference between a well-balanced, well-served meal and the slip-shod one. Moreover, there are certain foods that demand certain other dishes to supplement them to make them wholesome.

Here is a list of meats and the sauces, vegetables,, etc., which combine to make a well balanced ration:

Roast Beef, grated horseradish sauce, sweet or Irish potatoes.

Roast Pork, apple sauce, sweet potatoes or hominy.

Roast Veal, tomato or mushroom sauce, lima beans.

Roast Mutton, currant jelly, sweet potatoes.

Roast Lamb, mint sauce, green peas.

Roast Turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, potatoes, escalloped corn.

Roast Goose, apple sauce, baked sweet potatoes or creamed turnips.

Boiled Chicken with dumplings, cabbage salad and mashed potatoes.

With quail or rabbit either currant or cranberry jelly and starchy vegetables.

With bacon or sausages for breakfast what better than apple sauce?

With fried ham try pickled peaches and baking powder biscuits.

With fried chicken try plum or currant jelly.

Try a knuckle of smoked ham in your next pot of baked beans. Serve with a dish of cold slaw.

With fresh fish serve either raw tomatoes or a tomato sauce; the acid of the tomato is as valuable with fish as that of lemon, and is better liked by some.

Every Day Emergencies

IF you should scorch a garment while ironing it, rub a lump of dry starch on the mark, then sponge it off. Repeat it until the yellow disappears.

SAVE your left-over tea and coffee and mix them with your stove blacking. It will give a bright and lasting polish to your stove or range.

FASTEN a wire hook to the handle of a grape basket in which are the clothes pins. Hang over the line when hanging out clothes and push along before you, saving much time.

FLANNEL should not be used in needle books for sticking needles into, as flannel is often prepared with sulphur, which will rust the needles. A fine piece of linen or chamois leather is much better.

TO clean a smoke-blacked ceiling, make a fairly thick paste of starch and water, and apply this with a pad of flannel. When dry, brush off with a soft brush, and you will find the result well worth the trouble.

IN order to make the task of darning underwear less unpleasant, baste a strong piece of net under the hole. Darn through the mesh, being careful to run well into the material. This makes the darns secure and neat and they will last much longer than usual.

IN making cakes, whatever eggs are to be used should be added after all the ingredients are well mixed. By observing this rule two eggs will be found to go as far in enriching the cake and making it light as three would if added at an earlier stage of the preparation.

INFLUENZA—It is not generally known that equal parts of new milk and lime-water constitute one of the best cures for influenza, and in cases where there is fever, the white of a raw egg will not only strengthen the patient, but will soothe the pain. Do not give the yolk, as that would increase the fever.

SPRAINS—Wormwood boiled in vinegar and applied as hot as can be borne on a sprain or bruise is an invaluable remedy. The affected member should afterwards be rolled in flannel to retain the heat. Another good remedy is to treat the sprain at once to an application of water as hot as can be borne. This may be done by showering hot water upon it, or by hot clothes frequently.

MEASLES—It is a common mistake to count measles as a trifling complaint that need not be noticed, and few people realize how many hundreds of young children die every year from it. If mothers would only remember that warmth is essential, and that every child with measles must be kept in bed, there would probably be few fatal cases.

TEETHING—The period that attends the baby's second year of life is not generally due to the difficulty of teething as many people suppose. More often it has its origin in improper feeding, which is, indeed, at all ages a prolific source of infant suffering and death. If the baby's stomach has been treated with consideration from the beginning the chances are very large in favor of his passing through this critical period with perfect safety and as much comfort as is compatible with an extremely nerve-racking operation.

WARTS—Warts frequently come on children's hands and are ugly to look upon. They may be removed by rubbing them every few days with strong acetic acid. A simpler method is to let the child moisten the wart with the saliva of the mouth, the first thing on waking in the morning.

TOOTH POWDER—An excellent camphorated tooth powder, which will not destroy the enamel of the teeth and yet will render them white, is made of 7 drs. of precipitated chalk, ½ dr. of powdered camphor, and 1 dr. of powdered orris root.

USEFUL THIRST QUENCHER—To assuage thirst and cure feverishness, apple tea is a notable sick drink. It is made by slicing up raw apples into a jug, filling up the jug with boiling water, as in tea making, then sweeten to taste. When cold, this apple tea will be found pleasingly tart and refreshing.

A PREVENTATIVE FOR CORNS—At the first sign of a corn or bunion, the feet should be bathed every morning in cold or warm water to which a little alum or vinegar has been added. This is a soothing bath also for swollen feet, and leaves a nice sensation of freshness. Feet that are inclined to corn or bunions should be sponged at night with lavender water.

What is Now the Fashion

Autumn Fashions

Among the many novelties which the present season has to offer us we find the princess dress. This may startle some women, but it is true none the less. In some of the models the entire body portion is snugly fitted, although there is no attempt to pinch in the waist.

Many of the more popular models in this style have a panel in front and back which extends the full length of the dress, but at the sides there is a division of waist and skirt. This allows of a little fullness in the lower portion of the blouse.

With such dresses the circular sides are usually preferred; these fit neatly at the hips and flare in the new manner at the hem.

For Advancing Autumn

It is sad to be obliged to state that the newer models are all showing the high neck finish for the waist. Possibly this mode will pass when the cold weather takes its flight, but for the present the straight stock is more in use than other styles.

Some dresses have a wide collar which lies away from the neck, but with the most of these there is a small chemisette with a straight standing collar attached to it.

Fur is much liked for collars and sometimes the entire width is made of moleskin or other close haired variety. In addition the fur is quite often embroidered with metal threads forming a flat design.

Vests are also popular and many of these are cut in one piece with the wide collar of the blouse, while others end severely at the throat. At the lower edge they form single or double points in many new models.





7330—LADIES' OVERBLOUSE. Cut in sizes small, medium and large. This newest of all styles shows an overblouse which is merely a plain, long jacket coming down to the hips and made with front open to the belt and without sleeves. Silk, poplin, lace and the like are used for these jackets.

7310—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. The novel feature of this frock is found in the yoke and sleeves which are cut in one piece. There is a vest panel running the entire length of the front and in the centre of this the closing is placed.

7309—LADIES' MIDDY BLOUSE. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Linen, pique or duck can be used to make this blouse. The blouse slips on over the head and can be made with or without the smocking and with either the long or short sleeves.

7320—LADIES' WORK APRON. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This practical appron has a narrow front gore covering the dress from neck to hem and side gores which cover the sides and back of the dress below the waist. The straps which fasten the apron in place cross over in the back and button to the front at the shoulders.

7329—LADIES' ONE-PIECE SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches bust measure. No skirt has a greater vogue at present than the box plaited one and this model has a straight lower edge and an almost straight upper one, waved a trifle as the shape of the plaits demnads.

7335—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This dress is made in the very latest princesse style. It closes at the left side of the front and may have either the square or round collar. The sleeves may be plain or with a fancy cuff as a finish.

7350—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This plain bodice is made with gathered fronts and with a yoke across the shoulders in the back. The neck may be high with stock collar or low with a sailor finish.

7353—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. This very natty dress is of saque cut with a small opening below the neck in front so that the blouse may be slipped on over the head; sleeves and body are in one and there are bloomers provided in the pattern. These are made in the usual way.

7365—LADIES' CORSET COVER. Cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure. This fitted model has French seams at each side of both the front and back panels to join them to the sides. The neck is cut out in round outline and there is a peplum which may be omitted. This is an excellent corset cover to wear instead of a brassiere.

7378—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This design meets the demand for one piece frocks. The plain blouse has a narrow vest and a pointed collar in the back with revers in front. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt has three gores and a front closing. The patch pocket may be omitted if desired.

7362—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt has three gores, the fronts forming a small bib, which may be cut off, if so preferred. The lower edge may also be shortened to tunic length for wear over other skirts.

7316—LADIES' PRINCESS APRON. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This apron is almost a dress, with fitted front panel and fitted sides and fitted back. All pieces are full length, extending from shoulder to hem, and the closing is placed in the centre of the back.

Important Announcement

The manufacturers of Peerless patterns issue a quarterly fashion book that is an exposition of the latest and coming styles and describes a great number of patterns covering almost every conceivable need, in ladies', misses' and children's clothes. A work like this can be a great help in every family, whether the wearing apparel is home-made or not. It costs only 10 cents. October quarterly is now ready. Send orders to below address.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and name. Write your name and address plainly.

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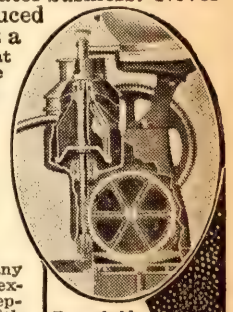
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Think of it! We don't ask you to send us a penny, make a deposit or obligate yourself in any way. We want you to learn from your own experience with it that the Majestic is just the separator you want above all others. Test it with warm or cold milk and see for yourself how it skims down to the very last drop—note the fine condition of the cream—the ease with which you can run it—how much quicker it does the work than any other separator you have ever seen. Use it as your own for 30 days, and then if you're not satisfied it is the most strongly constructed, the easiest running, the closest skimming, and in every way the **best** separator on the market, return at our expense. The trial costs you absolutely nothing. If you decide to keep it you won't have to make even the first small payment for 3 months. Think of it! You have the separator in your possession for 3 whole months before you make even the **first** payment! Then pay balance in 6, 9 and 12 months without interest. This is Hartman's famous Special Farm Credit Plan on Cream Separators—the most liberal credit terms ever devised.

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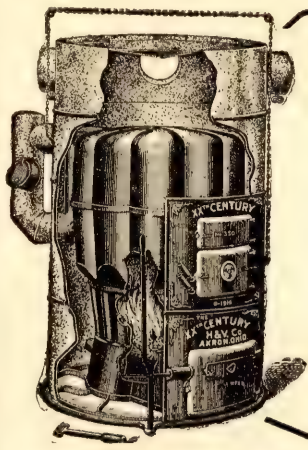
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A Detroit musician has invented a new method by which any little child or grown person can learn to play in one hour in their own home. Three sheets will be sent absolutely free to any person addressing a postal card to A. S. Keller, 876B, Trussed Concrete Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.—Adv.

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BIRTHSTONE RINGS, $1 value, solid 14K Gold Shell **Given** guaranteed for 5 years, with stone for any month simply to introduce our Jewelry Catalog De Luxe. Send 10c to cover cost of Advertising and mailing, send size. Guarantee Jewelry Co., Dept. A16, Tyrone, Pa.

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GIVEN AWAY This Coey Car



Our $100.00 practical course and agency for this cup winning car, to first 50 who answer. Get this car FREE. A postal card brings full particulars. Quick action. Secure territory. Coey's School of Motoring, 2033 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Our Boys and Girls

Laugh a Little Bit

Here's a motto, just your fit,
Laugh a little bit.
When you think you've trouble hit,
Laugh a little bit.
Look misfortune in the face,
Brave the bedlam's rude grimace;
Ten to one 'twill yield its place
If you have the wit and grit
Just to laugh a little bit.

Cherish this as sacred writ,
Laugh a little bit.
Keep it with you—sample it,
Laugh a litle bit.
Little ills will sure betide you,
Fortune may not sit beside you,
Men may knock and fame deride you.
But you'll mind them not a whit
If you laugh a little bit.

—*Selected.*

Pretty is That Pretty Does

Girls who are plain in appearance are apt to think that all desirable things come to the girl who is pretty. They say her face is so attractive and her clothes always are so becoming that much attention is paid her wherever she goes and contend that the plain girl is neglected no matter how bright and well-informed she may be.

Well, that is a mistaken idea, which you girls must not entertain. The pretty girl, it is true, will at first attract attention by her beauty; but the majority of really pretty girls depend too much on their beauty for their popularity and do not cultivate those sweet graces that make for beauty in the plainest girl.

Relying on her beauty for her popularity, the pretty girl is disappointing to those who are eager to know her because she really has but little to recommend her except her face, and is often very vain because of the flattery she has had heaped upon her.

On the other hand the girl who is not pretty and knows it, tries, if she is wise, to make up for the lack of beauty in face by being beautiful in character, and is sweet-tempered, courteous and agreeable, keeps herself well-informed on live topics and dresses as becomingly as possible.

The plain girl may not attract attention or public friends just at first, but it will not take people very long to learn how charming she really is, and how desirable to have her for a friend.

A Strange Animal

We wonder how many of our boys and girls ever saw a chameleon! It belongs to the lizard family and has the power to change its color to yellow, brown, green, grey and nearly black and can also combine all these colors.

The chameleon, like most lizards, lives on insects, and its manner of catching them is interesting. It has a long, hollow tongue with a knobbed extremity. When an insect alights within five or six inches of it, it rolls its eyes round until it has correctly measured its distance, and then flicks out like lightning its long sticky tongue. The insect is doomed. Before it knows what has happened, it has been precipitated through the cavernous jaws of the reptile into the depths of its horible throat.

The eyes of the chameleon are also extraordinary. It can move each of them independently. They are both very large, but are almost covered by a heavy lid, which has a small hole in the center for the pupil. Its limbs are almost human. The front feet or hands have five toes or fingers, but while the front pair have three on the inside and two on the outside. this is reversed on the hind pair.

Good Fun

If you want to have a real good time on a rainy day when you are not allowed out-of-doors, cut up a piece of good white soap and dissolve it in a pint of warm water.

To this add a tablespoonful of glycerine, and a little orange or beet juice or any vegetable juice that will color the water a trifle.

Blow this preparation from small clay pipes or large straws. You can almost fill a room with the bright bubbles, as the glycerine causes them to last quite a long time. The trick is to see whose will last the longest.

Be Kind To Old People

There is no quality in either girls or boys so sweet and engaging as that of being kind and courteous to the aged. Somehow the dear, old people naturally turn to the young, and any special attention from the girls and boys of their acquaintance adds much to their happiness.

It only takes a few minutes to ask after their health; to tell them some interesting bit of news; to bring them a few flowers; or perhaps in odd moments to read a little while to them, and oh! how greatly they do appreciate it.

If you are not in the habit of looking out for little opportunities to help them, begin right now.

Hands or No Hands

Our hands are so indispensable to us that we are apt to think that scarcely anything can be accomplished without them; and yet the elephant uses his nose as a hand and with it can pick up a penny from the ground or a heavy cannon.

The spider-monkeys use their long tails as hands, plucking fruit from the trees with the tips and carrying it to the mouth.

The horse uses his tail as a hand with which to drive away flies that disturb him. The mother whale tucks her little one under her fin which takes the place of a hand and arm, and in times of danger she carries it off in this way. The hen uses her beak in arranging her eggs and sometimes in putting the little chickens under her wings.

Lions, bears, wolves, rabbits, squirrels, mice, cats and some other animals use their mouths in place of hands when they carry their young.

It is intensely interesting to watch the different methods by which animals and insects manage to get their work done, and each one has something in the doing of it that takes the place of hands.

Mr. Eagle

Most boys and girls would like to know something about our national bird, the bald eagle, which has a white head, neck and tail. Many of you have seen the eagle and perhaps have studied its habits, while others have not, but have often wished to know more about it.

The bald eagle usually is found where it is hilly and mountainous. In the old days it was regarded as a symbol of royalty and has always been called the king of birds.

Eagles build their nests on tall trees or on some ledge of a rock that cannot be reached, and it is said that some of them live to be one hundred years old.

Those who have studied the habits of the eagle say that the mother bird lays its eggs in the same nest year after year. She is greatly devoted to her little ones and will never dessert them under any circumstances. If there is danger that cannot be overcome, such as forest fires, she will stay by her babies and perish with them.

These birds live on fish, rabbits, young lambs, little pigs and other small game, and are very wise in many ways.

Seeds of Co-operation

We bought 2,000 pounds of alfalfa seed through our local and saved $100 over local prices.—M. E. Diffenbach, Gaunet, Idaho.

The Ephebic Oath

When Mayor Gaynor made the address last June to the graduating class of the College of the City of New York, he spoke to them of civic patriotism, and of the custom of the youths of Athen to pledge themselves to the welfare of their city. The effect of his speech was so great that the whole class held an assembly a few days afterwards, and determined to revive and subscribe to the ancient vow taken by the young Athenians when first admitted to the duties of citizenship—the Ephebic Oath. For the Athenian boy, taking this oath was the final step from boyhood into manhood, and the oath itself a programme for his entire life as a citizen. Here it is:

"We will never bring disgrace to this our city by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks.

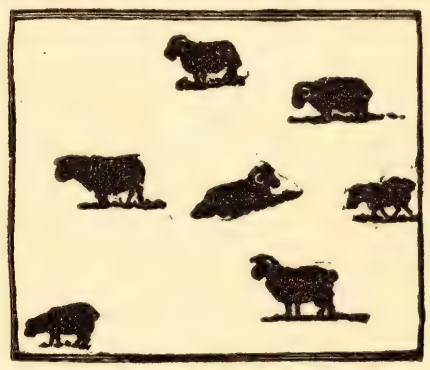
"We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many.

"We will revere and obey the city's laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught.

"We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; that thus, in all these ways, we may transmit this city, not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Athens, we must remember, was not only the city, but also the nation, so that this oath was national, not merely municipal. Taken in this way, it might have been written yesterday for young Americans, so pertinent is it to the public conditions of to-day. Ferreri, the great modern historian of ancient Rome, who has lately visited the United States, declares that Americans are more akin to the Greeks and Romans, in many ways, than any European people. If every class in our universities would take the Ephebic Oath, the resemblance might become yet more vital and inspiring. When young citizens vow to fight for the "ideals and sacred things" a sure foundation is put under civic duty and national law, and national greatness advances with steady step.

Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a Ford Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

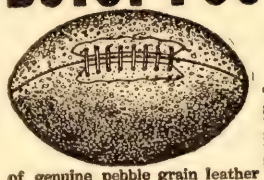
Ford Auto Given Away

Remember the Ford will absolutely be given away at the close of the grand contest. In case of a tie a Ford will be given to each person so tied. Send at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail.

PEOPLE'S CO., 504 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

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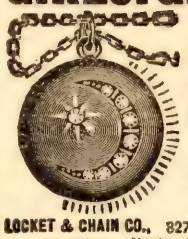


To 10,000 bright energetic boys who will write us at once we are going to give one of these fine regulation size Rugby footballs, of genuine pebble grain leather with guaranteed red rubber bladder. A little easy work that you can do in half an hour and we send the ball free with all charges paid. Don't wait. Write today. Address

United Supply Co., 820 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIRLS! GIRLS! GIVEN!



LOCKET AND CHAIN

This beautiful gold plated Locket is set with twelve highest quality white brilliants in the beautiful star and Crescent design, the fine Cable Link Chain is 16 inches long, guaranteed for 5 years, places for two pictures.

SEND NO MONEY

Any girl can do the little work we ask in an hour. A postal will bring our free offer. Write us today. Address

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51 Transfer Patterns:

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42 South Clinton St., - - - - Chicago, Ill.

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Don't send any money. Just your name. On a post card, say: I want you to send me a pony and buggy free, address

Uncle Jerry, The Pony Man, C-84, E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

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4 RINGS GIVEN



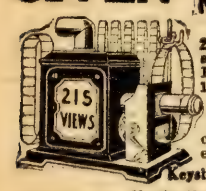
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Birthstone — Diamond Chip — Signet — Wedding

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A FRIEND of the Cadets repeats the oft quoted passage: "To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." He then truthfully says as long as one's conscience is clear he is on the high road to clear and noble living. We approve that, and repeat that life's constant purpose is higher and nobler living. Our young people who make that their guiding star will be led constantly upward, and at death will leave a better world than they found at birth, and they are the ones that made it so. The greatest achievement of all is the attainment of a higher plane of life, and such an accomplishment is the hope we have for all our writers.

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader of UTDF for more than a year, and I consider it a number one farm paper from cover to finish. We have seven or eight farm papers, but I enjoy reading the Cadet page in this one better than anything found in all the other. I notice that most of the letters come from the Western States, and I wish to come in from the Old Bay State. Our climate is very changeable. Only yesterday (Sept. 19) the temperature changed from 94 to 72 in less than two hours. Nearly all kinds of crops are grown here, but I think tobacco is the principal one. It is grown extensively in the valley of the Connecticut river, which is our largest stream, and flows the whole length of the New England States, and is the dividing line between Vermont and New Hampshire. I am not a farmer now, but I was bought up on a large farm of 200 acres on the edge of the Berkshire hills. I am 20 years of age, and since graduating from our local high school two years ago, I have been employed in the government service. I will be greatly pleased to receive letters from every Cadet boy and girl, and I will try to answer them all.—Ernest R. Decker, Westfield, Mass.

DEAR CADETS—I live in the village of Camden in the Empire State. It is a small place of about 2,500 people, but it is a very pretty village. I live right across from the park. We moved here in December after living on a small farm for the past five years. I am 15, and go to high school; we have quite a nice school for a small place. My father takes UTDF, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I look for them the first thing. I am very fond of music and play the piano. I will answer all the Cadet letters I receive.—Marjorie Harris, Camden, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a letter from the Ozark mountains. I am a farmer girl of 19 years, and live on a small farm a mile and a half from Walnut Grove, a small town in the Southern part of Missouri. I like to live here, because this is a good farming country. Our main crops are wheat, corn, rye, oats and hay. It is also a fine fruit country. The people are of the best, and the moral standard is very high. We have no saloons in Walnut Grove, but we have four good churches and a fine 4-year high school, from which I graduated last year. I like school fine, for reading and playing the piano are my pastimes. But I also like riding. I thing UTDF is a grand paper, and I would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and I assure you will receive answers.—Claudia Grisham, Walnut Grove, Mo.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Texas boy and would like very much to become a Cadet. I live on a farm and like it much better than the city. I have lived in Texas all my life. We can raise almost everything in this part of the State. We are picking cotton at this time (Sept. 20) and our crops are good, especially cotton. We take UTDF and I think it is a grand paper. I take great interest in the Cadet page. I am 14 years old, and would be delighted to hear from all the boys and girls, and will try to answer all.—Milton Sanders, McCauley, Texas.

DEAR CADETS—I am a girl from Indiana, and live in a small city, called Ligonier. My mother has been taking UTDF for sometime, but as I don't know much about farming I paid but little attention to it until the other day I happened to notice the department for boys and girls. I became very much interested and began to hunt up old papers to read the letters. Then I wanted to be a Cadet myself. I used to live on a farm, but as my father was sick and could farm no longer, we moved to town before I was old enough to enjoy farm life. My grandfather is a farmer, and thinks UTDF is a very fine paper. I go to school every day, and I have great fun with my schoolmates. I will enter high school this winter. I am a year behind my class on account of sickness but just the same I enjoy going. Would be pleased to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will also be glad to exchange photos.—Taye Tyler, Ligonier, Indiana.

DEAR CADETS—I have just been reading UTDF and as I have always wanted to be a Cadet I decided to write now. I like to read your letters; I think they are very interesting. We have taken UTDF for 10 years, and couldn't get along without it. Ye live on an 80-acre farm, and our principal crops are hay, oats, wheat and many vegetables. We also have fruit, chickens, horses, cows, and sheep. I have four sheep of my own that I prize very much. I have pets, and nearly everything on the farm is a pet. Our farm is in dear old Michigan, the best State in the Union, I think. We live 15 miles from Alpena, or the Cement city. We ship cement all over the United States. I am 17 years old, but I am the baby of our family. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to exchange cards, letters and photos with all.—Mildred Holcomb, Dafoe, Mich.

DEAR CADETS—Will you let two girls from the Oregon hills join you? You have such a charming circle. We have taken UTDF for some time and always turn to the Cadet page first. We live on a dairy ranch about six miles from the ocean, and we like it fine. There are also a chain of lakes between our place and the ocean, and we have jolly times boatriding and picnicking on them. We fish, too, in the creek that runs into the lakes and in the outlet of the nearest lake. It is always pretty here, even in winter, the hills are so green. They just make us love it here. We would both be lonesome if we left the hills. It snows but very little here, though we have lots and lots of rain. The water comes up all over our meadows in the winter, so we get used to the water also. This is a homestead country, too, and is just getting developed. Our place is about three miles from the new railroad that is going down the coast, and it is helping the country very much. We think it would be fun to take a party of Cadets down to the ocean on a beach picnic, especially those who live in the interior States. We would enjoy hearing from all the Cadets of our ages, which are Myrtle 21, and Ruth 18. We shall answer all the letters we receive.—Myrtle and Ruth Stone, Ada, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 19 years of age, and wish to become a Cadet. I was born in the city, but we moved to the ranch where I lived for 8 years. We then moved to town again and I entered high school. I have now graduated from high school, and have gone back to the country to work. I think country life is the best of all. I have been working in the country for two months, and have been reading UTDF right along, and think it is one of the best papers I ever read. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all. I will also exchange photos.—Peter E. Sarmento, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

DEAR CADETS—I am a town girl, but my brother has been taking UTDF for two or three years. I didn't take much interest in it until about a year ago, when I happened to read the Cadet page. Since then I have always been anxious for it to come. I am 16 and am attending Painsville high school, and am learning to be a bookkeeper and stenographer. Now, you country folks, get busy and let me read about you and the plains where you live, and will talk to you by mail from this part of the world.—Lily Hill, Fairport Harbor, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl 16 years old, and think there is no place like the country. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, corn and rye. I like to feed and care for poultry. We raise lots of chickens, ducks and geese. I spend my leisure time sewing and reading. I will gladly answer cards and letters from other farmer boys and girls.—Lottie Braden, Winamac, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Kentucky boy 25 years old, and live on a farm in what they call "Yankeetown Bottoms" in Lyon county. Father owns a farm of 500 acres on Cumberland river, 7 miles from Kuttawa. I attended school at Bowling Green last year. I have 15 head of cattle and a fine driving horse and buggy. Our principal crops are corn, hay, oats and watermelons. I have an Edison phonograph which I enjoy playing. I have two sisters, but they are both married, and one lives in Indiana and the other in New Mexico. I will answer all who write to me, and will exchange photos.—J. R. Cook, Kuttawa, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—My aunt has been taking UTDF for sometime, and I am always anxious for the paper to come, for I love to read the Cadet page. I live in Columbus, Ind. It has a population of about 9,000. There are two parks, several churches, a nice library and postoffice. I have lived in town only about a year. I lived with my grandfather about three miles east of here ever since I was two weeks old. My mother died and I was left with my grandparents. My grandfather died last August, and then my aunt and I moved to town. I would like to exchange views and letters with the boys and girls, especially those in Kentucky. Will answer all I receive. I am 15 years old.—Mildred Littiken, 1219 Eighth St., Columbus, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Oregon girl of 18 years, and have lived on a farm all my life. I sure do love farm life. We farm around 1,200 acres of land and have over 700 acres in wheat this year. We are harvesting now (July 24.) We harvest with a combine which cuts and thrashes the grain in one operation. Sixteen horses are used to work it. Crops are quite good here this year and lots of fruit, berries and vegetables are grown here. Papa has taken UTDF for more than 9 years and we sure think it a nice farm paper. I like to read the Cadet letters, they are so interesting. Oregon is a beautiful state. We live only 25 miles from Pendleton, which is known for the grand old "Round Up" they have every year and we are not so very far from Portland, the "City of Roses." I will be glad to receive letters and cards from the Cadets, and will answer all.—Hulda Bottger, Echo, Oregon.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

	Age
Robert Lee Wooldridge, Highland Park, Ky.	20
J. B. Washburn, Loretto, Tenn.	—
Bessie Scott, Plato, Mo.	15
Blayle Duff, Plato, Mo.	14
Ollie Brandon, Winamac, Ind.	18
Anna Marchino, Vincennes, Ind., R. 7	12
Florence S. McLemore, Salem, Ind.	17
Opel Herring, Kuttawa, Ky.	16
James Purcell, Milkeytown, Ill.	17

The Best Farm Crop

By Lincoln Rappleye

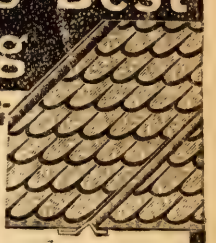
Walking together on the street,
A friend asked me one day,
"What is the best 'all 'round' farm crop,
The one you know will pay?
The one that's sure to turn out well,
If season's wet or cold,
The kind of crop, you know full well,
Is worth far more than gold?"

I scratched my head, and pondered long,
Before I answered him,
And then I said, "This question's hard,
Which you are asking, Jim.
I've lived right here on this old farm,
For nearly all my life,
I hope the rest, to spend here, too,
Along with my dear wife.

"We've struggled hard to make ends meet,
And met with fair success;
Some years we've made a lot of cash,
And other years, much less.
But there's one crop which we both feel
Has brought us all our joys;
'Twas not the crop of grain or fruit,
'Twas our dear girls and boys.

"Our manly sons which God gave us,
Our daughters, sweet and pure,
These are the 'crops' which are the best,
The kind which e'er endure."
And so I answered my friend Jim,
With voice both glad and loud,
"My boys and girls will head that list,
As this fact I'm proud."

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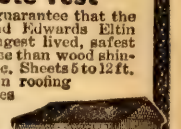
Lightning-Proof, Fire-Proof and Rust-Proof Edwards Tightcote Roofing can be bent, twisted or struck with lightning, and galvanizing will not crack or flake. Bend it or hammer it, you can't loosen or scale galvanizing. This means an everlasting galvanized roof-

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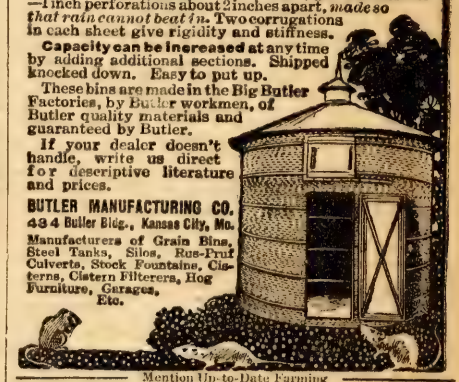
A portable crib that will keep corn in the best condition possible, and serve for storing other grain as well. Practically the same in material and construction as the Butler Metal Grain Bin for small grain.

Rat and Fire Proof The Butler Perforated Steel Bin is made of heavy galvanized steel—1 inch perforations about 2 inches apart, *made so that rain cannot beat in.* Two corrugations in each sheet give rigidity and stiffness.

Capacity can be increased at any time by adding additional sections. Shipped knocked down. Easy to put up.

These bins are made in the Big Butler Factories, by Butler workmen, of Butler quality materials and guaranteed by Butler.

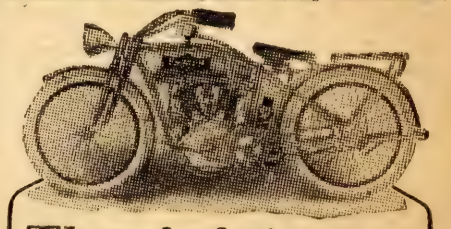
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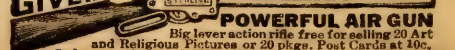


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Conducted By Bob Snow

BOB SNOW has assumed charge of this department and will endeavor to give you fellows of the woods and trails a department that will be interesting and helpful in every sense of the words. Our space is necessarily limited, but what is lacked in quantity will be amply made up for in quality.

We are going to give you practical, helpful hints right from the woods that the professional will find useful along with the knowledge he already possesses, and which the amateur will find helpful at the rough places on the trail to success.

We fellows at the desks who are in constant touch with the fur markets of the world, and know the changes and trends of the business, what affects the markets and ultimate results, are going to give you fellows on the trails the benefit of this knowledge in our market news and advice. This will be a new feature in this department and the information and advice will be invaluable to our readers.

Beginning with the next issue we will give the latest authentic quotations.

Now we want you fellows to help make this department as good as any "a runnin'" by sending us the really valuable things you have learned on the trails. You are glad to profit by the other fellow's experience, so let him profit by your's.

For the best set of concise, helpful hints on trapping and hunting we will give a really desirable prize.

Also we will give a like prize for the best set of photos.

Send your contributions to Bob Snow, Sporting Editor, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

Present Conditions of Market and Future Outlook

The outlook for the fur business this season is quite favorable. London sales have been good and there will be considerable exporting, while the imports of foreign furs is entirely stopped owing to the war.

The war coming on as it did last year at the opening of the fur season paralyzed the markets and forced prices lower than they had been in years. Now, however, conditions have become adjusted and recovered. The recent fur business has been brisk and furs are selling well. At present the market is quite bare, and furs are in active demand from both manufacturers and dealers.

Present indications point to the market closing strong, and a demand for the early catch for immediate use. These furs will no doubt bring good prices, but as soon as this demand has been satisfied prices will recede, owing to the European demand being small. If furs could be shipped to Germany they could be sold to very good advantage as Leipsic is practically cleared of nearly all American goods.

Our advice to fur shippers is, sell early, to get the benefit of the good prices for the first catch.

Dame Fashion Assists the Fur Trade

Fur sales have been greatly stimulated by the summer fur fad. Fashions also call for lavish use of fur this winter. As a noted Cincinnati fashion authority who is really "Parisienne M'sieu", tells us "Everything that has style to it, has fur on it." It is this large call for furs that has helped the fur conditions most. Almost all coats and suits are trimmed in fur, and the demand for trimmings from the cloak and suit houses continues very strong. It is this call that was the real cause for the boom to the fur trade the past few months.

Game Laws

Fox, October 2 to January 9; Raccoon, November 1 to March 1; Muskrat, January 1 to April; Skunk, November 15 to February 1; Rabbits, November 1 to January 1. It is unlawful to dig or smoke animals out of their dens. We feel highly gratified over this law as it is the dig-'em-outs that do the real harm to the fur bearers.

Preparing For the Trap Line

Fresh blood should be sprinkled over traps to kill the iron odor.

Frequently a trap is found which clogs, that is, it fails to spring occasionally. This can usually be remedied with a file.

Gloves that have been sprinkled with blood should be worn to avoid possibility of the human odor being detected by animals.

Test every trap before starting out. Discard all weak, very rusty, and others which contain defects. They will lose furs for you if used.

Before putting out your traps, first coat them with melted beeswax to prevent rust. This can be done more readily if the traps are first heated.

Trail Marks

It is best to skin animals as soon as caught. It is done much easier than after they have become stiff.

Scrape your pelts well. Excessive flesh and fat on a pelt lowers its value considerably and adds unnecessary weight when it is shipped.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the best way to kill trapped animals. Personally we prefer a 22 calibre bullet through the brain, (the animal's, not our's.)

We strongly advise against trapping muskrats before January, for it is not only unlawful but also unprofitable. As muskrats do not become prime until the latter part of January, winter caught furs have little value. April is the best month to catch muskrats.

We'll Be in the Woods Too

Your Sporting Editor is no novice. Nor has he spent all his time behind a desk. We have hunted and trapped all our life, and have hopes of following the trapping trails this winter. So we are one of you who love the wilds.

Best Gun For the Trap Line

Probably the handiest gun to use on the trap line is a 22 calibre revolver. But it should be a good one, not one of the worthless "kick-up" pocket revolvers. It should have a five or six inch barrel, and a good grip, preferably target. A gun of this kind will shoot straight enough to be of practical use.

When carried with belt and holster it makes an excellent arm for the trap line. It is much safer to carry than a rifle in case of slipping and falling. And not so likely to become damaged by the rough use a gun receives on the lines.

Of course if you expect to do much game shooting a rifle is best owing to longer range and heavier killing power. Bob Snow uses a 22 calibre pump action hammerless and prefers it to any other.

If you are going after larger game like the bear and cougar a 32 revolver of a reliable make is a good revolver to carry.

It is difficult to find a better rifle than the 25-20, considering the lightness of the arm and power of the cartridge.

It is very poor policy to use cheap arms or cheap ammunition at any time. But it is also a rather unhealthy habit when entertaining capturing intentions towards the larger furbears.

Animals, Fast and Slow

Nearly all young people are interested more or less in the speed of animals, and will be glad to know that scientists have made computations that give us quite an intelligent idea of the comparative speed of animals we know or have seen.

It is said that the lion can run faster than the swiftest hunting horse, which is supposed to be eighty feet and over in a second, according to the ground over which it travels.

Deer are usually very quick in their movements and are reported as having been know to cover seventy feet in a second when pursued.

An elephant can cover only eighteen feet a second at its very best speed.

An ox moves but two feet in a second.

The giraffe gets over the ground at the rate of about fifty feet in a second, when hurried, and the kangaroo covers only ten or twelve feet.

We have all read the fable of the tortoise and the hare, so are not surprised to learn that the tortoise only covers one-half inch a second, when doing its best.

Where do you stand on speed?

GRAPE VINES Given Away

The last U. S. census report shows that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Considering how inexpensive they are, when bought, how certain they are to grow, how they will occupy an out-of-the-way spot of ground, and not crowd anything else, how handsome as a vine and desirable as a shade, how certain they are to bear every year without insect pests to fight and how exceedingly good the fruit is, the census report is surprising, to say the least.



We want to ask every person whom this paper reaches, whether in country or town or city, if he has just a few feet of ground, whether he cannot see infinitely more than 60 cents value and satisfaction in six grape vines that will begin to bear in two years and live and bear as long as he lives, besides they can be made to supply, perhaps, much needed shade or to beautiful a homely spot? It's not the cost that is responsible for so few grape vines growing, but the putting-off habit that many people have.



These are the choice varieties. LUTIE—Dark red, early. A brand new variety and such usually sell at $1.00 each the first year. CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Black, early. Also a new variety. CONCORD—Black, medium early. MOORE'S EARLY—Black, early. NIAGARA—White, medium early. DIAMOND—White, extra early. AGAWAM—Red, medium early. CATAWBA—Red, late.

OFFER NO. 1 We will send one Lutie and any other 3, except Campbell's Early and Up-to-Date Farming 1 year for 60 cents.

OFFER NO. 2 We will send Campbell's Early and your choice of any other 3, except Lutie, and Up-to-Date Farming 1 year for 60 cents.

OFFER NO. 3 Or will send one of each, 8 vines in all, and Up-to-Date Farming 3 years for $1.00.

All vines delivered to you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address **UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

FURS ARE HIGHER THIS YEAR Ship to an old, reliable, trustworthy firm. No commission; no express. Prices quoted paid in full—at once. **NORTHERN ILLINOIS FUR HOUSE, Harvard, Ill.**

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Thousands of satisfied shippers say we give good returns. Good reasons: we pay highest market price, give honest assortments and make quick returns. It will really pay you to ship to us. We charge no commissions and pay express and mail charges. Write for free price list and shipping tags sent to trappers and dealers only.

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BAIT Send 25 cents for trial size (3 oz.) **"Betterbait"** the best bait for land animals. We pay the highest prices for Raw Furs. Write today. **Herman Reel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.**

FURS

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

Subscriber Mr. W. B. Fisher, of Nez Perce, Idaho, sent us a circular dated September 23, and which was distributed to the farmers and asked us, "how does this tally with your views?" The circular was headed "Wheat Market Data" and the contents were as follows:

"The question to sell or hold our wheat is rather hard for the most of us to decide, so I have put forth some special effort to get data which might help in this direction.

"Practically every neutral nation in the world raising wheat has tried and succeeded to increase the crop for war market, under the belief that the warring nations would not be able to produce much themselves and therefore would have to buy from outside sources. But now we find the warring nations, through increased energy and by utilizing the prisoners of war on the farms, all have good wheat crops—even better than the average crop in time of peace. However, except Russia, their own crops are not sufficient and some has to be bought elsewhere. So Germany bought the Romania crop and England bought heavily in South America last spring.

"Argentine still has a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels, India and Australia 50,000,000 surplus and Canada's surplus is 150,000,000. All these countries owe England and therefore England can buy their wheat and pay for it with credit at par. While if she buys from this country, she must first establish credit here, and then pay more because her money is at a discount in the United States. If by chance the Dardanelles should be forced, then Russia can release 250,000,000 bushels more for the use of England and her allies. In that case Europe would not need to buy a single bushel of our wheat before the next crop is harvested.

"Reports show that the United States has an exportable surplus of 430,000,000 bushels. This alone is enough to supply the deficiency of all Europe which for the most part exists with the allies, but as already mentioned, England can buy nearly this amount from other countries and on better financial terms than from this country.

"Nevertheless, the making of the proposed loan of $700,000,000.00 by this country to England and France will doubtless advance the price of wheat temporarily.

"In the face of these conditions it would seem best to market your wheat during the next few weeks. That means in most cases, load from the machine to the car.

"Many predict higher prices after the first of next year, but they will largely be governed by reports on the next crop. If the acreage of next crop be an average, and there is no indication of its being less, it is hard to conceive that prices will be any higher next spring. There is a slight possibility of conditions getting so bad in Europe that they may advance wheat, but so far it is clearly shown, especially by the German allies, that such conservation of resources was never before carried out.

"It will gradually become more difficult for the warring countries to establish credit in the United States, and they must have credit here before they can buy. We can't use their gold because we already have too much of that.

"This bank gets daily market reports and we are always glad to help our customers sell for the highest prices. We will look after your shipments, whether shipped in your own name or ours. Kindly call or 'phone us whenever you desire our service or information on the wheat market." Very respectfully, F. G. Smith, Cashier.

—o—

The institution that distributes such a circular should immediately suffer the withdrawal of all confidence by the farmers as it was clearly prepared with an ulterior motive in view. The purpose is to cause the farmers to throw their wheat on to the market and into the hands of people who produce no wheat, but who make their money from storing and exploiting it. The advice is: Load from the machine to the car. And note this: This bank * * * will look after your shipments whether shipped in your own name or ours. It is not likely that this service is gratuitous but the bank, very likely, is a unit in the great system that is exerting tremendous power to get farmers to produce all they posibly can and then let go of it the moment all the work of creating has been done, so others can make their millions out of it by exploiting the consumers.

—o—

For instance, this bank is a buyer of wheat, or has connections with buyers and storers. It must know that if the growers acted on its advice that that itself would break the prices and keep them at the very lowest point. In the three days preceding the day that we write this the price of speculative wheat dropped more than ten cents a bushel because of very free shipping in Canada and our Northwest. If this bank and its storing connections were sure that the price would be lower we believe they would have preferred that the farmers would hold until it was safe to buy. But any concerted holding movement by the growers, always puts the price up. Notice the market reports yourself and whenever you read, "the receipts were light", whether of grain, live stock, potatoes, cotton, or any thing else, the market price goes up. And the reverse when the receipts are heavy.

—o—

But ignorantly, or wilfully the author of the circular has published wrong and misleading figures and statements and these are what we want to refer to particulaly. First, we agree with Mr. Smith that when the world's wheat crop for this year is measured it will be the largest one ever grown, but in our own country enormous loss resulted to the winter wheat and the crop has shrunken about one-third, in milling wheat. Some estimates are more than this. It is a fact that nearly every mill in the winter wheat belt wants sound North Western wheat to grind. The anomolous conditions of big winter wheat yields and at the same time a scarcity of milling wheat is reflected in the cash prices at central producing territory, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc., where they are the highest in the country, (see our Market Review.) Now compare the prices of winter wheat and spring wheat. The latter are lower because the growers are marketing freely as Mr. Smith advised. When the rush of early marketing is over there will not be no such difference in the prices.

—o—

Canada has an increased crop on a larger acreage and will have more than the usual exportable surplus. But in Canada, too, considerable damage from frost and wet and snow, has befell the wheat crop. As regards Argentina, it is a mistake. She has practically no wheat to export and will not have until the new crop, which will be about next February. Also Australia and India are bare of surplus wheat, and will be until the next crops come in February and March. Instead of Australia having any part of 50,000,000 to export now, her last crop was so short that the government forbid any exports and also set a price on wheat, above which it should not sell.

—o—

As to Russia's surplus, it is very uncertain. True the usual route to markets was closed for her, but she could export through her Northern ports to England and France. Also it is possible that neutral countries bought her wheat and shipped it into Germany and Austria. While definite knowledge is unobtainable, our opinion is that much of Russia's wheat has been finding a market. Should, however, the Dardenels route be opened during the continuance of the war, the price of our wheat will go down temporarily. And when the war finally ends we expect to see very low prices for our wheat and other grains. But we have no idea that the war will end in a year. It looks to us that it will continue for years.

—o—

According to best advices, the countries at war have not more than normal grain crops to less, while war demands are greatly in excess of normal. Also their visible supplies particularly in England are not large and they must constantly be making heavy purchases. Another thing that is exerting itself on the price is the fact that the people who raised wheat did it with the expectation of getting war time prices. They are controling their crops better than ever before as the visible supplies show (see again our Market Review.) This is the case in other countries as well as in our own.

—o—

And there is still another great factor that will affect the price sooner or later. The acreage of winter wheat has been much reduced and when measured we believe it will be the shortest in years. Notwithstanding this, the cashier of the bank said: "There is no indication of it being less than the average."

—o—

In conclusion, we believe the price of wheat will be much higher. We advise all growers to hold wheat for at least the price this paper prints, (see our Market Review) and we know the surest way to stop decline in prices is to stop selling and the surest way to put the price up is to make the receipts light and the supply scant, or only enough. And the key to all of this is to know the price and ask it. We cannot too strongly condemn a man or institution for advising farmers to throw all their crop on the market right after harvest. Such advice as given in this circular was given under a general ignorance of the conditions or the results, or designedly for the benefit of the buyers.

* * *

Mr. Otto M. Keehl, of Balaten, Minn., wrote Oct. 12, as follows:

"I am one of your 200,000 appreciative readers. I am in hearty accord with all the views you advocate on better marketing. You have my hearty good wishes. Keep up the good work. Enclosed is an article by J. E. Kelley in the St. Paul Daily News which will prove interesting reading for your subscribers, won't you print it?"

The article was headed, "Millions Taken From Farmers" and follows:

"The organized market raiders who operate on the great terminal markets of the country, are now doing business on full time, and the farmers of the Northwest are being fleeced out of hundreds of millions of dollars. As the new crop approached maturity, and before even a bushel of it had reached the markets with elevators empty and freight cars waiting for a call to action, the manipulators forced down the price of wheat, oats and barley until on an average from one-third to one-half of the entire value of this year's crops is taken.

"Not a reason under the sun can be given for such slashing of prices except that the price manipulators consider the farmers of the country only as so many beasts of burden to enrich organized greed.

"Not a rift can be seen in the dark war clouds, not a dent is yet discernible in the solid works of the Dardanelles, through which Russia's grain might reach Europe. Yet down goes the price to the level of former years when the grain scarcely covered the cost of production.

"On the basis of Liverpool prices the market raiders are now taking a toll from the farmers on wheat, over and above all legitimate charges and commissions, of 60 cents per 100 weight, or 35 cents per bushel. On oats they are taking more—74 cents per 100 weight, or 23½ cents per bushel. Reader, the above statement scarcely seems possible, does it? Here are the figures:

Wheat, American, No. 1 northern, Liverpool	11s 3d
In our money, per 100 pounds	$2.70
Duluth, same grade, 93c per bushel, or per 100 pounds	1.55
Spread between Duluth and Liverpool	$1.15
Handling cost, insurance, ocean freight, elevator charge, 2c commission for handling	54 cents
Amount taken over fair profit and all costs or handling	61 cents
American oats, Liverpool, 45 lbs.	4s 4½d
Reduced to our money, for 100 lbs.	$2.33
Oats, Duluth, No. 3, 33 cents, or per 100 lbs.	1.03
Spread between Duluth and Liverpool	$1.30
Cost of handling between Duluth and Liverpool	54 cents
Amount taken above a fair profit costs of all kinds	76 cents

"The above figures disclose that of the selling price of wheat 39 per cent is taken; of the selling price of oats 73 per cent is taken, and this after every known charge is deducted, allowing 2 cents commission to the exporter.

"These figures are compiled from the market reports of Sept. 8, and further show that wheat is now being exported at the rate of 8,000,000 bushels a week, and oats at the rate of about 10,000,000 bushels a week. Thus, on the amount of wheat and oats exported, without figuring local needs at all, the farmers are robbed of the real value of those cereals to the extent of $4,500,000 each week.

"Is it not to the advantage of every person living in the Northwest to use his influence and energy to put a stop to this wholesale robbery of our greatest industry? How can it be done? By building great terminal elevators, where grain may be stored and cash drawn against warehouse receipts. Farmers must have money to meet obligations: a small percentage of grain now being shipped, if put in public elevators would steady the market at this season. It would also be there to prevent the raiders from cinching the consumers later."

—o—

Comment on this article and the condition it sets out is unnecessary, but let us say this about the solution offered: Farmers don't need to raise money and build great terminal elevators and thus delay the solution of the problem. Let them use the elevators that we have in the country and which are now used by middlemen to store the grain. Also have granaries on the farms or stack the grain. Look at the small visible supplies on page 19 and see how little would have needed to be controled, more than was controled, to take the club out of speculators' hands. A little more grain stored, a little more control and the producers could have gotten their price—$1.25 a bushel—regardless of how much the handlers made for passing it on to Liverpool. Indeed they could have sold it, themselves, to the final demand.

—o—

Everybody wants farmers to market better, or they say they do. But many of them are not sincere. Whether sincere or not should make no difference to the farmers, because they have no business to depend on any people, but themselves, to help them. Whenever you see the bankers and merchants and grain buyers and politicians getting busy to help you, or promising to help you just set it down that they want you to help them. Following is from the platform of the Republican paty in one of our neighboring states:

"Realizing the importance to the State of the prosperity of the farmers, we heartily approve of their legal efforts to secure better prices for the products of their farms and we pledge ourselves to assist them in all legal ways."

—o—

And this is from the platform of the Democratic party in the same state:

"We earnestly favor legitimate fostering and encouraging every form of legitimate co-operation among farmers in the production of their products and for obtaining and establishing favorable market conditions."

—o—

Thus the politicians pledge themselves to do all they legally can do to help farmers solve their marketing problems—they hold up their hands and swear to protect agriculture and to help the farmers, but they forget them after the election while voting themselves fat salaries and for appropriations to give their friends jobs, thus increasing the taxes on farms and the products thereof.

—o—

Don't depend on the politicians but get busy putting your own house in order and set your own things right. Mr. Kelley shows in his article how the wheat growers are being robbed of $4,500,000 a week. Politicians wont stop this for you. It's a matter for the farmers to do themselves. Stop the leak by controlling what you produce and which is your own until the demand of consumption is ready for it.

* * *

Memphis Tenn., is just now headquarters for a big "Better Farming Campaign" The plan is to cover 83 counties in Western Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas and Northern Mississippi, although our informant, the "Appeal" of Memphis, says that "only counties in which bankers and merchants are willing to give their time to arrange meetings and round up audiences will be considered. From a bulletin issued from the headquarters we get this program of what each county must do, if it wants the farmers to hear the gospel of better farming. The bulletin says:

"If the people in your county want these meetings, your banks and business men must pay the expenses of all work done in the county. They must feed and lodge two advance men for two to four days. These men will work with you in planning the work to be carried on in your county. You must provide lodging and meals for one to two days for 5 to 20 speakers while they are holding the agricultural meetings in your county.

"You must furnish free autos to take the speakers to the meetings, furnish free places in which to hold the meetings and advertise the meetings so thoroughly that every man, woman and child in your county will know where and when the meeting will be held in his or her community.

"About three carloads of agricultural booklets and leaflets will be distributed free at these meetings. The speakers will discuss the lines of farm development most profitable in the particular locality where a meeting is held. If the speakers go to your county, they want every farmer, banker, business man, country and city woman and pupil in your schools to hear them.

"Get the following forces at work to arouse the people of your county to attend these meetings. All farmers, bankers, business men, professional men, newspapers, commercial clubs, women's clubs, county superintendents of schools and teachers, churches and church societies, demonstration agents, boys' and girls' clubs."

—o—

It will be understood, without saying it, that this is purely a greater production campaign in the interests of the people who handle and consume farm products and there will not be a practical plan presented for improving the marketing and not a pamphlet or leaflet of the three car loads, that will help the producers to get one cent more for their labor or returns on their

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Farm Lands—20 years to pay. Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices $11 to $30 per acre; irrigated land from $35. Loan of $2000 to assist prictical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing, and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6 per cent. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write to-day for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Big Land opening, $9 per acre. For one Excursion only—Tuesday, Nov. 9th. The best opportunity for securing a piece of land ever offered. Swigart's New Garfield Township Tract in Kalkaska and Missaukee counties, Michigan. 4,000 acres from which to make your selection; $50 down and $8 monthly on each forty acres. These are choice farm lands, well adapted for general crops, stock, dairying and poultry; close to growing towns, railroads and markets; quick transportation to Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids. No land reserved or for sale until excursion arrives on ground and no land at this low price after cheap-rate excursion, Tuesday, November 9th, leaving my Chicago Office at 11:30 a. m. Entire expense from Chicago and return, including R. R. fare, meals and lodging, $15.50. Opportunity of lifetime for wage-earner, farm renter or farm hand to get a farm home. Write to-day for map-circular giving full information. George W. Swigart, owner, Z1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

South Atlantic Area—An empire of fertile lands and opportunities. The Seaboard Air Line Railway traverses six of the richest Southern States from the green fields of Virginia to the orange groves and mid-winter vegetable gardens on the Gulf Coast of Southern Florida. Choice locations for fruit, truck, general farming, stock raising, dairying and poultry at low prices and within reach of large markets. Combination of soil and climate with growing seasons from 200 to 348 days affords a wide range of possibilities. Let us direct you to the section best suited to your purposes. Our books of facts and photos mailed free. Ask—J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite C-12, Norfolk, Va.

234 acres, Daviess Co., Indiana, 4½ miles of good town. All in cultivation. All level. Orchard. Sugar tree soil, clay subsoil. Frame house, 2 story, 7 rooms. Cellar, well, cistern and windmill. Barn 40x60, good conditions. Other outbuildings. Good fences. Gravel road. Price $125 per acre. Encumbrance $10,500, due 3 years, 5 per cent. Will trade for rental stock. This farm has 2 sets of improvements, one 7 room house and one 5 room house, on the 80 acres. Write for large list of exchanges. Address Fred C. Robinson, 27 Union Trust Bldg., Indianapolis ,Ind.

60 Acres fine productive virgin soil near Yellow Pine, Ala.; ideal climate, pure water, healthful location; snow unknown, no hot summers; not far from the Gulf; will produce $25 to $100 per acre profit yearly, according to the crops; fine stock country, no winter; produces corn, peaches, strawberries (early), oranges, all vegetables in profusion and early, cane, pecans, melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. I have a special price; bound to increase in value account of Panama Canal trade. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 30 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

80 Acres Good soil, 4½ mi. north of town. Good 6-room house, barn 36x40, shed, corn crib, smoke house, orchard. Fenced. Write owner, I. L. Davis, R. 19, Arlington, Ind.

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Wanted Farmers—men and women everywhere. U. S. Government jobs. $75.00 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-26, Rochester, N. Y.

Government positions in postoffice, railway mail and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former Government Examiner. Booklet free. Write to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Box 3083, Rochester, N. Y.

$25.00 per week all year can be made supplying regular customers with Parker Guaranteed Hosiery for men, women and children. No capital or experience needed. Protected territory. R. Parker Co., 2733 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$250 For reliable man or woman; distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. R Ward Co., 222 Institute, Chicago.

Salesmen For high-class Tobacco Factory; experience unnecessary. Good pay and promotion for steady workers. Complete instructions sent you. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box P-32, Danville, Va.

Thousands Government jobs open to men and women. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. B26, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted Several honest, industrious people to distribute Farm Literature. $60 a month sure. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. F21, Naperville, Ill.

Wanted A superintendent who can take a $1,500 interest in a suburban grain elevator, seed and feed corporation. G. Evans, Lackawanna, N. Y.

Government Farmers wanted. $60 to $125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 112F, St. Louis.

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Steers for sale. One load of Shorthorns, 650 lbs; two loads of Herefords, 800 lbs.; one hundred head Shorthorns, 980 lbs. Know of others. Write at once, stating your wants. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Ia.

For Holstein heifer calves from heavy producers. write Edgewood Farm, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. Pure-bred yearling bull $85.00.

Hereford Bulls—extra well bred. Registered. They are priced right. J. P. Eckhart, Haubstadt, Ind.

Duroc Pigs. $15 pair. No akin. Ped. S. O. Weeks, De Graff, Ohio.

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Free Our book How to Write Photoplays. Enterprise Co., DF-3348, Lowe Ave., Chicago.

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Ideas wanted. Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC.

Wanted We pay highest prices for seeds. Send samples and state quantity you have. We buy clover, timothy, blue grass, etc., etc. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

For Sale—40,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

Tobacco Kentucky's best natural leaf, 4 lbs. for $1.00; medium, 5 lbs. for $1.00, postpaid. John Buchanan & Sons, Morganfield, Ky.

VIOLIN FOR SALE

Violin For sale cheap. Free trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, R. 5, Rosedale, Kans.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Send description of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Peru, Ill.

investment, no matter how much greater the crops may be.

—o—

And again we say, any hope that is placed in those people to solve your GREAT business problem is a false hope, and your future will be worse than the present if you place yourself in their hands. Go to the meetings if you want to and learn how to produce all you can but on the quiet, subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and control your crops and ask the price. Join the Million Army.

—o—

Right along this line of greater production without the ability to market it our Indianapolis News said recently:

"From various sectionse of the country have come stories—vivid and eloquent—of great heaps of peaches "rotting on the ground." That expression—"rotting on the ground"—is common in the United States. We hear it every year. Apples, pears, peaches—all fruits—tomatoes, melons—various vegetables—all are "rotting on the ground." It means that the producer can not afford to pack and ship his produce at the prices that the middlemen are willing to pay. "To market my peach crop," says an Oklahoma grower, who is permitting 3,000 bushels of peaches "to rot on the ground", "would not bring me returns enough to pay me for my time, to say nothing of returns for the crop itself and the receptacles in which it must be packed." So he, like hundreds of other growers all over the country, has thrown his orchard produce into a huge pile; he has "scrapped" it, consigned it to rot and waste.

"In no other country in the world is there a waste like this. Here, however, even though we know what it means, we tolerate it. We talk about it, discuss it, employ experts to estimate the annual loss it occasions and tell us how much cheaper things would be if the waste were only partly reduced, but we go no further. Naturally, the producer feels the effect of the waste first and he feels it, of course, more keenly than any one else; it empties his pocketbook. But it also helps to empty the pocketbooks of all the rest of us. While thousands of bushels of peaches are "rotting on the ground," the ultimate consumer is paying crop failure prices for them."

—o—

The prime object of the man who tills the soil is, or should be, to make a living for his family, to maintain the fertilty of his soil or increase its productveness, to accumulate money so that eventually he will be well to do and to be independent in business, and honered and respected in his community. He will never attain these objects if he accepts false doctrines preached by these people or follow the false God of greater production only. But let him first make himself industrially free, by doing his business of storing and marketing and all else will come to him to the everlasting confusion of his present exploiters.

—o—

Do only these things and your family and future generations will be happy on the farms and the farms will again produce our leading citizens.

—o—

If you are a subscriber or, if you are not, send the coupon and get an "Ask Me the Price" Button and wear it and get all of your neighbors to wear it. This is the shortest way to your Industrial Freedom.

—o—

Each present subscriber is a link in the great chain being forged until it reaches all around the country and binds together A MILLION FARMERS producing all kinds of crops. And each subscriber has a little duty to do.

—o—

Don't break the chain but send the coupon.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

I want to enlist in the army of A MILLION FARMERS to secure equitable, steady, profitable prices for farm crops. Therefore I send enclosed $..... for.....subscription, (three years, $1.00; one year, 50 cents; six months, 30 cents). Also send me the 16-page pamphlet giving the complete plan, full instructions for co-operating and proofs that we can get profitable prices by this plan and an "Ask Me the Price" button. (No button can be sent, even to those whose time is paid in advance, except a payment on subscription is sent. This is because of the cost.)

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I also send 30 cents, 50 cents or $1.00 each for the following persons who subscribe for the paper for the time stated and thus become a part of the price-making million.

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Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Want to buy good farm from owner only. Give description and price. Address K. Thume, Box 754, Chicago.

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Hand forged butcher knives. Write for prices and guarantee. L. B. Hamilton, Centerville, Ia.

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Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens. Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Attention Pork smoked sugar cure preserved. Combination 7 delicious flavors. Six week cure. Never equalled. Printed recipe 25c, silver or money order. Arthur Callahan, Mount Tom, Mass.

Full Barrel Lots slightly damaged stoneware well assorted for household use, shipped any address direct from pottery, Pennsylvania, for $1.00. Send cash with order. E. Swasey & Co., Portland, Maine.

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We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

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Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.

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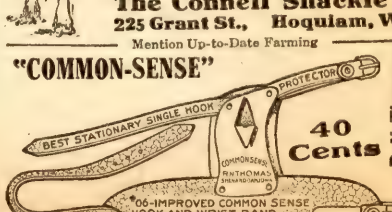


Connell's cow shackle prevents kicking or switching of tail. Put on in 2 seconds. Weight 1½ lbs., lasts a life time. If not satisfactory money will be refunded. Write for free offer. Sent anywhere in U. S. for $1.50.

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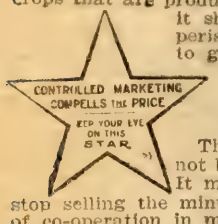
R. N. Thomas Shenandoah, Iowa

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown in this paper and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us to get the million and you will help yourself to solve the price problem. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915.	No. 2 red winter. Local	per bu.	$1.25
" —1915.	No. 2 hard winter. Local	" bu.	1.25
" —1915.	No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	" bu.	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white.	Local	" bu.	....
OATS—1915.	No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	.50
BARLEY—1915.	Good malting. Local	" bu.	.70
" —1915.	Good feeding. Local	" bu.	.60
RYE—1915.	No. 2 white. Local	" bu.	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—1915.	Local	" bu.	1.00
CLOVER SEED—1915.	Choice red. Local	" bu.	1.50
BEANS—Choice handpicked pea.	Local	" bu.	.50
POTATOES—1915.	Choice round, white. Local	" bu.	.3.00
HAY—1915.	Choice timothy, central markets	" ton	20.00
BROOM CORN—1915.	Good to choice, Illinois	per ton	$125.00@150.00
" —1915.	" " " Okla. & Kan.	" ton	$100.00@125.00
WOOL—1915.	Medium unwashed. Local	per lb.	....

HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.
CATTLE— " " choice steers, $9 @10; medium steers, $9@9.50.
SHEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.
LAMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.

BRADSTREETS' summary of the business conditions of the country as of Oct. 23, follows:

Active. Warm weather retards retail trade, but jobbing business, industry and transportation speed up. Railroad car shortage accomplished facts. New records in bank clearings and wheat exports. Spring wheat movement large. Coal, lumber and jewelry, hitherto lagging, now more active. Immense export trade in munitions, supplies and foods. Break in hog prices on large receipts. Wheat, cotton, corn, oats, hogs and cattle lower. Sugar sharply advanced on reduced world's production. Stock market bullish. Exchange weaker.

The weather since our last report has been about all that farmers could ask for. Light frosts have occurred quite generally and a few places heavy frosts, but at such a date that not much damage was done to late corn. Wheat sowing continued to an unusually late date with the ground in good condition and the warm weather is bringing it right along. The acreage is much less than last year. This points to a large acreage of oats and corn next spring.

Generally good weather in the Northwest has resulted in free marketing of wheat and the visible supply increased over 9,000,000 bushels since our last report, compared with an increase of over 12,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period last season. It is still far below the visible of a year ago and two years ago, as the table shows, and which speaks well for farmers' control. The price of cash wheat is several cents higher while futures are lower than our preceding report. The reader should note the spread in prices between cash transactions and futures. This indicates a healthy demand. In fact exports of wheat and flour are breaking all records. Late reports are dispelling the thought that European warring countries were producing record breaking grain crops, or even maintaining their averages. The Minister of Agriculture for France reports wheat, rye, barley and oats all much below the 1914 yields. Also late reports credit Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania with shorter crops than earlier reported while the crops of none of these countries are likely to enter into the world's wheat supply this year. (In this connection see the department "Personal" in this issue.) Agitation about the removal of Canadian duty on our wheat, which would act to remove the duty on Canadian wheat into this country was a disturbing factor since our last report.

Corn scored a fair increase in visible supply and also gained 4 to 6 cents in price. We look for lower prices to be followed by higher ones on this grain. Oats gained 2,000,000 bushels in visible, and is now one-half as much as it was a year also two years ago. Oats prices have held fairly steady, not fluctuating like wheat. Potatoes have exhibited the greatest sensation in prices, selling at 70 cents in Chicago on Oct. 11, but went down to 40 to 50 cents at the time of this report. The following table shows the daily receipts of potatoes in Chicago in carloads this year and a year ago and the market prices with the market comment:

	Receipts Cars	Year Ago	Price Minn. White	Market Comment
Oct. 5	30	75	45@55	Demand urgent.
Oct. 6	45	40	50@55	Trade failed to absorb offerings as well as of late.
Oct. 7	35	55	52@57	
Oct. 8	40	30	55@60	Market on firm basis.
Oct. 9	50	40	58@62	Receipts were fair. Price strong at advance.
Oct. 11	65	100	65@70	Sales at sharp advances.
Oct. 12	85	42	60@65	Receipts liberal. Market lower.
Oct. 13	65	40	55@60	Demand slow and prices lower.
Oct. 14	35	38	58@62	Receipts light, but demand tame.
Oct. 15	50	40	53@58	Trade pretty well filled up. Prices show sharp losses.
Oct. 16	90	50	48@55	Receipts heavy. Buyers refuse to become interested save in small way.
Oct. 18	110	80	40@48	Further reductions in price, because of sharp increase in receipts.
Oct. 19	135	42	38@45	Excessive offerings. Further reductions in prices.
Oct. 20	80	50	38@48	A strong feeling pervaded the market and offerings sold more readily
Oct. 21	75	75	40@50	Firm and active.
Oct. 22	70	75	45@52	Trade active and market firm for nice goods.
Oct. 23	70	85	48@55	Market continues firm and further advance.

It will pay to analyze this record. It appears that on Oct. 5, the demand was urgent when 30 cars came, but 45 cars the next day were more than the trade would absorb at that season of the year. However, prices advanced on rumors of great damage about this time. For five or six days the prices kept climbing until they reached the top at 70 cents on Oct. 11. The receipts also kept increasing, but they did not reach the crest until Oct 19th, when 135 cars reached Chicago. By that date the price had gone down to 38 to 45 cents. After this the supply was less and prices again advanced. Now it is a fact that Chicago will take a certain amount of potatoes daily and pay a fair price for them. So the question is how many? We might say 40 car loads daily the first part of the month, 60 car loads the middle of the month and 75 car loads the latter part of the month. And other markets the same way. The problem is to rate each market for its needs and then through co-operation of the growers supply the demand. And every crop can be rated the same way.

Cotton has at last reached a fairly profitable price and Southern interests have been stimulated by this fact. Cotton is bringing nearly twice as much as it could be sold for a year ago, but to partly offset this the crop, according to estimates, will prove to be the shortest one since 1909. That crop was 10,005,000 bales and the highest price paid for it was 16.15 cents a pound.

The balance of the market story is told below:

Advice

WHEAT—Hold for the minimum price. CORN—Don't sell or contract new corn short of basis 75 cents a bushel for April and May. OATS—Hold it for the minimum price. HAY—The minimum price bids fair to be reached soon. POTATOES—We believe 40 cents at loading station, from the field, a fair price. COTTON—12 cents basis middling is a fair price, but we look for 15c and higher for this crop to the grower of middling upland and other grades in proportion.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Oct. 16, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	Oct. 16, 1915 Bushels	Bushels Change from Two weeks before
WHEAT	23,402,000	X 9,020,000
CORN	5,621,000	X 2,874,000
OATS	18,206,000	X 2,037,000
BARLEY	4,555,000	X 1,881,000

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 12,012,000	—13,577,000	—37,177,000
— 1,158,000	X 413,000	— 3,012,000
X 4,291,000	—18,134,000	—18,091,000
X 1,231,000	— 2,856,000	— 2,690,000

CANADA—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 33,495,000 bushels. This was 18,423,000 bushels more than three weeks before, but is 8,493,0000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 1,366,000 bushels on the same date. This is 638 bushelus more than two weeks before and 3,038,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets, October 21st, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	1.13 @1.13½	1.08 @1.11	1.13½@1.15¼
St. Louis	1.22 @1.28	1.17	1.11½@1.13
Kan. City	1.18 @1.23	1.17 @1.30	1.08 @1.08½
Cincinnati	1.19 @1.20	1.15 @1.16	1.13 @1.13½
Indianapolis	1.15 @1.18		

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.03⅝; No. 1 Northern, 92⅜c@$1.02⅝. Two weeks before, $..... and $1.01⅛@$1.06⅛, respectively.

CORN

The range of prices for corn on October 21st, 1915, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	67 @67½	58 @58¼	75½@75⅝
St. Louis	65⅝@66	56½@60	73½
Kan. City	63 @63	56 @57	78
Cincinnati	63½@63½	63½@64½	82½
Indianapolis	66 @66½		

OATS

The range of prices for oats on October 21st, 1915, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	38½@39½	35¼@38½	48¼@49
St. Louis	39		50½
Kan. City	37 @40	34½@38	48 @48½
Cincinnati	37 @38½	34 @41	50 @50½
Indianapolis	38½@39		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on October 21st, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—December, $1.08⅛; May, $1.04¼. Two weeks before, $1.06 and $1.07⅞, respectively.

CORN—Dec., 58c; May, 59⅝c. Two weeks before, 56⅝c and 58¾c, respectively.

OATS—Dec., 38⅝c; May, 39⅝c. Two weeks before, 37c and 39¼c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, October 21, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.40c. Two weeks before, 12.45c. A year before there was no cotton quotation.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the futures market on Oct. 21st and two weeks before were as follows:

	Oct. 21 High	Low	Close	2 wks. before High	Low	Close
January	12.78	12.52	12.52	13.01	12.62	12.90
March	12.96	12.73	12.73	13.31	12.88	13.15
May	13.09	12.86	12.88	13.19	13.10	13.35
July	13.13	12.90	12.90	13.49	13.15	13.36
October	12.50	12.29	12.27	12.52	12.25	12.44
December	12.65	12.40	12.40	12.85	12.46	12.75

LIVE STOCK

Following are quotations on the Indianapolis Live Stock Market, of Oct. 21:

HOGS—Good to choice lights ..... $7.40@ 7.80
Best heavies ..... 7.80@ 8.00
CATTLE—Common to medium steers, 1300 lbs 8.75@ 9.25
Good to choice steers 1300 lbs and up ..... 9.00@10.50
SHEEP—Common to medium ..... 2.00@ 3.00
Good to choice ..... 5.25@ 6.00
LAMBS—Common to medium lambs ..... 5.90@ 7.75
Good to best ..... 8.00@ 8.50

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Oct. 21, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	110	65	80
Tuesday	135	85	42
Wednesday	80	65	50
Thursday	75	35	75
Total, 4 days	400	250	247

Market was firm and active, with prices of Minnesota and Dakota offerings showing gains for the day. Receipts were smaller, reported at 75 cars, and there was a good demand, especially for fine, sound stock.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin, white—1 car at 40c, 2 cars at 45c. Minnesota, white—2 cars at 40c, 3 cars at 45c, 1 car at 46c, 2 cars at 48c, 2 cars sacked at 52c. Ohios—2 cars at 48c, 2 cars at 50c. Dakotas—2 cars mixed at 45c, 2 cars Ohios at 45c, 2 cars at 45c, 2 cars Ohios and 2 cars, white, at 47c, 1 car white at 48c.

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bushel, Minnesota white	40@50	50@55	35@45
Ohios	45@50	50@55	
Wisconsin, white	40@45	50@55	28@45
Dakota, white	45@50		40@45
Iowa, white, not very desirable	40@42		

SWEET POTATOES—A moderate demand exists for Jersey barrels. It is quiet, rather slow for other stock. Hampers of very ordinary Illinois stock quoted as dull and easy.

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Jersey	2.90@3.10	3.00@3.10	4.15@4.25
Virginia	1.90@2.00		2.25
Hampers, Jersey No. 1	95@1.00	90	1.25
Delaware	70@ 75	75	
Maryland	65@ 75		1.00
Illinois, small hampers, small stock	50	75	75@ 90

BEANS—Market firm. Late high prices maintained. Old Beans in but moderate supply and all in seconds hands No open market offerings.

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea beans, per bu., hand-picked, good to choice	3.80@4.00	3.25@3.85	2.50@2.60
Common to fair	3.50@3.75	2.75@3.00	2.25@2.35
If poor, lower.			
Red kidneys	3.50@4.00	3.50@3.75	3.25@3.50
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.75@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00
Round	3.75@4.00	3.50@4.00	2.50@3.00

HAY—Receipts, 644 tons. Offerings light and market firm. Demand good.

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	18.00@19.00		16.50@17.50
No. 1 Timothy	17.00@17.50	16.50@17.00	15.00@16.00
No. 2 Timothy	14.00@15.00		12.50@13.00
No. 3 Timothy	11.00@12.00		
Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri prairie	12.00@15.00	9.50@14.00	6.00@14.00
Illinois and Wisconsin prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@10.00	7.00@ 8.00

STRAW—

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye straw	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 8.50	8.50@ 9.00
Oat straw	7.50@ 8.00	7.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 6.50
Wheat straw	7.00@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00	6.00@ 6.50

BROOM CORN—Remains quiet.

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	100@120	180@190
Western	90@115	90@115	80@ 90

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	2,135	4,530	7,250
Tuesday	5,192	4,277	5,951
Wednesday	6,196	5,900	5,113
Thursday	3,193	2,237	4,615
Total	16,716	17,974	23,198

	Oct. 21	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	26 @26½	24 @24½	Were not quoted
Ordinary firsts	25 @25½	23 @23½	
Miscellaneous			
Cases returned	19½@25½	18½@23½	
Checks, current receipts	14 @15	12 @14	
Checks, candled	16½@17	16½@17	
Dirties, fresh, current receipts	16 @17	14 @16	

Refrigerator Aprils were quoted at 22¾@23c.

APPLES—An easy feeling prevails. Arrivals the last few days have increased of barrels, bulk and Western boxes. Demand is not large enough to clear the market. It is that fact that creates weakness.

Dear Editor:

The seeds we got from you last spring grew like they were wild, and were of beautiful colors. The poppies were the most beautiful I ever saw. Also, I never saw double marigolds like your before. The lettuce had heads as large as my head. I got two good crops of Sudan grass from the seed. The sweet corn and the other seeds were as good as could be.—Geo. Moller, Petaluma, Cal.

Dear Editor:

I write to tell you that I sure was pleased with the seeds you sent me last spring; particularly I raised some fine pumpkins and I like the new Sudan grass. I also like UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much. Think it is just the paper for the farmers. I wish you much success.—Frank W. C. Surface, Laurel Branch, W. Va.

Dear Editor:

I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much. I can't restrain myself from telling my neighbors all about it. I have given the extra copies that you sent to some of my neighbors and I think they will subscribe. I thank you for the fine seeds you sent me last spring, and for your excellent paper, that I call the farmers' friend.—Jos. A. Schulte, San Bernardino, Cal.

Dear Editor:

I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is one of the very best papers that a farmer can take. It should be in every farmer's home, because it is the only one that actually helps him in selling his produce. A change for the better in marketing can only be brought about by farmers organizing and placing a reasonable price on each product of the farm. This is the time to recall Poor Richard's saying, "He who by the plow would thrive, must either hold himself or drive." A modern interpretation of this would be that the farmer who would thrive must hold his crops after they are produced until his price is paid.—A. N. Horn, Dorton, Ky.

SUGAR 2½¢ Per Lb.



AND YOUR CHOICE OF THESE ARTICLES FREE With This BIG GROCERY ORDER

BIG INTRODUCTORY BARGAIN ORDER

JUST to get you acquainted with the high quality of Crofts & Reed Grocery Products and especially our **money-saving factory-to-home plan of buying** we are going to send you this **big bargain** list of Groceries, including 40 lbs. of Granulated Sugar at 2½c per lb., a 24 lb. sack of **Gold Medal Flour** and over 20 other products which every housewife uses every day—**ALL FOR ONLY $12.50**—and give you as an extra inducement, absolutely free of charge, your choice of any one of these 4 Premiums shown on this page. Think of it, this big Grocery Order and your choice of any of these 4 articles—all for only $12.50. We are making this bargain so big—so attractive—that no housewife can afford not to take advantage of it. We want to prove to you that our factory-to-home plan of dealing gives you nearly double the value that you can secure elsewhere without extra cost. Now is the time to lay in a supply of staple groceries. This BIG BARGAIN OFFER may not appear again. Remember this list of groceries including 40 lbs. of sugar for $1.00 and your choice of any one of there premiums, all for only $12.50, Send in your order today. **You take no risk.** Our Money-Back Guarantee given below, makes you absolutely safe.



Oak Rocker No. 90174

This rocker was designed especially for us, and it has proven very popular; frame is solid Oak, finished in rich Golden Oak; the arms and front posts are 5 inches wide; ⅞ of an inch thick; 8 spindles under arms, ⅞ of an inch square; seat is wide and roomy, measuring 21x20 inches; full spring construction; back is heavily upholstered; extra thick head-rest roll; upholstering is of the best grade of black imitation leather; rocker is 38 inches high; back rises 27 inches above the seat of the rocker. Built strong and durable; will give many years of satisfactory service and present a handsome appearance in any home.



Chiffonier No.10207

This chiffonier stands 51 in. high; is 27½ in. wide and 18 in. deep. It is made of solid oak throughout and finished in a rich flaky American Quarter Sawed effect which is extremely rich and handsome. Full paneled sides; five roomy drawers fitted with locks and turned wooden nobs. The simple beauty of the plain style and the richness of finish make this a very handsome piece of bedroom furniture.

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We guarantee perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. When you receive this shipment, if you are not satisfied with everything—if you are not convinced it is the biggest value you have ever bought for $12.50 anywhere—just send the shipment back to us at our expense and we will refund your money, making no charge for a reasonable amount of goods consumed in making a test.

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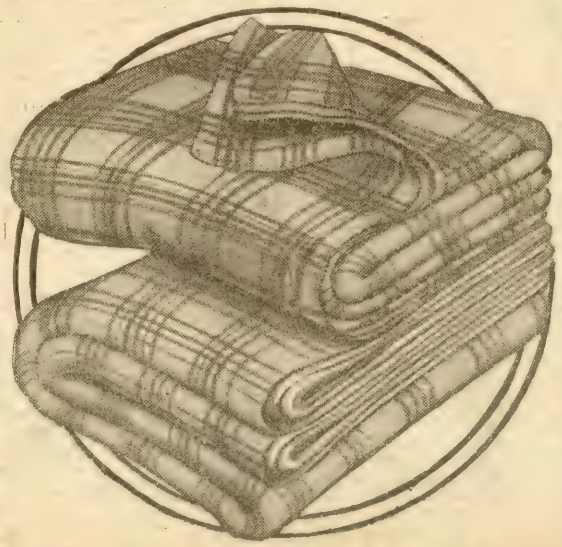


49 Piece Dinner Set, No. 160141

The decoration of Dinner Set is the popular and beautiful old Moss Rose design; the roses are clustered in the green foliage, and the scalloped edges of the dishes are trimmed with a gold band. Set consists of six 9-inch Dinner Plates; six 7-inch Breakfast or Luncheon Plates; six large sized Soup Plates; six Teacups; six Saucers; six individual Butter Dishes; six 4-in Fruit Dishes; one 7-inch Covered Vegetable Dish; one 11½-inch Platter; one 7-inch Open Baker; one Covered Sugar Bowl; one Creamer. This dinner set will lay a very handsome table for six people.

Wool Blankets No. 55033

Here we offer you an extraordinary value in a fine warm wool blanket. Most stores call a blanket like this an all wool blanket, but it really contains a small percentage of cotton in the warp, which makes it a very serviceable and non-shrinkable blanket. The nap is extremely long and soft. This blanket is 80 inches long, 66 inches wide. Furnished in choice of tan and white plaid, or blue and white plaid; dainty borders. This is an extra big value and one that every housewife will appreciate.



Here is the List of Groceries You Get and Premium Free

40 lbs. Granulated Sugar	**$1.00**
1 24-lb. sack Gold Medal Flour	.85
3 lbs. Coffee (unground)	.75
1 Vanilla Extract (2 oz. bottle)	.25
1 Lemon Extract (2 oz. bottle)	.25
1 can Phosphate Baking Powder (1-lb)	.25
1 pkg. Baking Soda	.10
1 pkg. Whole Nutmeg	.05
7 cans Pork and Beans (large size)	1.05
1 pkg. Pancake Flour	.20
2 pkgs. Breakfast Oats (1½-lb. pkg.	.30
1 pkg. Wheat Breakfast Food (3-lb. pkg.	.30
3 pkgs. Spaghetti (1-lb. pkg.)	.45
2 pkgs. Shredded Cocoanut (½-lb. pkg.)	.40
3 pkg. Caramel Pudding	.45
4 pkgs. Strawberry Gelatine	.40
2 pkgs. Corn Starch (1-lb. pkg.)	.20
1 pkg. Black Pepper, ground, (¼-lb. pkg.	.10
1 jar Prepared Mustard (12 oz.)	.15
2 jars Peanut Butter	.40
2 pkgs. Ever-ready Tapioca	.30
30 bars Family Laundry Soap	1.50
20 bars Kerosene Laundry Soap	1.00
4 cans Lustra Bright Scouring Powder	.40
3 pkgs. Washing Powder	.30
1 pkg. Gloss Starch, (3 lbs.)	.25
1 3 bar box Fragrant Bouquet Soap	.25
1 Hand Cleaner	.10
10 bars Floating Bath Soap	.50
Total	**$12.50**

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Dept. B 521 Chicago

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I am enclosing $12.50 for which please send me the $12.50 Grocery Order including 40 lbs. of Sugar for $1.00 and Premium No.....

Name of Premium.....
It is understood that you will take the goods back and refund my money if I am not satisfied in every way.

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Town .....

State .....

If your neighbors or friends wish to take advantage of this offer, they may do so by copying this coupon.

Crofts & Reed Co.

Dept. B 521 CHICAGO

I have taken Up-to-Date Farming twelve years and want to continue so enclose $1.00 for 3 years. It is getting better all the time.—Thos. Baird, Arkansas City, Ark., Nov. 4, 1915. ¶We had been taking Up-to-Date Farming but neglected to renew. We missed the paper very much so $1.00 herewith for 3 years.—J. B. Smith, R. 5, Napoleon, O., Nov. 4, 1915.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The Farm Paper with a Mission

18th Year

No. 22.



NOVEMBER 15TH 1915



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

When marketing is right, crops may be large and yet the farmers may sell at a profit. This has been proven time and again.

There is work in this office both by men and machinery. And so there is on the farms. Let us work together to secure a fair market for what we produce. You get us more readers, and we'll guarantee you better prices.

We are pleased with reports from the South. UTDF is finding a welcome in almost every nook and corner, and the farmers and planters are controlling the supply.

It is true also that the Central and Northern states are doing much the same, and the Western states are pushing in ahead of all. The farmers are becoming determined to control their business in a business way, and it is our business to help them do it.

We are having good word, too, from the distant East and New England. Here's our ☞ to all. Let us work this thing out to a finish, and then we will all be proud of what we have helped to accomplish.

Farmers live on pork and beans,
Wear corduroy and home-made jeans;
But when their stuff is rightly sold,
They'll eat and wear things good as gold.

Success in this life depends upon what we make, whether it comes from the soil, the shop or the mine; and the soil tiller would beat all the rest if he sold his products like the others do.

Friends, we are encouraged as we hear the click, click of the machine that adds names to our subscription lists. We thought we would tell our readers from what sections we are getting the most new subscribers, but they are coming from wherever there are farmers, and thousands who are not farmers like to read UTDF.

Advertisers wish to talk to the general public, and those who advertise in UTDF have an audience that is constantly increasing—an audience approaching three hundred thousand.

"Jim, what makes you look so cheerful lately?"

"Since I subscribed for UTDF I know there is a way to sell my produce better, and I am learning how to do it. That ought to make any farmer cheerful. Don't you see this button I am wearing?"

A dish of honey was passed to the city cousin who was visiting her uncle's family in the country. Taking it with a smile, she said, "This is honey, ain't it; and you really keep a bee, don't you?"

On the farm the honey's found
And hickory nuts and pumpkin vine;
And everywhere you look around,
The roses bloom and daises shine.

A writer in the southern part of California tells us that the better marketing system has been the salvation of the farmers there. Their crops are such that prices depend entirely on proper distribution.

Much wheat was destroyed by floods in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and other States, but holding the wheat instead of dumping it has more then made up for the losses.

A good corn crop is being gathered in many portions of the country, but the farmers are not dumping it this time.

"A lock of hair will oft recall
Sweet memories like a flash,
But it calls up lots of other things
When you find it in the hash."

The war still rages with no end in sight; but all the same the warring nations want what our American farmers have produced.

New Jersey and other eastern States are against woman suffrage because, they said, if the women came to the polls to vote the man would have no time to say a word or to fill out the tickets, they would be so busy answering questions.

In name at least Mexico now has real government. Carranza has been recognized. But how it will be when this gets to our readers is more than we or anybody else knows.

America is prosperous. All kinds of business has increased. It ought to be the very best of times for the farmers, and it will be for those who have not dumped their stuff.

Texas don't like the way the bee trade is being controlled in that great State, but the people there like UTDF and they give us the proof in increased subscriptions.

An old time subscriber says he has ordered things from our advertisers for several years, and never yet failed to get a good article worth every cent it cost. We guarantee that, you know.

We are not waiting for the Million. We are going ahead with our work all the time. But the sooner we get the million the better for all of us.

"United we stand, divided we fall,"
The smart folks of old often said;
So those who unite in any good work,
We may all gladly pat on the head.

Next issue will bring us to the last month in the year. What did we intend to do that we have not done? Many thought sure they would make a club for UTDF. Many have done it, but a few have not. There is still time, and it is a mighty good time now.

It is just as necessary for farmers to have the utilities and facilities for controling the crops when produced, as it is for them to have the tools and machines of production.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.



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Detroit trained men get preference over all others, get jobs quick as soon as ready. **The reason**—study the heart in lower corner. Realize its tremendous power. No other city, no other school can give you what Detroit offers. Factories shown are not all. Think what it means to learn at Detroit. Every factory knows us, endorses our school, glad to get our graduates. You're right in the middle of great auto activity. Men are needed everywhere as testers, repairmen, chauffeurs. Splendid chance to start in business. Hundreds of our graduates are doing it.

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We teach you to handle any auto proposition. Our equipment is complete. Students actually build cars from start to finish, getting regular factory training in assembling, block-testing, road-testing, etc. That's the Detroit Way. All leading types of starting, lighting and ignition systems in operation. Learn to time motors, adjust carburetors, magnetos, valves, bearings, etc. Six-cylinder Lozier and 8-cyl. King touring cars used for road instruction. We have in actual operation the 1916 Delco systems as used on Packard "12", Hudson and Buick, also the Gray & Davis, the Ward-Leonard, the Wagner, the Simms-Huff, the Remy, the Autolite and Westinghouse lighting and starting systems. We have all the latest equipment throughout.

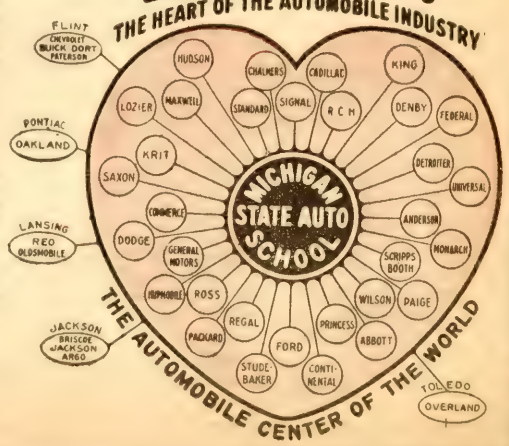
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Garages throughout the country write us for men. Why not fit yourself for one of these good paying positions? W. C., Garden, Tenn., is chauffeur at $25 a week and expenses. E. Livingston is head of government garage at Toronto. Hundreds of others in good paying positions. Read our guarantee above, (next to picture of our building.)

Demand greater than supply for competent men. Following clipped from Daily Papers—All parts of U. S.:
Experienced motor mechanics, bearing scrapers, assemblers, repairmen; good wages. Henderson Motorcycle Co., 1158 Cass.
10 road testers. 20 garage repairmen, final assemblers. Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., Oakland Ave. plant.
Write for full particulars. Ask for "Auto School News" and 80-page illustrated catalogue. They're free. Or better still, jump on train and come to Detroit.



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J. A. Everitt, Editor

John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 15, 1915 No. 22

Farmers Raising Foxes The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the subject of raising foxes as a farm product. The older people in most of the agricultural States remember when hounds were kept at nearly all the farm homes to chase the foxes; but as the forests disappeared the foxes went also, and few farmers care for their return. The silver fox is the one treated by the department, but there are very few fox farms in the United States, and, like the goat milk bulletin issued some time ago, it would be well to save the cost of such bulletins, even though the preparation of them does furnish jobs for "scientists."

Export and Import An immense quantity of stuff, mostly farm products of one form or another, is being sent abroad from this country to supply unusual demands created by the European war. This requires the going abroad of a great number of ocean vessels, which, it is now said, are being loaded with foreign products that are brought here on their return. These products are mostly fruits, such as oranges, lemons, grapes, raisins, walnuts, almonds, etc., which are produced largely in France, Italy, Spain and other countries. All these are produced extensively in some portions of this country, and it is claimed that these imports have practically destroyed the market for American products, and what heretofore has brought the producers thousands of dollars are now going to waste. This is well worthy the attention of Congress whose duty it is to protect American industry.

Marketing and Farm Credits There is now a national organization on Marketing and Farm Credits, that is not a farm organization at all. Its leaders seem to think the farmers are not capable of attending to their own business, hence they assume to do it for them, but always in the interest of the organization rather than that of the farmers. A letter before us which asks for the contribution of $3,000 to meet expenses, says there are two objects before the body—how to standardize farm products and how to obtain cheaper money for farmers. There is nothing about how to obtain better marketing and distribution and more reasonable prices for farm products. Their first proposition is in the interest of the buyers and their second is to open a broader field for the money lenders. Neither is calculated to benefit agriculture.

Postal Savings Banks About 500,000 people deposit money in the United States postal savings banks. These are generally people who have small sums to deposit, and who do not care to place their money in the banks. These people have thus far deposited over $60,000,000 in the postal savings banks. On these deposits the government pays the depositors 2 per cent per annum, and it transfers the money to the banks at 2½ per cent, which in turn lend it at rates that you pay, if you borrow. It cannot be had on any terms by any person or institution but the banks. If it is true that there should be a rural credit system, why not open this vast sum of money, or a part of it at least, to the farmers on unquestionable security, land mortgages for instance?

Short Talks With Busy People

Rural Credits and Rural Payments Those who so persistently shout for rural credits seldom have anything to say about rural payments. No system can be devised which does not include the certainty of payments; hence the farmers who cannot borrow now could not get a loan under any of the systems that have yet been proposed. At the very best the money must come from the money power—from Wall Street—and it can be secured only by those who have unincumbered land. And that is what the money lenders want it for—it enable them to encumber the unincumbered land and thus get leins on the independent homes of the people.

Farm Work and Athletics Commenting on the scarcity of farm labor and the tendency of country people to drift to the city, a distinguished professor said a shorter working day would prove an attraction, and thousands of young men would embrace farm life if the farmer's day of labor could be restricted to eight hours. This same class of "professors" say it is essential that athletics be taught in the country schools; that the farm boys and girls must have exercise. This is urged to such an extent that plays and games have taken the place of book study in many country schools, and those who attend them learn comparatively nothing that leads to an education. So-called physical development has taken the place of mental development. But when those boys become men they must have fewer hours of work. When the clock strikes a certain hour the plow must stop no matter how bad the growing crop may need it. And so of all other farm labor. When the farmer is not in school, athletics is to be avoided. He does not need exercise then, and he must take less of it.

We Could Raise More The American farmers do not produce enough. This sounds like the dope one hears at all the agricultural schools and at every banker—buyer—hauler—and "farmer"—meeting, and it is a fact for all that. It is said on good authority that in Japan, which we think is behind us in everything, each square mile that is under cultivation produces food for nearly 2,300 people. At that rate almost any one of our great agricultural states could produce enough to support our entire population. What, then, is the matter with America? We are ruined in the marketing. If big crops come we can scarcely sell them. The markets as we have them become glutted and great quantities of stuff go to waste, and thousands in need and that are fully able to buy go unsupplied. Note the hay crop in places this year, and the apples, and vegetables, and many other things. They are sold and go to the storers. When these are supplied the market is ended, until, by and by, the users pay exorbitant prices, and many must do without, while the fields in the places of production are full of wasting products. Give America better marketing so as to save the surplus and at fair prices supply every need, and then American acres will soon do more than Japan acres ever did. But farmers cannot be expected to bring production to its best when they know the result would be fatal.



Trade Report—"Modern Miller again calls attention to poor stand and decreased acreage; also states that while movement of winter wheat has been increased because of favorable weather, supplies of good wheat are absorbed by mills and not up to requirements. The Seaboard reports further foreign demand for spring wheat. * * * Stocks in all Western markets are on a famine basis and millers are compelled to pay sharp premiums to supply immediate needs. Minneapolis reports a noticeable revival of the export demand for flour. It begins to look as though the entire world had waited too long for the heavy movement of North American wheat which everyone expected."

The Cost Has Increased At a recent meeting in California of bankers, farmers and shippers, F. B. McKevitt, President of the California Fruit Distributers, explaining the success of their method of handling fruit, asserted that in spite of their method the cost of getting the supply to the demnad had doubled in ten years with no better price to the farmers. These are the questions that ought to be studied by those who would benefit the farmers. Supply the demands at reasonable cost, and see to it that the farmers have reasonable and steady prices. No sensible man can enlarge his business when he does not know what the result in a month, or even a week, may be.

Preparedness Those who lived at the time of the rebellion cannot but doubt the wisdom of the heavy expenditures now proposed to get ready for war in this time of peace. The sale of government bonds to meet that expenditure sends the thoughtful mind backward as well as forward. Looking backward we see the burden the nation bore because of the bonds issued to maintain the war, and the absolute and almost tyrannical rule they gave the money power. Wall Street became the nation's financial capital, and it is little less than that to-day. Looking forward we see a like burden upon those who are yet unborn. We trust our statesmen will be calm and considerate and WISE. Besides, we are still only human, and the boy or man who is most anxious to fire a shot is the one that has a gun.

Potato Dealers Organize From news reports from Chicago, the potato receivers, jobbers and storers have formed an organization for the purpose of "not interfereing with each others business". We have not the plan of operation complete, but this means one of two things, or perhaps both of them. It means a price agreement or it means dividing up the country and the various people will have their zones of business. The latter most likely, because the report says: "the jobber will quit buying from the country and the receiver will quit selling to the small trade." Of course this is one more step in the middlemens organization and as long as the people on both ends are without effective organization or plan to protect themselves they will lose what these people gain, additional. It does not require a prophet, though, to see that if the growers would uniformly have the same price and ask it, as we are bringing about through this paper, that they would hold the key to the whole situation.

That person is not FREE who cannot set the price on what he produces and get it. How long then shall the people of this country he half free and the other half bondmen?

EDITORIAL

Business Prosperity

GENERAL prosperity is not a party question. That is at least one condition that finds a place in every platform and in the hearts of all the people. If reports may be trusted this country is rapidly coming to that condition. In spite of the fact that so many railroads are in the courts, what they are doing now points to prosperity. They are now not only buying rails for 1916, but quite a number of systems, the reports say, are in the market for an aggregate of about 35,000 steel cars for early delivery, and are also pressing contracts for needed bridge work. The foreign trade in this line is also booming. Russia has placed an order for 85,000 tons of steel rails with the Lackawanna Steel Company, and is said to be ready to order 60,000 tons more, while France wants 40,000 to 50,000 tons. The total quantity of rails thus far bought by Russia from this one company in the United States is close to 200,000 tons. The total amount of the British shell order divided between American steel foundries and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is in the neighborhood of $31,000.000. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plants are now shipping upward of 20,000 shells a day, and that number is soon to be increased to 25,000 shells daily. The orders on hand at this time are said to amount to $300,000,000, the profits on which may run above $100,000,000. As a stimulus to the mining industry large sales of copper have been made to Europe, and inquiries indicate large shipments within the next few weeks. Large sales of copper to brass manufacturers are also pending. The Minnequa plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has an order for 20,000 tons of shrapnel steel to be delivered at a gulf port for France, and the same plant is now filling a like order for wire and nails to be shipped to China. The Maxwell Motor Company is planning to double its manufacturing capacity.

It is true these reports run in similar lines of industry and such as the general masses are not immediately interested in, but every American industry affects in a measure every other by stimulating or depressing universal demand; and we specially mention the above line because, as a rule, the general reader is not so well informed concerning them. The lumber trade is another that is usually in the background of general information. The board of directors of the Southern Pine Association recently had a meeting. All were enthusiastic concerning the improved conditions in their business, and predicted rapid increases in the near future. The hard wood yards also reported increased demands for oak, birch, beech, maple, gum and other species from the manufacturing trade. The only trouble the lumber people have is a car shortage, which they attribute to general improvements in business conditions in all parts of the country.

This reference to the pine lumber industry naturally turns our thoughts to the South. A year or more ago times were hard there because of the low price to which cotton had dropped. But it is very different in the South now. There is an old time demand for cotton, and prices prevail that bring prosperity to the planters. Besides other crops in an unusual degree add greatly to Southern prosperity.

Speaking of crops bring us to the great agricultural production of the nation. Almost all crops are abundant, estimated by the government at billions of dollars in value; and where the farmers have not indulged in the old plan of dumping they have had an almost reasonable share of the profits, also excepting where excessive yields have glutted the local markets. At all events, the farm crops, sold at home or abroad, have distributed large sums of money among the people, which is really the key to general prosperity. The effect of this is to stimulate the manufacturing industries and the mercantile business.

Yes, prosperity is coming. In fact it is at our doors. The European war has aided it somewhat, but it is true to say it is our own, and it is up to ourselves to keep it. Farmers will continue to produce and there will continue to be a demand for their stuff. How auspicious is the time for them to unite in the creation of a marketing and distributing system that will insure them reasonable and steady prices so that they will get their share of the values they create. Upon the farmers really depends the prosperity of which we are speaking, for when the farmers have money trade is active and that stimulates all other interests—makes general prosperity.

Rural Credit Loans

FARMERS are in much better condition financially than they used to be. Their knowledge of marketing is such that they control their sales far better than they did some years ago, and that insures them better prices and more profits so that they have more money than they used to have. In the older days, though, nobody every spoke of rural credits. Now little else is talked about. We cannot but believe the money lenders are the principal agitators in favor of it. They know that modern farm loans with the people's homes for security, would be safe loans and afford healthy demands for their surplus money. We hoped the half a billion loan recently made to foreign nations would relieve this stress, but the subject is still dominant in high places, and some kind of a law to that effect will probably be enacted. Eighty-six such measures have been introduced in Congress, and a joint committee of the Senate and House are charged with the presentation of a new bill by the first of January.

The question is up in the States also, and many of them have taken action. Here is a list of the laws so far enacted by the States:

CALIFORNIA—A law on mortgage-insurance companies; also a resolution to amend the constitution to enable the state to use its cash and credit for farmers.

INDIANA—A law on rural loan-and- savings associations.

KANSAS—A law authorizing building-and-loan-associations to issue privileged rural-credit shares; also a law permitting a holder of a farm mortgage (deposited with the state treasurer) to issue debentures certified by that official to the effect that the security is ample and the title perfect.

LOUISIANA—A constitutional amendment authorizing the exemption from taxation of lands improved for homesteads by or for immigrants.

MASSACHUSETTS—A law on credit unions, also an amendment authorizing these thrift societies to issue bonds and make 40-year farm-mortgage loans; also a law on farm-land banks.

MISSOURI—A special act creating a public land-bank to be managed by the Governor and other state officials and to issue bonds guaranteed by the state.

NEW YORK—A law on credit unions; also a special act creating "The Land Bank of the State of New York."

NORTH CAROLINA—A law on credit unions; also a law on land-and-loan-associations.

NORTH DAKOTA—A resolution to amend constitution to permit use of state's funds and credit in forming agricultural credit associations.

OREGON—A law on credit unions; also a law on co-operative banks.

SOUTH DAKOTA—A resolution to amend constitution to enable the state or contiguous counties to maintain system for rural credits and farm-land loans.

TEXAS—A law on rural credit unions.

UTAH—A law on co-operative banks for personal credit; also a law on co-operative land-credit banks.

WISCONSIN—A law on co-operative credit associations; also a law on land-mortgage associations.

PHILLIPPINES—A special act on the government "Agricultural Bank"; also a law on agricultural credit co-operative associations.

PORTO RICO—A special act creating the semi-public "Insular Bank of Porto Rico" for extending credit on farm land and to agricultural enterprises.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT—A clause authorizing reserve banks to discount six-month live-stock paper; also a clause authorizing any national bank (not situated in a reserve city) to invest one-fourth of capital and surplus or one-third of its time deposits in five-year farm-mortgage loans.

Less Winter Wheat Acreage

THE acreage of winter wheat harvested this year was the greatest the country ever raised, 40,169,000 acres. On this was raised a crop of 659,866,000 bushels, (Government preliminary estimate Oct. 1.) The acreage harvested in 1914 was 36,008,000 acres and the final estimate of yield was 684,990,000 bushels. Thus we see that the greater acreage this year netted about 25,000,000 bushels less yield. And also figuring heavily against this last crop is the enormous damage done to it by the excessive rains at harvest time and after.

And now the country is awakening to the fact that the acreage sown this fall is a short one. Estimates are being made that it is 15 per cent short of last year's. If it is, then it will be about 2,000,000 acres less than the 1914 harvested crop. But we believe the shortage is much greater than 15 per cent. Our information from the farmers themselves seems to indicate an acreage nearly as low as any we have had in recent years. The government crop report of this month will estimate the acreage and will be an indication of the size of the crop sown. Some other recent crops were: (This is winter wheat alone and is the acreage harvested), 1913, 31,699,000 acres, yield, 523,561,000 bu.; 1912, 26,571,000 acres, yield, 399,919,000 bu.; 1911, 29,162,000 acres, yield, 430,656,000 bushels.

These figures show the enormous increase in acreage in the last two years and when we consider that all of the wheat has gone into consumption at moderate to high prices, we can begin to wonder what will happen should the acreage of winter wheat drop down to around 30,000,000 acres? Of course our purpose in making these observations is to get a possible line on how the reduction in acreage, added to the short yield and great damage to the grain of the 1915 crop, will affect the price. The person who tries to form an opinion must also take into consideration that while the winter wheat yield was about 25,000,000 bushels less than last year, spring wheat is estimated to yield 139,000,000 bushels more than last year and, weather permitting, a large acreage of spring wheat will be sown. Also, since wheat is a world commodity in production and consumption, and flows wherever there is a demand, the world's crop and world's demand must be considered. The most reliable reports seem now to indicate a smaller total yield of bread grain in the Northern hemisphere, where the crops have been harvested, and a larger yield in the Southern hemisphere where the harvest will come in January, February and March. Of course a crop cannot be measured accurately until it is secured and good or bad prospects for the Southern hemisphere crops will be large factors, through speculation, in determining the prices. Also the duration and intensity of the war in Europe will be a factor.

Our opinions are that the war will last beyond the next harvest time; that the wheat and rye crops of the world will not be much beyond normal ones; that all the grain will be needed and that prices are likely to work up about as high as last year. One factor that is strong for higher prices is that vastly more growers are controling their crops this year than ever before.

Value of Organization

THE convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association recently held in Indianapolis, was an interesting occasion. A brilliant program was carried out, including an address by the National Secretary of the Treasury, and other financial authorities from Washington. Financial systems and conditions were fully discussed, and all admitted that national prosperity is practically certain. The national reserve system was given as a certain guarantee that there could be no more financial panics such as have heretofore resulted in losses to the whole country. There is now in the reserve banks about a billion dollars of excess reserve funds, and that undoubtedly means security.

Of course, banks and banking and money were the principal subjects discussed, and even they were interesting to all who heard them no matter of what calling. But the thing most clearly demonstrated was the value of organization. Had the bankers of Indiana not been organized could they have held such a meeting, secured the co-operation of the most powerful agencies of the nation, and accomplished what they did? No one will say they could. Organization is the word, and we congratulate the bankers on the efficiency of their organization.

But how is it with the greatest class of America's people, the Farmers? They have long been organizing, not in one but in various societies. The different organizations are rival of each other as much as do the individual soil tillers. Each is afraid the other will outdo it, and little is accomplished. It cannot be otherwise. A union to be effective must be a union in fact. If the farmers were organized as the Indiana bankers, there would be such a revolution in agriculture as would amaze the world. Instead of drifting from the country to the city as is now the case, the drift would be from the city to the farms. Why? Because farming would become the greatest and most profitable business on earth.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

November Work on the Farm

THE closing days of November still find a great many unfinished jobs that should be seen to before cold weather. All the fall crops are now sown and the next thing is to see that the corn is husked and in the crib and not put it off until the cold blustering days. Also some of us have our winter's wood to haul up and get ready as the roads are good and solid. Then the fodder also is one of the important things to look after. It is a very good idea to get a lot of it in the barn or in stacks by the barn any nice days that we have in the closing days of November. It will be much better and of a great deal more value than to let it stand out in the weather to blow, freeze or even rot, besides the convenience of having it where you need it in the cold, wintry, blustery days. If you have not already done it see that all farm implements have been sheltered for the winter, for the weather is very hard on them. Complete arrangements for your stock as to winter quarters, your feed lots, your stable room for your cows, calves, colts, sheep and swine.

The Compost Heap

With the advance of winter the farmer should plan on his fertilizer for another year. Of the various methods for the disposal of farm manure and the utilization of waste products, the compost heap is one of the desirable means of conserving the fertility of the farm. There are few farmers who fully appreciate the merits of the compost heap. They have heard it mentioned in farmers' institute lectures and perhaps have read about the compost heap, but aside from market gardners and more particularly greenhouse proprietors, there is not a very clear understanding of this method of handling farm manures. There are some decided advantages in this method of disposal of farm manures and manurial wastes and likewise many great possibilities for beneficial results. Our first lesson in the composting of manures came from an old market gardener who had practiced for some time working into the compost pile all, or practically all, of the weeds and foul stuff grown upon his place. If the compost heap is properly prepared there need be no concern that the ground will be sown to weeds and grasses for the disintergration of these organic products will be thoroughly accomplished in the well-prepared compost heap.

To Start the Compost Heap

To start the compost heap you should select some convenient spot and turn the soil up for a depth of perhaps one-half foot, leaving a trench around the outside to prevent the accumulation of water. Then spread over the surface soil thus thrown a layer of three or four inches or more of coarse manure or straw. This layer of coarse material is for the purpose of absorbing any final seepage from the heap above should there be an excessive amount of rain on the compost heap. The barnyard manure may then be spread over the top as in the preparation of a stack of hay except that it should be quite firmly trodden down all over. Then throw a layer of soil of perhaps one inch over the top of this to be followed again by another layer of manure spread over the whole top of the heap. This may go on, with the addition of any leaves, weeds, stalks, grass, vegetable refuse, etc., until the compost heap is of the desired size and then it should be rounded smoothly like a stack on the top. Now cover over entirely with 3 or 4 inches of soil so that the sealing of the manures, etc., inside is perfect. The change which takes place in the interior of the compost heap is of a chemical nature and decomposition and fermentation very quickly proceed, with the result that most of the organic matter present is reduced to a much more available condition and eventually the same becomes thoroughly rotted out. Of course, this process is accompanied by a gradual settling of the pile and care should be taken that no cracks in the surface of the soil thrown up over the outside appear. If cracks appear they should be filled with dirt to prevent loss of nitrogen during the process of fermentation.

Advantages of Composted Manure

By this method all the substances placed therein become available as plant food and the plants can take up this food ever so much more rapidly than if placed on the land in a fresh condition. At the same time, one of the advantages is that the coarse particles which invariably find their way into the fields from the barn yard are disintegrated and made available. There is a reduction in the bulk, making it easier to handle and to spread on the ground with the manure spreader or otherwise.

Mulching Strawberries

The chief object of mulching strawberries in the fall is to prevent winter killing. Winter killing is usually caused by alternate freezing and thawing. The proper time to mulch strawberries is just when the ground freezes up for winter. The best mulch material to use is straw; this should be placed on the plants four to six inches deep. In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw should be worked around the plants. This serves several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on. After the fruit has ripened and been picked the straw can then be removed.

Rhubarb in Midwinter

All that is necessary to have rhubarb of the finest quality in midwinter or early spring is to lift the roots as cold weather approaches, leave them exposed until frozen, then place them in a box of soil and put them in the cellar. If they are put in the last of November or fore part of December they will be ready for use in February. For later use they may be put in later, but it is necessary that they be taken up in the fall, as it would be difficult after they are frozen in the ground. They must be allowed to freeze or they will not start well. It is necessary that they have water after being placed in boxes, but they do not need light and will grow better in a dark cellar. A single clump of roots from a well-developed hill will afford stalks enough to give sufficient amount of pie material for a family.

Making Sausage

In preparing the sausage on the farm, the chief thing to be observed is to get the proper mixture of fat and lean. In some hogs there is an excess of fat usually termed sausage meat. The proper proportion depends upon the taste of the individual. Some families like considerable quantity of fat while others wish only a small portion. Cut in strips and run through a sausage machine. The modern meat grinder is the most satisfactory. The old fashioned machine knives is entirely out of date. The sausage should be seasoned as follows: to twenty pounds of meat, use seven ounces of salt, six teaspoonfuls ground sage, four teaspoons of black pepper, one ounce saltpeter and one tablespoonful of ground ginger. Mix thoroughly and stuff in casings, cloth bags or pack in jars or pans. If put in bags it will keep much better and have a very fine flavor if smoked with the other meat. The jars should be used before warm weather sets in.

Pickling Hams

Many farmers make the mistake of not properly pickling their hams. Hams packed with the salt pork have a poor flavor, are dry and hard and do not have the keeping qualities as hams pickled after the following receipt. For every 100 pounds of meat use 6 ounces saltpeter, 2 heaping tablespoons of baking soda, 3 pounds brown sugar, four gallons of boiling water, and one hundred ounces of salt. Leave the hams in brine 6 weeks then take out, drain a few days and smoke. If you had good hogs and cure the hams in this way you will have meat good enough for a king.

Attend to the Chimney

You will be putting up that room stove soon, so get up in the attic and out on the roof and examine that unused chimney. There may be only a brick fallen into the flue, or it may be cracked and broken just below the shingles. Sometimes a house settles just a fraction of an inch there and will let out a flame some day that will ignite the dry roofing and you will wonder why the house burned down. We know this is sometimes the cause because we found a chimney in just that condition. The smoke had blackened the bricks on the outside just about five or six inches under the comb of the roof. A splendid chance for a fire. It can be fixed by using rich cement but it would be better to tear down the chimney that far and rebuid again.

Gathering Leaves

Gather and store some forest leaves for winter use this fall. They are easily and quickly collected in blankets or large gunny sacks, and may be stored in barrels, boxes or an empty stall. Leaves make good material for the poultry house, bedding for the hogs, horses and dairy cows, and for lining the storage pits in which apples, potatoes and other products are put away for winter, afterward being utilized as absorbents for liquid fertilizer for which they are fine or to turn under to loosen the ground.

Fall Spraying for San Jose Scale

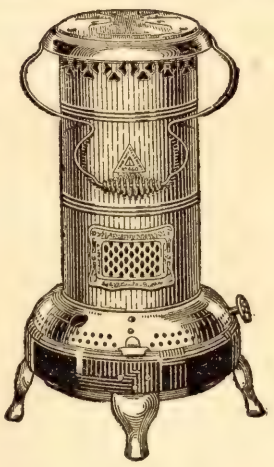
Where trees are badly infested with San Jose scale fall spraying is advisable as soon as the leaves are off. Some of the oil sprays are generally used for this purpose as they spread more and are more penetrating than the lime-sulphur mixture. They are especially desirable to use on apple and pear trees with rough bark. Some caution is needed to follow directions supplied with the preparations, close and to spray in bright weather. A spell of cloudy, rainy weather following the application has been know to result in serious injury to the trees where a petroleum spray was used. The oil spray covers the tree better than lime-sulphur does, so that it does not require so much to complete the spraying. It penetrates into cracks and crevices and, since it is not water like lime-sulphur, it sticks to the eggs and bodies of insects. In the preparation of crude oil emulsion, California crude oil, which has an asphalt base should be used. The emulsion is made by dissolving 20 pounds of fish oil or whale oil soap in 25 gallons of hot water. Four pounds of 98% lye are then dissolved in a couple of gallons

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In addition, the *NEW PERFECTION Heater* received an individual *Gold Medal*, as did each of the oil-burning devices bearing the *NEW PERFECTION* name.

In all, it was a wonderful triumph—a sweeping tribute to *quality*—

—The quality you should demand when you buy *your* heater.

You *need* the *NEW PERFECTION* because it is the greatest comfort you can install in your home; an aid to good health; a means to economy; the cleanest heat you can use.

Easy to care for; ready by striking a match; burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil; can't smoke. No trouble to re-wick, because wick and carrier are combined—the fresh wick all ready to put in, clean, smooth and ready to light.

Your dealer has the *NEW PERFECTION* Oil Heater on exhibition, the heater that won the Gold Medal, from the Medal of Honor Line. He will be glad to show you the different models.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana), CHICAGO, U. S. A

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil (413)

of water, added to the soap and enough water run in to make the full amount up to 177 gallons. This mixture, in the spray tank, requires an efficient agitator, of the propeller kind, to emulsify the oil.

Fighting the Cinch Bugs

Examine all meadows, pastures, roads, waste lands and other fields which are heavily overgrown for the hibernating cinch bugs. Those fields near wheat and corn which were infested last summer should be examined with special care. The insects hide deep down in clumps of grass, under leaves and rubbish and in many cases their presence can be detected by the disagreeable odor of the crushed bugs, even before one finds them in their hiding places. Wherever they are found, the fields should be burned over immediately and carefully so that every possible shelter will be destroyed. The wind should not be too strong so that the heat will penetrate down into the clumps of grass and make a clean job of it. Farmers should co-operate in burning over all public highways and railroad right-of-ways in the infested regions. With careful, systematic burning of all harboring places in the fall a large per cent of the millions of hibernating bugs will be killed by the heat directly and many more as exposed to the winter weather. After each and every farmer has done all he can to destroy the pest during the winter, the fight will be well enough started so that, if taken up in time next summer, the injury from the pests may be greatly reduced.

Lightening the Work of Shredding

We shred a mow full of corn fodder each year, but never aim to have this work over with until about Thanksgiving as we want some good hard freezes to take the sap out of the stalks. Then the fodder will keep stored in the mow in perfect condition until fed out. For several years we employed a number of teams to haul the fodder to the machine, but owing to short days, stops between teams, the expense of feeding so many men and horses and the unfit condition of the fields at times, we have abandoned this plan. Now we use our own teams and low-down wagons for several mornings previous to shredding, hauling the shocks up from the field while the fodder is yet tough and store it in the barn floor near the sheds, also a number of large shocks near where the machine will stand. Half the men and no extra teams are employed to do the shredding, and expense is cut down more than half.

Raise the Heifer Calves

Veal is 13 to 18 cents per pound dressed in the city markets. Splendid price! When a calf four weeks old will bring from $10 to $18, and sometimes more, it is a great temptation to sell. There is profit in it too. You are sure of it so you get the money and run no risk. On the other hand, good cows are getting scarce. The ordinary cows are being cleaned up for bologna, sausages, good beef being so high, and there is not any question but what in a short time cows are going to be scarcer and higher than they are now. Anything like a decent dairy cow in this country now sells at auction for from $60 to $100. Now that veal calf that brought you $10 to $18 if raised to maturity would bring from $75 to $80. There is a good chance there for getting a profit out of the feed which the calf consumes. Not only that, but the chances are, under existing circumstances to-day, that you will need that heifer calf yourself when she is grown up, so you had better dispose of your skim milk in the most profitable way, and that is to feed it to a well-bred heifer calf. It is worth more than 25 cents a hundred as feed for such a calf. It is even worth 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds and if the prices of cows and calves keep increasing, it will be worth even more than that to feed.

Sheaves and Rakings

We have received from Mr. W. H. Bowker of Boston, Mass., a pamphlet containing an address he delivered at the National Fertilizer Association Convention on July 13th. The subject of his remarks was "The Relation of the Fertilizer Industry to the Agricultural and Industrial Development of the Country." The whole address is interesting and something that every farmer should read, but our space prohibits us from printing it, therefore, this notice and our subscribers can get a copy by addressing as above, if UP-TO-DATE FARMING is mentioned.



This picture shows a Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller being operated by one man and pulling six stumps at one time. It is said that the stumps were fresh-cut green pine. The stump at the left was just coming out when the picture was taken. At right three stumps were grown together. Each one was about 1½ feet in diameter. Trace the lines of cabels and you can locate the other stumps. This illustration shows the great power of the puller. Such stump pullers have been advertised in our columns and will be in the future.

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Strongest—Most Durable—Most Comfortable Work Shoe On Earth

Regular Style Only $3.45 Delivered

We want you to get acquainted right now—today—with the grandest shoe any farmer or working man ever put on his foot. This is it—Bilger's wonderful SIXMO Work Shoe! We'll send you a pair at once on receipt of only 50c, and the only reason we ask the 50c is to protect us against idle curiosity seekers. When you see a pair of these shoes, feel the texture of the thick, tough, yet surprisingly soft and pliable leather with your hands, note how differently they are made from any other shoe on earth—and finally, when you put them on and realize how comfortable they feel and how easy they are to walk in—you'll say that here, at last, is just the shoe you've long been waiting for.

Guaranteed 6 Months!



10-Inch Top—Only $4.25 Delivered

Same as Regular Style Shown Above Except They Have 10-Inch Tops

Guarantee Bond Given

Think of it! We positively guarantee you six solid months' shoe wear for only $3.45. This is the most remarkable guarantee ever made. No other manufacturer on earth would dare back his shoe with a guarantee like this. A written, legally binding guarantee goes with every pair! This guarantee bond is endorsed direct to you by the Makers of this wonderful shoe. Our reputation, our business and our financial responsibility stands back of this guarantee. It protects you absolutely.

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You get real comfort and foot ease when your work shoes are made to order. Furthermore, your shoes will last longer, because they conform to the size of your foot and are not forced out of shape and hastened to an early end.

A Sensational Bargain

Think what a shoe like this would cost you if bought from the ordinary manufacturer. By cutting out all excessive profits and holding our factory costs down to the lowest notch we enable you to make a saving that is positively amazing. A pair of these SIXMO Work Shoes at our bed-rock bottom factory price gives you 6 solid months' shoe wear for $3.45.

Send Today Fill out the coupon or copy it in a letter and mail it to us today enclosing only 50c. If you are not more than delighted with the shoes we will return your 50c. You take no chance

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In a commusication we received from the United States Department of Agriculture, it is said that there has been an increase of more than 41,000 in the membership of the various boys' and girls' agricultural clubs conducted by the State Agricultural Colleges and the Department of Agriculture in the various states in the Northern and Western sections. This brings the number at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 to 151,194. UP-TO-DATE FARMING would like to enlist all of this army of enterprising boys and girls in the still more important part of agriculture namely, the control of crops, pricing and marketing.

The past season the potato crop in many sections was seriously affected by blight disease and it has resulted in much loss through rot in the field. The blight could have been controlled and largely prevented if proper spraying would have been done at the proper season. And the proper season to prevent blight is to spray the whole season through. This can be done without extra labor by using a combined fungicide and insecticide. The condition of the crop is a serious one for many growers, if the thought is to store them and hold them for later marketing. Such potatoes stored should be handled so as to prevent bruising. The storage should be dry and the temperature kept low. If the crop is much affected and there is indications that it will not keep well, it will probably be better to pass such to market for early consumption. Also it should be remembered that potatoes have a considerable value for feed, particularly if they are cooked and some ground grain or other rich feed is mixed with them.

This is the season when many farmers are ready to convert apple cider into vinegar. Some of the essentials for producing good vinegar quickly is, first, do not have the barrel or cask entirely full, then considerable surface of the liquid will be exposed to the air. Assuming that a barrel is two-thirds full, stand it on its end and bore two-inch holes in opposite sides of the barrel, one near the surface of the liquid and the other near the top of the barrel. Protect the holes with wire netting or cheese cloth to prevent the entrance of flies. Second, allow the cider to stand until souring occurs. A little vinegar of good quality can be added, which will hasten the souring, or it can be hastened by the addition of some "mother" taken from vinegar. Third, when the vinegar is made, it can be drawn off from below, and fresh cider can be added, being careful not to break up the "mother" which covers the surface. Under these conditions the added cider will rapidly be converted into vinegar, and the process may be repeated indefinitely. Vinegar can be used direct from the barrel or it may be drawn off, strained and placed in tightly stoppered bottles, or other sealed vessels.

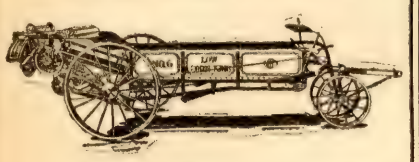
We have received the "Ayrshire Quarterly" for October, published by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt.

In a despatch from Hiawatha, Kans., we learn that there is one place that produces apples on a large scale and where they fear there will be a famine. This, it is stated, is because of the great amount of apples that are being shipped out of the district, and the further fact that numerous cider mills have been established and they are manufacturing cider and vinegar in great quantities to ship away. The report says: "The apple buyers declare that within a few months there will be an apple famine such as has not been known for a long time."

As the season has come now, when the work of the farm machines in the field is over, and the machines will have a long wait until the next busy time, it will be wise to put them away in good condition. This means that they should be cleaned, brightened, painted when necessary, metal parts oiled, and placed in not only a sheltered place, but a dry place. As an illustration of the average life of farm machinery, a binder with ordinary care averages five years or, to do an average of about 100 days' work. We must conclude then that it deteriorates more when it is not working than while it is working. If this deterioration can be held in proper check, there is no reason why a binder should not do 200 days or 400 days of work, extending its life to ten or twenty years.

On account of the European war, and the extraordinary demand for war material, made of metal, that is coming from that country, an advance has occured in most metals for the domestic consumer. It is believed by some that the advance or the supposed advance has curtailed the sale of metal granaries, cribs, etc. Regarding this, the Columbia Steel Tank Company of Columbia, Mo., remarks: "Manufacturers, jobbers, salesmen, dealers and consumers throughout the country placed undue stress upon the rise in price of galvanized metal products. In too many cases the farmer has really either done without storage facilities, which he needed, or has constructed some crude and unsatisfactory substitute, and which, being only temporary, will need to be replaced with metal utilities in a short time. While there has been a slight advance, it should not be considered against metal containers, considering the advantages of them and the length of time that they will endure." In this connection we will say that the season is right now for corn cribs, and we are reminded of this by the fact of having received the interesting catalogue of the National Steel Products Co., Mansfield, Ohio, which makes a specialty of metal corn cribs.

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Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. U F Bettendorf, Iowa



Fruit trees and other hardy trees are better planted in the fall than in the spring. Nurserymen dig them at the proper time and under proper conditions so that transplanting will be the most successful, but if a person intends to transplant a tree on his own place, it is well to wait until after one or more hard frosts have occured. Trees planted in the fall are much more certain to live through the next summer, and besides they usually make a much better growth the first year. Transplanting can be done any time before the ground freezes up.

The farm home and barn lighting question is again with us. The most satisfactory lighting system is composed of a dynamo, a switchboard, a storage battery and any gasoline or other engines that may be possessed or that may be obtained. The engine produces the power which operates the dynamo. The dynamo produces the electricity and the storage battery stores it for future use, on the same principle that an engine pumps water from a well or stream, forces it to a water tank where it is stored. The switchboard regulates and indicates the amount of current going into the storage battery, and shows the amount stored therein. All of these problems have been worked out by various manufacturers of farm lighting and power systems. We have before us now the catalogue and instruction book of the Farmers Electric Co., 309 Murphy Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., which is devoted to electric light and power for country homes and elsewhere. This work will be sent to our readers free on application if UP-TO-DATE FARMING is mentioned.

We never expect to find that the parcels post will go very far to solve farmers' marketing problems. However, there are some commodities and some positions and some conditions under which it can be used to the mutual advantage of producers and consumers. To help such, we are pleased to report that the Ideal Supply House of Rockford, Ill., has issued a book, the title of which is, "Parcels Post Profits from Farm Produce." Further particulars of this can be secured by applying to the company.

A few times we have referred to works issued by the Louden Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa, because we recognize in them important helps for our readers. We are now pleased to acknowledge receipt from this company of their latest work, being a complete catalogue of Louden Barn Equipment. It is a book illustrating and explaining in all details such machinery as hay unloading tools, dairy barn equipment, horse stable equipment, litter and feed carriers, barn door hangers and specialties. We are not advised that the book, which is a costly one, will be sent free to applicants, but it is certain that the company has some way to place it in the hands of farmers, who have reached the point that they want to make improvements in their barn equipment, or who are building new barns and will need equipment. We know that all such will find it extremely valuable, and we recommend interested parties to write the company, of course, mentioning this paper.

Marl and Alfalfa
Profit-Makers

MARL, as a fertilizer, does not have the general recognition it deserves. It is fully equal to lime as a cure for sour soil and for certain crops it is better, being especially useful when used as a soil enricher for alfalfa.

It is generally believed to be found only in mucky lowlands, but it is also met with upon hillsides or ordinary gentle pasture slopes. The central and middle western states have generous deposits which will merit location and exploitation, a fact well recognized in Greene and adjacent counties of Ohio.

A deposit located upon an Ohio farm has been found to pay especially well in alfalfa growing. This party, however, is not content with harvesting alfalfa alone as he is a believer in a combination of hogs and alfalfa. The following is the method used. The marl, testing 99 per cent calcuim carbonate, is hauled upon the fields at the rate of twenty-five loads to the acre. It is not necessary to use such a great amount to secure good results. However, in this case the supply is practically inexhaustible, therefore the owner feels that he can be prodigal to secure the results for which he aims. As a result his alfalfa yield has averaged seven tons in three cuttings to the acre, selling at twenty dollars per ton, the gross income from alfalfa alone, being $140.00 an acre. And combined with hogs, yielding at the rate of $184.00 an acre. This prolific yield is ascribed to the liberal use of marl.

Another great deposit has been found in the central part of Ohio, and we are convinced that if search were made deposits could be readily located in most parts of the country, for at one time all the central west was an ocean bed and, as its waters receded,



A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MARL BED IN THE CENTRAL PART OF OHIO, AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE

huge layers of shell fish were left upon the ocean's floor. These shells during the passing of the ages crumbled into pebbly powder, later overlaid with from one-half foot to three feet of earth deposits covering them, there to await man's search for material to enrich his fields. Marl, while effective as a soil sweetener, does not have the intense burning quality of burned limestone and so does not demand the extreme care in applying that lime does. It is particularly useful in keeping the ground loosened as well as sweetened.

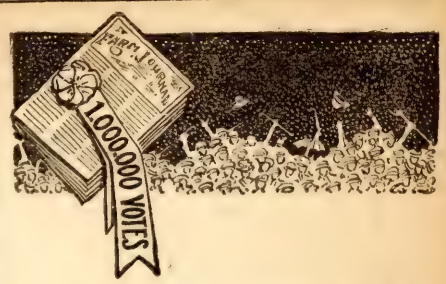
Other instances of its usefulness—and in all similar cases wherever they exist—is in its rejuvenation of long carelessly handled farm land. A Mr. Flynn, having leased about two hundred acres of land which had not received proper care for a long term of years, decided that his first step should be rebuilding of the soil. To his mind, alfalfa reinforced by marl, was the



A MARL DEPOSIT OF 2 TO 3 ACRES, 3 TO 4 FEET DEEP, COVERED WITH 6 TO 15 INCHES OF SOIL.

ideal medium for this upbuilding. Owing to nearby marl deposits it was a cheap as well as effective fertilizer in that locality, its cost averaging one dollar a ton at the marl beds. Mr. Flynn gave the ground a liberal coating of marl (seven loads to the acre) with the result that his alfalfa gave him three cuttings, one ton to the acre and brought him $16.00 a ton in the field. Quite a difference between a practically non-yielder as it had been previously to the marl-alfalfa combination. A result of the marl, besides sweetening, was to uncake the well nigh solid soil so that the rootlets had a chance to penetrate the earth, this same soil looseness meant the holding of moisture within the ground. It is believed, judging by the past year's result, that the continuance of proper care will bring the soil back to its pristine crop-yielding records.

Yes, marl and alfalfa, or an alfalfa-hog-marl combination produces results. Why not hunt marl deposits in your neighborhood? If you can locate any, you will have a cheap and effective crop-yield increaser to help build up your land and add to your bank account.



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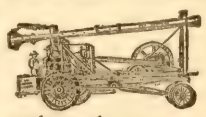
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Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

November Work With Swine

KEEP the pigs from lying around in the manure pile, as it encourages the thumps. Have the hogs in each fattening pen of uniform size, and they will command a better price on the market. In selecting the ideal brood sow, select one with a deep, lengthy body well formed for the accomodation of normal digestive and assimilative organs, and in which to develop and carry large, vigorous litters of young. Let the fellow with an eye to beauty take the short, stock-built sow. If you will put the small potatoes, pumpkins, squash and other cull vegetables in a large kettle and boil them you will find them one of the best hog feeds. Whole oats scattered on the ground in a dry place makes an excellent feed for brood sows. Ground oats in the slop is good for growing pigs, or brood sows, but oats as a fatttening food is very unprofitable. As the cold weather approaches see that the hogs' sleeping quarters are kept clean and dry. A daily cleaning and replenishing with clean, dry straw is advisable for the best results.

Winter Handling of the Dairy Cow

The production of milk is now quite a different proposition from what it was in summer. Winter milk will generally bring the farmer about one-third more per quart than in summer. To offset this, it costs a lot more to produce it. Winter milk can be produced at a profit where the producer is as far away as 200 miles from market, but to do it the producer cannot go at it in a haphazard, slipshod way. He must thoroughly inform himself as to the actual cost of milk. He must keep a correct account of each item expended. There must be charged against the cow the amount of hay, silage, roots and feed she consumes, at the fair market value. Each cow should be credited with the amount of milk she produces, at market prices and then feed and care for the cows so as to have the balance on the right side of the ledger.

Feeding

Many farmers will be able to raise from their land all the necessary silage, hay, roots and straw for bedding. It would be a mistake, however, for him not to charge each cow with the amount consumed by her, because he did not have to buy them. Each has a well-known market value, and if not fed, he could sell and convert them into cash. To make a success of the business he will be obliged to feed a large amount of concentrates during the winter season. A heavy producing cow, one that gives from 60 to 80 pounds of milk per day when fresh and then runs for several months at 50 pounds, will require in the neighborhood of one and a half tons of mill feeds for the season. The rule laid down is eight pounds of cencentrates of balanced food ration to one pound of butterfat. With this as a guide, the farmer can easily determine just how much he can profitably feed each animal.

Buying Feed

Much will depend whether or not the producer is in a situation to buy his feed during the summer or fall when the price is comparatively low, or whether he will wait until winter and buy it at retail, at largely advanced prices. Wheat bran can usually be bought during the summer season at a very low figure in carload lots. It is seldom that the same bran can be bought at any time during the winter at less than $7 per ton more than in the fall. Here can be a saving of about 33 1-3 per cent. Probably not one farmer in a hundred would consent to accept a loan of money stipulating that he should pay 33 1-3 % interest. He would rightly say that it meant his ruination, but thousands of farmers, perhaps a great majority of them, are doing just this thing in buying their mill feeds. They pay heavy interest for the use of the money for less than six months instead of a year. Gluten feed, oil meal, cotton seed meal, corn meal and other concentrates can be bought at a like saving by taking advantage of the market. A serious objection can be made to this plan; namely, that the average farmer would not be able to buy and pay for a carload of feed at one time. This is probably true, although it would be economy for him to do it, even though he should have to borrow at 6 per cent, but this difficulty can and should be overcome by concertration of effort. Instead of one dairyman buying a carload, four or six in the same neighborhood should band together and buy their winter feed in carload lots when it is low priced, and store it for winter. This would not overtax anyone. The feed comes in bags, so that it can be easily divided to the mutual advantage of the buyers.

The Balanced Ration

Much has been said in the press and on the platform regarding the balanced ration. Cows can be fed more economically by giving them a ration fairly balanced in fat and protein, than by feeding them an unbalanced ration. During certain seasons our agricultural papers give every week formulated dairy rations properly balanced according to expert standards. They are useful as a guide only. We would not advise that these formulas be followed too closely. Some years certain dairy feeds are relatively higher than others. The dairyman should take advantage of the market and buy those which are cheaper. There is no trouble in getting a fairly well balanced ration where this is done. For instance, suppose that wheat bran and gluten are low as compared with other feed stuffs, but then, feed half and half by weight. This supplemented with corn silage, clover and timothy hay will make a ration well enough balanced for all practical purposes. In the same way, if oats should be relatively low and bran and gluten high, buy oats and buckwheat middlings and feed them half and half by weight. That will make a milk producer and keep the cows in good condition. If the farmer can raise on his land sufficient feed for his cattle, he should by all means do it. Where compelled to buy, the farmer should study the markets and keep posted as to which feeds are cheapest, and buy accordingly.

Use the Babcock Tester

Every milk producer should have a Babcock tester and know how to use it, and milk scales. At frequent intervals he should weigh and test the milk of each cow to ascertain just how much fat she is producing. If he does this, he will find, to his surprise, that some of his so-called best cows are, in fact his poor ones. In other words, cows producing a heavy amount of milk frequently test exceedingly low in butterfat. It is fair to take the amount of fat produced by each cow as the basis for calculating the correct amount of feed to produce it rather than to make the estimate from the amount of milk.

Cleaning up the Roughage

During the late fall and early winter it is best to feed out the odds and ends of shredded fodder, and other bits of roughage. These products are in better condition for feeding in the early winter, and the cows need the better roughage when they are well along in their period of lactation and immediately after freshening. It is always a good practice to clean up the odds and ends of rough feed before opening up the mows of clover and mixed hay. A little careful planning during the early part of the winter will enable dairymen to get their cows through until next year's pastures are available in much better condition.

Buying New Cows

It is a perplexing problem to buy new cows, and get them down to normal production under the new environment and methods of stabling and feeding. It is better to buy several cows at one time and get them accustomed to their new surroundings. In this

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

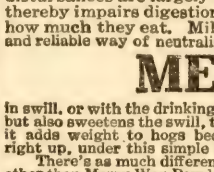
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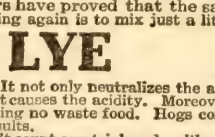
in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

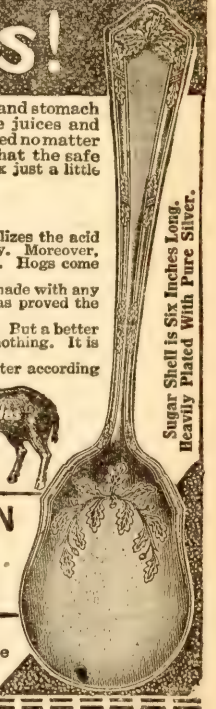
Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. Put a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

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Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words "MERRY WAR" and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off 3 trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free.*

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks. Send me, *absolutely free, prepaid,* Wm. Rogers & Son Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set to match.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly.

Dealer's Name.....

Dealer's Address.....

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 220

way the quarrelsome ones in the herd will be less likely to injure the new arrivals. When buying cows make it a point to buy of dairy farmers who practice rational methods of feeding and breeding, preferably from those who feed but small quantities of grain foods. Many dairy cows have been fed so much grain and other by-product feed-stuffs that they have lost their capacity for handling homegrown roughage and grains. Such cows are not profitable dairy producers, and should be avoided. Some dairy experts have furnished buyers with figures to carry along with them when they go out to buy dairy cows, but it will generally be found that one is compelled to pay what the owner demands for his cows. These men seem to forget that one cannot go into a dairyman's barn and put a price on his stock and buy at that figure. We must use our own judgment, and buy cows when and where we can get the best for our money. But it is better if the farmer can raise his own stock from his best cows and then he knows what he is getting.

Fall Feeding of Ewes

To feed the breeding ewes well and judiciously is one of the fundamental principles of success in keeping a profitable flock of sheep on the farm. The breeding ewes must have shelter from the drenching rains so common during the late fall and early winter, and this is a second principle intimately associated with the farmer. The change from green, succulent fall rations to a dry ration is an abrupt transition in the working operations of the ewe's digestive system, and unless cautiously made there is always danger of impaction or derangement of the functions of the digestive system. It may be largely overcome by having a liberal supply of roots or corn ensilage to take the place of the succulent food in the forage and grass. During the average season it is best to have the breeding ewes run in the pastures and fields until about the first week in December or until the frozen condition of the ground and forage renders grass and forage unfit for grazing. When the ewes are allowed the run of the fields and pasture late in the season they should be fed considerable clover and mixed hay, for the frozen grasses will hardly maintain them in the desired flesh condition.

Housing the Ewes

In housing breeding ewes during the winter, attention must be given to the arrangements of the pens and yards. Overcrowding ewes that are heavy with lamb is very dangerous, and during the cold days, when the ewes are kept confined inside of the barn, too large a flock has a tendency to raise the temperature of the barn until they become too warm and sweaty, and when turned out in the cold they get chilled and the result is catarrh. It is also much better to keep them in small bunches of say twenty to forty ewes. With the smaller breeds a few more may be kept together without any great danger, but with the large mutton breeds you will obtain better results by keeping fewer in a bunch. Plan to provide means for the ewes to get exercise, for breeding ewes, cannot well bring vigorous lambs unless they have plenty of exercise.

Oats as Hog Feed

Experiments have shown that oats are not a satisfactory feed for fattening hogs. The digestive tract of the hog is limited in capacity. In order that the proper amount of feed be taken it is necessary that the rations be in a very concentrated form. It is true that the kernels of the oats grain furnishes valuable food, yet the coarse hull adds so much bulk to the ration that the hog cannot consume enough food to make satisfactory gains. A pound of oats is not nearly as good for fattening hogs as a pound of corn. In fact, oats at 30 cents a bushel cost more in the long run than corn at 50 cents a bushel. But oats as a feed for breeding or growing hogs is much better than for fattening hogs.

Breed for Butter Fat

It was believed until recently that butter fat could be increased by feeding rich feeds but we have found from experience that we cannot make a poor cow give rich milk. You can increase the amount of milk given, but the test will not be any higher. The ability to give rich milk is inherited. The bull is the big half of the herd and transmits to the cows their milking qualities. This should be remembered when breeding up the herd for better milk and select a bull whose dam is a good tester.

Poor Hay Costly Feed

Too little attention is given to quality in hay. More feeding value has been wasted in that way than any other farm loss. Hay is spoiled by allowing it to become overripe, by too much weathering and by exposure to the sun, dew and rain. It may be spoiled by putting it up in such condition that it becomes mow burned. With poor hay poor results will be obtained in feeding your cows this winter, not always because the stock do not eat it readily, but rather because it is not digestible. This may reduce the feeding value 50%. In aggravated cases it develops heaves in horses and causes retention of afterbirth in cows. If your stock do not do as well this winter as they should, look to your hay, and if poor, plan next year to have it better.

At Butchering Time

PIGS FEET—Clean the feet thoroughly by soaking, singing and scraping. Afterward let remain in weak brine for one day. Boil until the bones will separate easily from the flesh, salting half an hour before they are done. Keep in a cool place. For breakfast, split open, roll in flour and fry in hot fat until a nice brown color. Pigs feet may also be pickled by pouring over them a hot spiced vinegar. Let stand a week before using.

SCRAPPLE—Use the upper part of the head, the heart and the liver after it has been in brine for a day or so; portions of the back bone may be used also. Cook until bones can be removed. Chop fine, season to taste, with salt and pepper, and any herbs liked. Remove part of the fat from the liquid in which they were boiled, return the minced meat to the liquid, and when boiling hot thicken with meal until a thick mush is formed. Stir constantly and cook half an hour, then pour out in deep earthen pans or dishes, when cold it is nice and handy to fry for breakfast, slice and fry until crisp and brown.

SAUSAGE—The trimmings, pieces of neck, tenderloin and lower parts of the head can be utilized in making sausage. It should be in the proportion of three parts of lean to one part of fat. Any extra fat should be relegated to the lard. Mix fat and lean evenly as possible while grinding. Season to taste with salt, pepper and sage. It may be put in unbleached muslin bags—the bags may be 18 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Rub the outside with melted lard and hang in a dry, cold place. Sausage may be put in jars and melted lard poured over to fill all crevices and exclude the air. Use small jars.

HEAD CHEESE—Soak the upper part of the heads for two days in fairly strong salted water. This removes the blood from the veins and renders them white and pure. Cleanse before placing in the brine. Boil until the bones can be removed. Let cool, then chop fine and season to taste with salt and pepper, and herbs if liked. Place in deep earthen dishes and weight down so as to press into a firm mass. Let remain until well set. It may be sliced and served hot, rolled in flour and fried or served cold.

Whinnies and Squeals

The Weekly News Notes of the Clemson Agricultural College says that the dairyman who does not keep records and test his cows for butter fat, may well be compared to a merchant who sells his goods on credit yet does not set down in writing any of the credit accounts.

Food is the only material from which a cow can make milk, therefore, the right kind of food and as much of it as the cow will properly use, will be the guage of milk production.

If you have not already done it, it is high time that you start on the road to the elimination of all "boarders" from the herd.

Clean milk cannot be produced with dirty surroundings, and dirty milk means trouble all around and is an abomination.

Milk and butter absorb odors readily, therefore do not put them by odorous fruits, vegetables ,meat, cheese, etc.

One of the best cleansers and sanitary helps is whitewash. Cover the entire inside of the cow barn.

A person beginning to establish a flock of sheep should proceed very much like he would to establish a herd of cattle. He should first select the breed or type that best fit in the environment that he has or can produce and that best meets the needs of the market that he intends to supply. After having done this, he should study the breed so that he can at once recognize undesirable features and develop along the most desirable line, thus precluding from the flock the undesirable animals by culling every year. By banishing from the flock individuals that do not possess the necessary merit, a valuable flock can soon be obtained.

Dr. R. M. Dow, State Veterinarian, of Arkansas, says: "Two years ago there was not a dipping vat in the state. To-day there are 198 in use and by January 1st there will be 200 more. Encouraged by the knowledge that Texas fever or cattle ticks can be gotton rid of, importations of pure bred cattle are going on this year faster than it ever did before. 17 counties are now free of cattle ticks, while parts of others are also free."

"Dip the tick" is the slogan which the Department of Agriculture has adopted for a special campaign that it is conducting against the cattle tick in the Southern states. This legend in big letters will be displayed in every postaoffice in the tick-infested country by two-color posters. It is intended by the Department to make this catch phrase as familiar in the South as the now famous phrase "swat the fly."

The government supports a herd of buffalo on the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma. Lately the herd has been increased by the arrival of ten calves. The herd now comprises 62 specimens of buffalo in good condition, and promises to continue increasing at a rapid rate.

Bulletins of Value to Farmers

The following bulletins and pamphlets have been received at the office of UTDF. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well for outside people to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing. It will be useless to apply to Up-to-Date Farming, send direct.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings—Bulletin No. 157, Rape Pasture for Pigs in Corn Field; No. 158, Proso and Kaoliang as Table Foods; No. 159, Progress in Plant Breeding: 1. New Fruits, 2. New Rose, 3. Pears, 4. A Field Method of Hybridizing Alfalfa; No. 160, Silage and Grains for Steers.

WEST VIRGINIA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown—Bulletin No. 150, The Fertilization of Peach Orchards; No. 151, An Apple Orchard Survey of Berkeley County.

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—Bulletins:No. 276, The Pea Aphis with Relation to Forage Crops; No. 302, Apple Market Investigations. Farmers' Bulletins: No. 685, The Native Persimmon; No. 686, Uses or Sorghum Grain; No. 688, The Culture of Rice in California; No. 690, The Field Pea as a Forage Crop; No. 693, Burr Clover; No. 695, Outdoor Wintering of Bees.

CALIFORNIA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley—Report of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletins: No. 257, New Dosage Tables or Fumigation Studies; No. 258, Mealy Bugs of Citrus Trees; No. 259, Commercial Fertilizers. Circulars: No. 135, Official Tests of Dairy Cows; No. 138, The Silo in California Agriculture.

GEORGIA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment P. O.—Bulletins: No. 116, Pecans; No. 117, Winter Crops. Circulars: No. 72, Alfalfa; No. 73, Rape for Fall Pigs.

ILLINOIS—Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana—Circulars: No. 180, The San Jose Scale; No. 182, The Fertilizer Problem from the Vegetable Grower's Standpoint.

INDIANA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette—Bulletin: No. 181, Commercial Feeding Stuffs.

IOWA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames—Bulletin: No. 159, Farm Leases in Iowa.

KANSAS—Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka—Report of the State Board for the Quarter ending March, 1915. Circular: No. 53, Filling Silos.

LOUISIANA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge—Circulars: No. 1, Sour Soils and Their Treatment; No. 2, Organization of Boys' Pig Clubs; No. 3, Breeds of Hogs, and the Best Crops to Grow for Hogs; No. 4, Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs; No. 6, Oats, a Louisiana Crop; No. 7, Live Stock Sanitation on the Farm.

MISSISSIPPI—Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College—Bulletin: No. 172, Forage Crops.

MONTANA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman—Circulars: No. 49, Suggestions to Alfalfa Growers; No. 50, Growing and Fattening Hogs in Montana.

NEBRASKA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln—Bulletins: No. 33, Use of Hog Cholera Serum; No. 147, Pork Production; No. 149, Raising the Dairy Calf. Press Bulletin: No. 46, Alfalfa Mixtures for Silage.

NEW JERSEY—Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick—Bulletins: No. 276, The Mosquitoes of New Jersey and Their Control; No. 284, Packing and Shipping Peaches in Georgia Carriers.

NORTH CAROLINA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh—Circulars: No. 28, Use of Lime on the Farm; No. 30, Oats for North Carolina; No. 31, Soy Bean Growing in North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College P. O.—Bulletins: No. 112, Fertility and Weeds; No. 113, Report of Progress in Sugar Beet Trials. Circulars: No. 8, Home Grown Seed Corn; No. 9, Marketing the 1915 Hog Crop.

OHIO—Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster—Bulletins: No. 286, County Experiment Farms in Ohio, Report for 1914; No. 287, Ohio Weather for 1914. Circulars: No. 153, Mushrooms—Edible and Poisonous; No. 154, Some Important Insect Pests of the Greenhouse.

OKLAHOMA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater—Bulletin: No. 107, Using the Babcock Test.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College P. O.—Farmers' Reading Course; Bulletins: No. 7, Soil Building for South Carolina; No. 9, Cotton Catechism; No. 10, Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration and Extension Work; No. 12, Corn and Cotton Wire-Worm. Bulletin June 1915: Corn Club Catechism; No. 15, Fruit Culture for South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings—Bulletin: No. 161, Winter Grain in South Dakota.

WASHINGTON — Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman—Popular Bulletins: No. 92, Feeding Dairy Cows in Washington; No. 95, The Dairy Barn and Milk House, How to Construct Them.

Closing Out

Bargains In Choice Flowers BULBS



Each year we import an enormous quantity of bulbs for our regular trade. Naturally of some varieties we get more than we can dispose of in the regular way, and, as a rule, the kinds that are left over are the choicest varieties that are marked at high prices. They cost us fancy prices and should we cut the price to our store trade, the buyers would look for the same reductions year after year. So to clear out this stock we offer it in this way and no order, at these prices, will be filled over our counters. Readers of this paper should take advantage of these offers and get these rare and beautiful named varieties and raise them in the house. (They are most too valuable to plant in beds out doors and will give the most pleasure and satisfaction to have them blooming every day from Christmas on, in the house.) Full directions will be sent to each purchaser,

Rare and Beautiful Hyacinths

Mammoth size bulbs, ordinarily sell for 10 to 25 cents each, will produce mammoth spikes like in illustration. Each one marked with name.

La Grandesse, pure, white; **La Grande Duchess**, blush white; **British Queen**, pure white; **Etna**, white; **Gertrude**, deep rose; **La Victorie**, brilliant carmine; **King of Reds**, red; **Gigantea**, blush pink; **Lady Derby**, rose pink; **Bouquet Royal**, salmon pink; **Etna**, dark red; **Homerus**, red; **Lord Balfour**, dark purple violet; **Chas. Dickens**, blue. These varieties and such mammoth bulbs usually sell at 10 to 25c each, but you may have your choice and as many as you want at 5 cents each while they last, all postpaid.

Mixed Hyacinths for bedding, 50c a dozen, postpaid.

Rare and Beautiful Tulips

La Reine, white tinged with pink; **L'Immaculee**, pure white; **Belle Alliance**, scarlet; **Cottage Maid**, pink; **Grisdelin**, delicate pink; **Keiserskroon**, red, yellow border; **Chrysolora**, golden yellow; **Duchess de Parma**, deep orange, yellow edged; **Gold Finch**, pure yellow. To close out you may select what you want of these at 3 cents each or 30 cents a dozen and we will send them postpaid. Name with each.

Narcissus

Polyantha Narcissus, Paper White. For growing in the house in pots or dishes of water. In the writers home we have a dish full of these coming on now and will have them in succession until flowers come on the lawn in spring. It's easy and a grand pleasure to grow them and enjoy the beautiful flowers and sweet fragrance. Our friends when they visit us "go crazy" (nearly) over our houseflowers, particularly narcissus.

Order as many as you want at 3 cents each, or 30 cents a dozen, all postpaid.

Narcissus, Von Sion, for planting outdoors. Dozen, 35c; 50, $1.25; per 100, $2.00.

Poeticus, also for planting outdoors. Dozen, 25c; 50, 75c; per 100, $1.25.

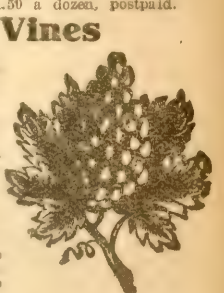
Peonies

Choice, named varieties. Look at the prices. These extreme "cut prices" to close out. You would have to pay 25c to $2.00 each for same clumps in regular ways. You can put out a row or bed of a dozen now for $1.50 that you would not take $25.00 for next summer.

Philomene, red; **Pallas**, pink; **Andre Laurias** or **Fragrans**, bright rose; **Alba**, white; **Duchess de Ne Moura**, sulphur white; **Edulis Superba**, bright, clear pink; **Festiva Maxima**, pure white; **Humei**, cherry pink with silver tips; **Officianalis Rubra**, brilliant crimson; **Excelsior**, violet purple; **Queen Victoria**, white, with crimson spots; **Triomphe du Nord**, light red.

Price, 15 cents each or $1.50 a dozen, postpaid.

Grape Vines



Strong two-year vines. Prices to close out. The Lutie. New. Dark red. Worth $1.00, price only 15c. **Campbell's Early.** New. Black with blue blush, worth 50c, but price only 10c. **Concord**, black. Price 7c. **Moore's Early**, black. Price 7c. **Niagara**, white. Price 7c. **Diamond**, white. Price 7c. **Agawam**, red. Price 7c. **Agawam**, red. Price 7c. **Catawba**, red. Price 7c.

Special—If six or more are ordered of one kind or more, deduct 1 cent from the price of each. All delivered at the prices.

NOTICE—As these offers are to close out, surplus stock, we reserve the right to substitute an equally valuable or better variety if sold out of the one selected.

Send all orders to

Everitt's OK Seed Store

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

November Work With Poultry

WITH the closing days of November it is probable that all the necessary little things that need attending to before cold weather sets, have been done, or at least they should have been done. If through lack of time or neglect there are a lot of things yet to be looked after they should be done at once.

There may yet need patches on the roof, or banking around a thin-walled house. The ground may not be so frozen but that boxes and barrels of dry dust for the dust baths and to throw on the dropping boards, can still be obtained. It is probable the henhouse is already cleaned. It is to be hoped so, because fowls easily catch cold from damp in whitewashed or sprayed walls at this season of the year.

Remedy for Colds

This is the season for catarrhal colds and rattling in the throat. Prevent trouble by keeping your birds in well constructed, open-front houses. As first aid in sudden colds, which may from one or another cause, develop in any flock keep on hand a can of any good commercial creolin (saponified creosol.) This is sold under various trade names at from $1 to $1.50 per gallon, and when it can be so obtained it is cheaper to buy it in quantity. It is an excellent disinfectant when mixed with water and may be used freely. Full strength applications are very effective in treating canker. Persistent catarrhal colds, with water eyes and running at the nostrils, will yield to the following treatment, if continued for a week or so, faithfully applied: Add one teaspoonful of the commercial creolin to a pint of soft, warm water. Mix this in a clean quart size tomato can. Hold the bird's mouth open with your finger and plunge its head three or four time into this solution, then release the bird and treat another patient. Be careful not to strangle or drown the bird. Do not dip more than ten in the same lot of solution.

The Drinking Water

This is the season when some will advise you to use warmed drinking water. Our advice is don't do it. It is safe to let fowls have their water cold and we believe that the results are better than when warm water is supplied. We would prefer to have our birds drink ice cold water and eat snow than to provide them with warm water. We don't believe that a cold drink ever hurt a healthy fowl, or that it will in any way interfere with the egg yield. If you want to invite disorders of digestion and a tendency to colds, you can get them in short order through the warm water route.

Artificial Heat in Henhouses

We were talking the other day with a party who proposes to put a heating plant into his poultry house, and he asked our advice about it. We do not believe that artificial heat has any place in a breeding or laying house for poultry. Put it in the brooder house. Just think it over. The fowls put on their heavy winter coats in the fall moult. They cannot take off their flannels and overcoats at will. They keep their coats on 24 hours a day. How would you like to sit around, or hustle about and work all day, in a steam heated house and outside it clad in a full equipment of outdoor clothing and then sleep in clothes and overcoat all night in the same warm house? If you did, how long would it be before you would be unable to work and would have to call in the doctor?

Litter Materials

If you use litter materials, be sure that it is dry and free from mould or must. Good, clean rye, wheat or oat straw makes the best litter; corn stover cut in short lengths or shredded, comes next. Don't get the shredded corn stover too deep when it is first cut as it is likely to heat and heat quickly. Waste hay makes fairly good litter. Planer shavings are good, but, like sawdust, hold moisture and are liable to become musty. We like leaves fairly well for litter but oak leaves we don't like at all. These last appear to be more liable to hold dampness and to contain fungi of various sorts.

Green Foods

Now that the green range is about done with for the year, be sure to supply plenty of roots, cabbages and sprouted oats. Also don't forget cut-clover and cut-alfalfa. Good alfalfa, we believe, is a good poultry food, but it is some trouble to obtain a satisfactory quality. The difficulty with alfalfa feeding is not so much with the alfalfa as a food as it is that manufacturers are not sufficiently particular to supply the best quality and frequently grind up waste stalks, weeds and other undesirable material.

Getting Duck Eggs in Winter

Proper management counts for as much with ducks as with any fowl, yet they will at times do surprisingly well under adverse conditions. It pays, however, to do our best with any variety of poultry, as any extra effort in the care or breeding will be amply repaid in the increased value of the product. If winter duck eggs are expected, comfortable houses and plenty of dry bedding, pure drinking water, and a good laying ration must be provided. As the duck has no crop, it is better to feed mostly soft foods. A good laying ration consists of four parts wheat bran, two parts middlings, two parts cornmeal, one part each of linseed oil meal and beef scrap, and one-fourth part sand. One-fourth of the amount fed should consist of cut clover, alfalfa or other green stuff. Moisten the mash just enough to make it crumbly, but never sloppy. Feed morning and noon and give shelled corn at night.

Buying Pullets

Many pullets will change hands this month. The high cost of feed will make some folks sell many pullets to save expense. The high price of eggs will lead village and town folks to buy pullets for the back yard henhouse. If there is a surplus of pullets, which shall be sold, you will be offered twice as much money for the early hatched pullets as for those of later hatch. But sell the later ones if you can find buyers for them. A pullet that is laying now is worth three times as much money as one that begins three months later. Where eggs are worth fifty to sixty cents a dozen in November and December a laying pullet is worth two dollars. Pullets weighing from five to six pounds can be sold next year for dressed poultry for a dollar and a quarter, perhaps more, and it is not always necessary to pay over a dollar and a quarter, even this month.

November Pickings

The point now is to get those backward pullets to laying at the earliest possible moment.

Be on intimate terms with your poultry. Pick them up occasionally. They will lay better if you treat them in a sociable manner.

In our eagerness to get the pullets to laying we are quite apt to overdo the matter, feeding too much condiment and thus defeat our object.

Cantharides, gunpowder and saltpeter are among the condiments recommended for increasing egg-production, but we have never known of any marked results being secured from their use.

House conditions have a great influence on the egg yield and also on the development of the pullets, and this is especially the case where the pullets are shut in.

The dry animal foods such as beef scraps and animal or meat meals if of good quality are cheap and safe feeds and can be used to produce as good an egg yield as green cut bone.

Why Hens Stop Laying

E. J. REEFER, the poultry expert, is giving away, FREE, a valuable book explaining how every farm and backyard hen can be made to produce 200 eggs per year. The book contains scientific facts of vital interest to every poultry raiser. Write today for one of the valuable books—FREE.

E. J. Reefer Dept 9058 Nelson Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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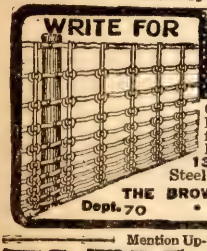
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Our big free Catalog of fence bargains shows 100 styles and heights of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence at money saving prices. It tells how we make wire, why it's better, why it lasts longer and why Kitselman Fence is the most economical fence to buy. Let us convince you of these facts. Write today.

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Over 25,000,000 rods Brown Fence already sold to 400,000 farmers. Factory Prices, Freight Prepaid. 150 styles, 13c per rod up. Gates and Steel Posts, too! Write postal.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 70 Cleveland, Ohio

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FARM FENCE



12½ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 18¾ c. a rod for 47-in. stock fence; 30¾ c. a rod for 50-in. heavy poultry fence. All Open Hearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 80 rod spool, $1.59. Catalog free.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO Box 45 MORTON, ILLS.

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AGENTS FREE AUTO



This is no selling contest where only one person wins. Anybody can get this auto absolutely free by introducing our 300 candle-power kerosene lantern for farmers, teamsters, dairymen, hucksters, plumbers, campers, etc. Everybody needs it. Write for full particulars.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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AGENTS If you make less than $1200 a year, you should get in touch with us, the largest manufacturers of transparent handled Knives and Razors in U. S. and we will show you how to make more. Special outfit offer.



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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



The Marthas and Marys in Council

Conducted by Cora McDermott Harris

"Some Thanksgiving Thoughts"

THOSE good old forefathers of ours showed their usual hard-headed common sense, spiced by an unexpected dash of sentiment, when they set aside the day they did, for Thanksgiving day.

Springtime is full of promise, but the Autumn is the time when we can look back on work well done,, and gather in the harvests of our industry. It's that way with our lives, too. The Springtime of youth means happy feet dancing adown flower-strewn pathways and the little April showers of sorrow only clear the mental atmosphere for the appreciation of sunny Summer days.

The little sorrows of our lives are just as necessary for the growth and development of our characters as are the April showers to the Summer greenness of the trees and fields.

In life's Autumn time we harvest as we have sown. But not always, because even the most carefully planted crops can be destroyed by drouths and floods, and lives full of promise may have plans come to naught through influences outside their control.

There's Grandma Scott. She worked indoors and out as well, as all pioneer women did, and found time to mother half the community and nurse and care for everyone who needed her; and now she faces the drear days that should be so full of comfort and joy to her. That is a case where floods of sorrow have drowned out all the carefully nurtured plants of happiness and simple everyday comforts. Then there is Letty. It seemed like her life was just meant to be barren of all the things a woman wants; a home and dear ones who need her.

Oh, the tragedy of not being needed! Now her father, old Judge Gray, thought he was providing well for her when he filled her young girlhood with all of girlhood's joys. Surely there was a Springtime full of promise—but he didn't teach her how to take care of things and he didn't live to do it for her, so Letty was in a fair way to live a dull, drouthy sort of existence—but I'm thinking all that is changed now since Amos Bascomb, like young Lochinvar, has come out of the West. Amos was all for having a wedding right away, Thanksgiving at the latest. But Letty holds out for a June wedding; she says that since Amos has bought the old Patterson place, and is going to stay here, he can wait seven or eight months, as easily as he waited that many years; I don't know that I blame her, either; those years have been full of the joy of achievement for him, but for Letty they have been just gray years—when they were not black years of trouble—and she has filled them with a round of trivial duties that aren't much more than time killers for a woman of her ability. I have invited her and Amos to my house for Thanksgiving dinner: Amos says that he has not had a real Thanksgiving dinner since he left home and I am going to have Grandma Scott and Bennie too. The more the merrier on Thanksgiving day.

I'll tell you someone else who is going to celebrate Thanksgiving in the real old fashioned way: That's Sam Stoud's family; Sam bought a 20-pound gobbler the other day and they're fairly stuffing him with feed.

Armette was over after my fruit cake receipt the other day and she said it was the first turkey they ever had. The first few years there were just two of them and a nice fat hen seemed to fill the bill and since then they were always thankful if they could have a chicken. But this year it's to be "turkey and trimmin's", only Armetta said the "trimmin's" couldn't be spread on very lavishly—so I just sat down and made out a menu for her that will taste as good and look as "tasty" as one that cost twice as much, and what's more to the point, there won't be a batch of headaches for the grown ups and various aches for the little folks to follow. Did you ever stop to think what fearful mess of rich, heavy food we unload our long suffering stomaches at Thanksgiving and Christmas time? Armetta wanted oyster soup for the first course and I pointed out to her that oysters cost twenty-five cents a pint and that she has beautiful tomatoes of her own canning; therefore the Strouds will have cream of tomato instead. Then she was going to stuff her turkey with chestnuts; now I've tried a dozen different sorts of dressings for turkeys, and for a family the size of hers, I recommended a bread dressing made rich with a pound of pork sausage, it is a meat course, for another meal itself.

Mincemeat costs time and money and Armetta isn't over blessed with either, besides this dinner wasn't going to cause any bad dreams. So the pies are to be made vegetarian mincemeat. And the cake is a marvel, both as to price and taste.

Now here is Armetta's menu:

Cream of tomoto soup	Crackers
Celery	Currant jelly
Sweet pepper salad	Home made pickles
Roast Turkey	
Mashed potatoes	Creamed turnips
Giblet gravey	Sweet potatoes
Mince pie	Pumpkin pie
Peach fluff	Chocolate cake
Coffe	Bread and butter
After dinner mints	

Now what more could you ask for? and the crackers and the coffee are about all Armetta will buy—Oh, I mean besides the sugar and raisins and things like that.

They raised a little bed of celery this Summer and I am to have a bunch for my Thanksgiving dinner, Armetta has biven some of it to most of us. Poor girl, she's just delighted to have something to divide, it makes her own things taste better she says. Her oldest girl is going to make the after dinner mints, and of course, they raised all their vegetables.

Vegetarian Mince Meat

Scald two gallons of chopped green tomatoes and let stand over night; the next morning, add a box each of currants and raisins, two quarts of chopped apples, one teaspoonful each of salt, allspice, cloves and cinnamon; add three cups of brown sugar, one cup vinegar. Let simmer slowly for three hours, and add one cupful chopped nut meats, seal while hot.

When making pies, add suet or butter.

Peach Fluff

To one quart of whipped cream, sweetened, add a quart of peaches run through a colander.

Spice Cake Made Without Eggs, Butter or Milk

One cup brown sugar, one cup (hot or cold) water, one-third cup lard (scant), one cup seeded raisins, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half tea-

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It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Texas.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles. Count windows in houses which can not be seen with the naked eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.



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spoonful cloves, one-fourth teaspoonful nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls chocolate.

Put in sauce pan and boil three minutes, when cold add one teaspoonful dissolved in a little warm water, two cups of flour and one teaspoonful baking powder; bake in a slow oven.

Cream of Tomato Soup

Put one-half gallon of sweet milk on to boil; add one tablespoonful each of finely chopped celery leaves, butter and a bit of onion juice. In another vessel bring 1 can of tomatoes to a boil, add a pinch of soda, and when it stops foaming, add to the milk. Crush two crackers to a fine powder, and add them, with salt and pepper to taste, the last thing before sending to table.

Sweet Pepper Salad

Shred white head of cabbage and let stand over night in cold water; in the morning add six ripe sweet peppers, six sour applpes and one cup each of celery and nut meats, all chopped finely. Serve with boiled salad dressing. In the upper part of a double boiler, put one-half cup sweet cream, stir in two well-beaten eggs, one tablespoon each of prepared mustard, vinegar and sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt, and pepper to taste—let cook until creamy.

Creamed Turnips

Add a tablespoonful of vinegar to the water in which you put turnips on to cook; then drain that off, and put your turnips in the broth of fresh ham or side pork, and add a tablespoonful of sugar. Salt and pepper to taste. In order to "dress them up" in keeping with the rest of the dinner, mash them and season as you would mashed potatoes.

Comfort

Comfort one another,
For the way is often dreary
And the feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad.
There is heavy burden bearing,
When it seems that none are caring,
And we half forget that ever we were glad.
Comfort one another
With the handclasp close and tender,
With the sweetness love can render,
And the looks of friendly eyes.
Do not wait with grace unspoken,
While life's daily bread is broken—
Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies. —*Margaret E. Sangster.*

Our Boys and Girls

The City Cousin

He's my own cousin, Mamma says; but my! he's awful green!
Because he's always lived in town and so he hasn't seen
So very many things. He said he never milked a cow,
And all the grass he ever saw was in a yard till now!
He never gathered roasting ears, and it's the first time he
Threw up a stick to knock down nuts and ate 'em off the tree!
And he don't know where honey grows and never learned to swim!
My! I would hate to be that old and not know more than him!

When he is home there ain't a creek and so he never goes
A-fishing, and he hasn't got a suit of real old clothes,
The kind you have to have to fish; and he says he can't go
Barefoot with us because the grass and weeds would hurt his toes!
He won't chew slippery ellum bark or beeswax; he's afraid
Of it because he told us that he don't know how it's made;
And he won't dig up angle worms because they wiggle so;
I never saw the place he lives, but my! it must be slow!

J. W. Foley.

Christmas is Coming

Christmas is coming soon, and oh what a hurrying and scurrying for last minute Xmas preparations! At our house there is a big covered box under the hall window upstairs, where Christmas, St. Patrick's day and Thanksgiving decorations are put away to be used another year, along with the flags for Memorial day, Flag day and the glorious Fourth.

We believe in keeping the spirit of the holidays at our house, and the young folks under our roof are learning the history of their country and many other things beside from the meanings of the various holidays.

But I didn't start to tell you about the fancy dresses or the decorations this box holds—we'll have more of that in its own good season; just now we'll talk about the things you'll want for your own Thanksgiving and Xmas decorations.

Of course you'll have bittersweet to put in the quaint brown jar or the old blue sugar bowl that Mother has discarded for more modern ware; and you'll have autumn leaves dipped in paraffin and pressed between blotters to keep them fresh for the vase on the mantel; even partridge berries are not to be despised though they need a lively color to set off their sober beauty.

We dip the bittersweet in paraffin, too, and hang it away for the Christmas decorations, after it is taken from the bowl or basket where it figures so blithely in the Thanksgiving decorations. Better than any of these however, is a window full of fragrant blossoms, which you can easily have, not only for Christmas, but for all the time until the spring blossoms come again. Not only that, but the little potted plants, just ready to bloom make the loveliest sort of Christmas presents.

If you want to give Mother (yes, and Father will appreciate it too) the loveliest kind of a Christmas gift start in on it right now, while your enthusiasm "is at the sticking point."

Let brother put a shelf at the sunshiny window in the dining room or living room. Stain or paint it to match the woodwork but wait till a week or so before Xmas to do this if you want it all for a surprise, and the littlest folks can help sister plant the bulbs now that have been bought with everybody's Christmas money.

Even fifty cents will do wonders, while the expenditure of a dollar will make a gorgeous showing. Paper white narcissus, crocus, tulips, Narcissus Poeticus and freesias, to say nothing of the great variety of hyacinths and the very interesting Chinese Sacred Lily—each and every one will prove interesting from the time the first green shoot appears, till the rooms are made fragrant with their lively blossoms.

Good garden soil, leaf mold from the woods and sand are all proper soil for bulbs, mixed so that it is mellow and crumbly. Manure must be added with great care, as it must not touch the bulbs, and it must not be fresh. A little, perhaps a sixth of the bulk, very old and ripe manure, will give sufficient richness. When potting, the top of the bulb should be just barely below the surface. A wetting when they are set away in the dark and further waterings to prevent drying out will be all the attention they require until the root growth shows that they are ready for the winter garden.

If you will turn the pot upside down on your hand and gently slide the dirt out of it, all in one mass, you can readily tell whether it is ready for your window or not. If the roots show well on the surface of the soil it is ready.

From 4 to 6 weeks is the length of time usually required to make this root growth.

After their blooming season is past, store them in a cool, dry place to rest until the following fall when they can be planted in the open ground where they will bloom each year, but the average bulb will not stand the drain upon its vitality by being forced more than one year.

How to Know God

This is how men get to know God—by doing His will. And there is no other way. And this is how men become like God; how God's character becomes written upon men's characters. Acts react upon souls. Good acts make good men; just acts, just men; kind acts, kind men; divine acts, divine men. And there is no Heaven for those who have not become these. For these are Heaven.

—Henry Drummond.

Thanksgiving Memories

Above the old, brown homestead
The autumn skies are gray
A few white snowflakes flutter
Thro' the leafless boughs to-day;
But in the wide, warm kitchen
What hopes and memories wake,
While Deborah stones the raisins,
And Prudence stirs the cake!

The high-backed kitchen rocker
Sways gently to and fro,
As sweet Aunt Prue sits dreaming
Of Thanksgivings long ago
When she, a brown-eyed Prudence
And Deborah, shy and dear,
Helped pluck the turkey gobbler
And roll the pie crust here.

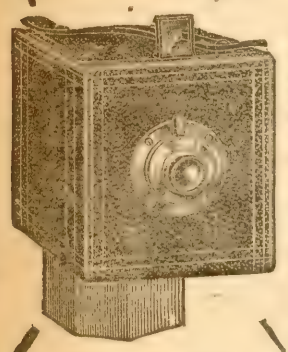
Then, just as now, the snow clouds
Above the hill were gray
And the wind sang in the chimney
Just as it sings to-day;
But the whole, wide house was fragrant
And the guest rooms, sung and warm,
Beamed a welcome for the gathering
Of the home folks at the farm.

The snows of forty winters
Have fallen on the sod
Since the shy, sweet, little sister
Went home to be with God;
And to-day another Deborah
(Loved better for her sake.)
Stones raisins at the fireside
While Prudence stirs the cake.

The high-backed chair sways slower
As the whirling snowflakes fall,
And old Aunt Prue sits gazing
At the firelight on the wall;
And she thinks that up in Heaven
All the Father's house is fair
For the gathering of the home folks,
And the great Thanksgiving there.
—*Mabel Earl in "Forward".*

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Vernie Boyle, Northome, Minn.

Beats All Things Yet
The "Mandel-ette" received and opened up and in 20 minutes I had a splendid picture of my wife, fully developed and ready to look at. My, this beats all things yet.
T. J. Houts, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Welch, W. Va.

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I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt. more than 4000 feet away and on a very dark day.
Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

Anyone Can Use Them
Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Malpleton, Ia.

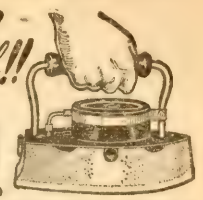
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Same even heat, easily regulated, from the time you start until you finish. Irons finest lingerie or coarsest clothing equally well. Stops the everlasting trips from stove to ironing board and back again. Saves its cost in 30 days. Nothing to get out of order.

Absolutely Safe

Beats gasolene irons because non-explosive. No wires or hose to get in the way as on gas and electric irons. Years ahead of all others. Price low. Not sold in stores. Send no money but write today for Catalog and great 30-day offer.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents just coin money showing and taking orders for Peerless Kerosene Irons. Every woman can afford one. Eight out of ten buy. Make $25 or more every week—part or whole time. Write for particulars—learn how to get sample iron FREE. Act quick if you want big paying proposition. Send today sure.

PEERLESS MANUFACTURING CO.
96 Peerless Building Cincinnati, Ohio

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



EARN $2,000 TO $10,000 A YEAR

We will teach you to be a high grade salesmen in eight weeks at home and assure you definite propositions from a large number of reliable firms who will offer you opportunities to earn Big Pay while you are learning. No former experience required. Write today for particulars, list of hundreds of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students now earning $100 to $600 a month. Address nearest office.

Dept. 566 NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION
Chicago New York San Francisco

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE



To Try In Your Own Home

Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.

COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
621 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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YOU CAN SELL THIS LINE



Just as easily and earn as much money as our hundreds of other agents who clean up—$4, $6, $8, $10 a day with our "ZANOL" NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS in tubes, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc. Over 100 kinds. Fast sellers, steady repeaters. Every home a customer. Little or no capital required. 100 per cent profit. Light, neat sample case furnished. Write TODAY for full particulars—FREE

American Products Co.,
4005 Third St. Cincinnati, O.

Up-to-Date Farming

YOUR NEXT SUIT GIVEN for 1 hour's Work



Dead Easy. $30 to $40 couldn't buy a better one but you don't pay a cent—dandy big profits on 2 or 3 orders pay for your own suit, made to your measure. We deliver free anywhere. Write quick for free heavy pattern book—60 nobby fabrics—30 stunning styles—special inside wholesale prices, etc. Just show your friends your swell suit and

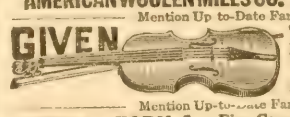
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Easy to take measures. No money needed—no talking—no experience. Just your name and address—a postal will do. Write quick.

AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO. Dept. 1144 CHICAGO

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EARN A CAMERA Fine Camera and complete outfit for selling 20 Large Colored Art & Religious Pictures or 20 pkgs. Beautiful Post Cards at 10cents each. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money returned. Order your choice today.

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GIVEN Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice



GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 403 Chicago

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WEAR THIS BUTTON



and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

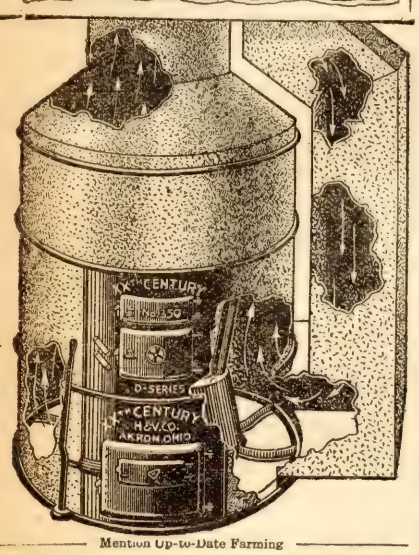
Economy First

That is what you get, Mr. Farmer, from a "Single Register XXTH CENTURY Heater."

Economy in fuel and economy in repairs but always plenty of heat.

Easy to install and easy to operate. Big saving in coal. Write today.

The XXth Century H. & V. Co.
AKRON, OHIO



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TALKING MACHINE AND RECORDS

Reproduces, talking, singing and instrumental music. Clear in tone, plays Columbia or Victor Records. Machine with records FREE for 15 sales Gold Eye needles. Easy to sell, 2 packages for 10c with free thimble. When sold return $1.50 and machine and records are yours.

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

6 ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS Given

Sell 12 boxes **White Cloverine Salve at 25c per box**, a beautiful Picture FREE with each box. Return to us the $3.00 collected and we will send you six (three pair) magnificent Nottingham Lace Curtains, nearly three yards long, FREE. Everyone buys when you show pictures. Write today. Be first in your town.

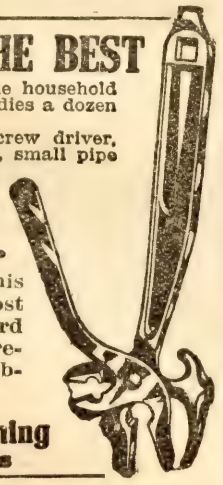
WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 429 TYRONE, PA.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

ONE OF THE BEST

and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.

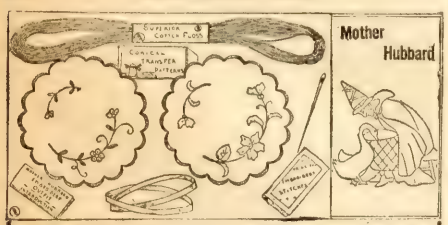


Our Offer

We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal 4 months subscription at 25c.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Child's Embroidery Outfit

With this complete and practical embroidery outfit for children the little ones will pass many a pleasant hour learning to embroider "just like mamma does." It consists of: one pair of embroidery hoops, one embroidery needle, one skein of mercerized cotton, one stamped piece for outline embroidery, four stamped doilies, one sheet of Comical Transfer Patterns, one instruction sheet, and an eight-page embroidery booklet. All sent prepaid for only 15c.

Womans' Department
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

What is Now the Fashion

What to Wear Just Now

If a new waist or skirt or dress or coat must be purchased for immediate wear, the best thing to do is to favor the plainer models. Shirt waists like No. 7368 can be made of either plain or fancy materials and show figures, such as stripes and plaids to advantage.

In such a skirt as No. 7355, there is a chance to use two materials, such as taffeta and broadcloth, or two designs, such as plaid and plain or check and plain.

The dress No. 7358 also gives an opportunity for two fabrics which may be introduced in the vest and also in the yoke of the skirt.

Useful and Stylish Garments

Dresses for children are notable this season because of possessing the same style features as do the cotumes of older women. The overblouse idea is well shown in No. 7331, which can be worn with a blouse of some bright color, say a scarlet blouse with a dark blue serge.

No. 7326 has the double skirt which is now so fashionable, allowing for combinations of color and material. For older girls there are very smart dresses of the favorite one-piece style and none is prettier than the one shown in No. 7334. This has the new pleated effect in the front panel and in altering an old dress this may be made of a second fabric.





7368—LADIES' WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This waist shows a plain tailored model. The closing is in coat style in the centre of the front, the neck open with a Quaker collar as a finish. The sleeves are plain and full, finished with a flare cuff at the wrist.

7352—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A smart frock for school, this model has the new side front closing for both waist and skirt. The high neck is finished with a flat collar and the sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is pleated all around and joined to a yoke.

7376—BOYS' BLOUSE. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This garment may be made as either a short blouse gathered at the waist on an elastic or tape or else with skirt tails which are tucked into the trousers. It closes with a button band and has either a soft, permanent collar or a neckband at the throat.

7356—LADIES' APRON. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This garment is almost a dress, made with raglan sleeves, cut short and forming a shoulder yoke. Front and back are plain, with the closing in the back, and there is a wide belt at the low waistline.

7355—LADIES' YOKE SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This design is made with the lower portion in five gores arranged in as many wide box pleats and attached to a deep yoke, which is fitted by means of seams at the sides. The waistline may be raised or regulation and the lower edge as short as desired.

7358—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. This smart one-piece costume has a blouse with a small vest in front and gathered at the shoulders. The neck is outlined by a wide, flat collar and the sleeves are plain and full length but may be shortened. The skirt has four gores and closes is front.

7331—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A practical frock for the school girl is shown in this model. It has a guimpe which may be is one piece or in two according to the width of the material and over this is a sacque garment which closes at the side of the front and is belted in a trifle at the waistline.

7318—LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Collar and vest of this blouse are cut in one piece. Front and back are plain and the roomy sleeve may be long or short. Such materials, as silk, voile, challie, cashmere, and waist flannels are nice for these waists.

7326—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This dainty frock has a plain blouse with surplice closing in front and with a small chemisette and a large collar trimming the neck. These may be omitted. The skirt is straight at both edges and is nearly covered by the little tunic.

7334—MISSES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. The high school or college girl will find this style smart and comfortable for general wear. The plain waist has the fulness of the fronts laid in plaits near the shoulder and the neck open in front, with a ribbon tie across from the sides of the high collar.

7319—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. In this skirt the back is seamless, in a single gore and the fronts are divided by a seam in which the closing is placed. The upper portion of the skirt fits neatly and below the hip line is an inserted plaited section, with a pocket to conceal the joining at the top.

7316—LADIES' APRON. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This apron which belongs in the bungalow class is made to slip on over the head. It hangs in straight lines from shoulder to hem and has short sleeves cut in one with the front and back of the garment.

Important Announcement

The manufacturers of Peerless patterns issue a quarterly fashion book that is an exposition of the latest and coming styles and describes a great number of patterns covering almost every conceivable need, in ladies', misses' and children's clothes. A work like this can be a great help in every family, whether the wearing apparel is home-made or not. It costs only 10 cents. October quarterly is now ready. Send orders to below address.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and name. Write your name and address plainly.

Price of Patterns, 10 cents each. Price of Quarterly Fashion Book, 10 cents.
Address Fashion Department UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

DON'T GO OUT IN THE COLD

Don't go out in the snow and nasty weather this winter to an out-door closet. Protect the members of your family this coming summer against the fly-breeding, disease spreading privy. Every rural home, school and church should have the convenience and comfort of the

WOLVERINE Chemical Closet



Low cost, sanitary, odorless, convenient; no water-pipes to freeze; no sewer; nothing to get out of order. Only part in sight is a pure-white bowl.

"No longer the dread of winter," writes one owner. Installed by any man handy with tools, or by local carpenter, in a few hours. Instructions, plans and suggestions gladly furnished. Send for illustrated booklet today, showing some of the many homes using the Wolverine Chemical Closet, and telling of the comfort, sanitation, and satisfaction secured; also our MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

DAIL STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
615 Main Street
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Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Miss or Mrs. ? ? ?

Do you do fancy work? If you do let us send you a large transfer pattern FREE.

Just answer our question, (Miss or Mrs.) and enclose 4 cents in stamps for postage.

FARMERS' ART CLUB
227 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GREEN ONIONS IN WINTER AND SPRING



By setting out Perennial Onion sets this fall, any time before ground freezes up, you can have the luxury of green onions first thing in the spring before bottom sets can be put in the ground, and in the winter when the weather is mild. It is a perennial and once planted you will have them always. A profitable market crop.

PRICE—By mail postpaid, 1 quart, only 20 cents; 2 quarts, 35 cents; 4 quarts, 50 cents. By express, 1 peck, 50 cents; per bushel, $1.50, purchaser paying transportation.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

25 XMAS CARDS And Souvenir Booklet



Beautiful Gold Embossed

These cards are lithographed on fine bristol cardboard in ten colors and embossed in gold and silver. You need not be ashamed to mail these cards to friends and relatives. Each card is different and the Souvenir Booklet is certainly a dandy. The complete set will be mailed postpaid to any person sending 10 cents to pay for a 3 months' trial subscription to our big Family magazine. Send 10 cents today to

The FAMILY
Dept. 11 Springfield, O.

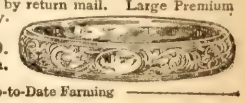
Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Bracelet and Ring Given

For giving away six beautiful Art Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, with six boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve you sell at 25c. per box. Send us the $1.50 collected and these beautiful premiums are yours by return mail. Large Premium List free. Send no money. Write today—we trust you.

WILSON CHEMICAL CO.
Dept. 527 Tyrone, Pa.



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Phonograph GIVEN

We give this Talking Machine and Record for selling only 35 packages of Post Cards at 10 cents per package. This instrument will play any 6 to 10 inch **VICTOR or COLUMBIA** or other make flat disc record. Order Post Cards today. WE TRUST YOU. When sold send us the money and we will send you the Talking Machine by parcel post prepaid.



HERMAN & CO. 2310 Lincoln Av. D 439 CHICAGO

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

31 Piece Dinner Set Given

For selling 12 boxes **White Cloverine Salve** at 25c per box. Give **beautiful picture free** with each box. Everybody buys 2 to 3 boxes when you show pictures. Send for one dozen to-day.

WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dept. N. 41, TYRONE, PA.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



BIRTHSTONE RINGS, $1 value, sold 14K Gold Shell Given

guaranteed for 5 years, with stone for any month simply to introduce our Jewelry Catalog De Luxe. Send 10c to cover cost of Advertising and mailing, send size. Guarantee Jewelry Co., Dept. A16, Tyrone, Pa.


Birthstone


Diamond Chip


Signet


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4 RINGS GIVEN

We will send you 4 Solid Gold filled Rings guaranteed 3 yrs, your Birthstone, your Initial Signet, beautiful Band Ring and handsome engagement ring all 4 for selling only 12 high grade embroidered ladies handkerchiefs at 10c. each. Write today.

AMERICAN LINEN CO., Dept. A. H. TYRONE, PA.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN MOVING PICTURE MACHINE and 7 FILMS



Complete with 215 views, 250 other presents free for selling our Gold Eye Needles. Easy to sell, 2 packages for 10c with thimble free. Order.

WE TRUST YOU

When sold return $1.50 and receive premium entitled to, selected from our premium book.

Keystone Gift Co., Box 377 Greenville, Pa.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



2 Rings and Bracelet GIVEN

Sell 6 boxes Rosebud Salve at 25c box.

Great remedy for burns, sores, tetter, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc. Return the $1.50 and we will send these 3 beautiful gold shell premiums, warranted or choice from large catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you.





Rosebud Perfume Co., Box 303, Woodsboro, Md.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

VIOLIN MANDOLIN GUITAR or CORNET **FREE** FINE TONE



To introduce our wonderful new system of teaching note music by mail, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Piano, Organ or Cornet, will give you a dandy instrument absolutely FREE and guarantee to make you a player or no charge; complete outfit FREE. Write at once. Special offer to first pupil. No obligation

SLINGERLAND'S CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Dept. 72 Chicago, Ill.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Sing Like a Canary



Astonish and mystify your friends. Ventriloquist "Double Throat" or Swiss Bird Call is a small article to fit roof of mouth and is always invisible. You can whine like a puppy, neigh like a horse, sing like a bird and imitate beasts. Lots of fun. Postpaid, 10c each, 25c a dozen. Buy them and sell to friends.

S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN



POWERFUL AIR GUN

Big lever action rifle free for selling 20 Art and Religious Pictures or 20 pkgs. Post Cards at 10c. Order your choice. GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 603 CHICAGO

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GIVEN



Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 20 art and religious pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.

GATES MFG. CO. Dept. 203 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

GIVEN



Violin Outfit

for selling 20 pictures or 20 pkgs. post cards at 10c. Order your choice.

GEO. GATES CO. Dept. 603 Chicago

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

BOYS Join a Rifle Club and Get a Rifle **Free**

Fifty farm boys between the ages of 12 to 16 are eligible. Join now. Get a rifle free. FIFTY ONLY send your name and address with a two-cent stamp for reply—to-day.

RIFLE CLUB

227 W. Washington St.

Indianapolis Indiana

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

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For Hunters, Trappers, Fishermen, Sportsmen, Campers, Prospectors, Fur Farmers, Ginseng and Golden Seal Growers, etc.

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Mink Trapping, 190 pages, cloth	60c
Fox Trapping, 200 pages, cloth	60c
Steel Traps, 333 pages, cloth	60c
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Deadfalls and Snares, 232 pages, cloth	60c
Land Cruising and Prospecting, 200 pages cloth	60c
Fur Farming, 266 pages, cloth	60c
Science of Trapping, 245 pages, cloth	60c
Ferret Facts and Fancies, 214 pages, cloth	60c
Hunting Dogs, 253 pages, cloth	60c
Wolf and Coyote Trapping, 252 pages, cloth	60c
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A Trip on the Great Lakes, 212 pages, cloth	60c
3001 Questions and Answers, 396 pages cloth	$1
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Fifty Years a Hunter and Trapper, 318pages, cloth	$1
Ginseng and Other Medicinal Plants, 318 pages, cloth	$1

Books mailed postage paid at the price. On orders for 3 or more, the same or different books, deduct 10 per cent.

Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis Indiana

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE *Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a* CADET OF EQUITY, *and everyone that sends a* NEW *subscriber for one year—50 cents—will be a* PICNEER OF EQUITY. *In every case the fact must be made known that the subscription is from a* CADET. *Address* CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

THESE are busy times for the young as well as the old, especially for those who live in the country. Those who have the responsibilities that come with a home and a farm are planning for the winter season and are working to be prepared for it. The later crops are being harvested and marketed or held for better markets, and the stock is being transferred from the pastures to the feed lots—those that are to sell being got fully ready for the best market and those that are to be kept are introduced to their winter quarters. The young people are nearly all in school where visions of the future are constantly before them. The opportunities for progress are almost unlimited, and we urge our members to work onward and upward. The letters again show that our friends are nation wide, and we appreciate them all.

DEAR CADETS—Having been a reader of UTDF for the past two years, a North Louisiana boy knocks for admittance to your interesting page. Don't get frightened, I am not enclosing any mosquitoes or typhus germs. But hats off to the Pelican State, for it has been given out by good authority that, should our marsh lands be reclaimed, Louisiana could raise enough food and clothing to supply all the United States. Our varied seasons permit us to grow almost any kind of plant from tropical fruits to artic mosses. Our principal crops in this immediate section (De Soto Parish) are corn, cotton, sugar cane, peanuts, cow peas, sweet peas, watermelons, and any kinds of vegetables that have ever been tried, and fruits of all kinds, tame or wild, thrive from early spring to late fall. We truly have a great State. How many of you Cadets have tried the experiment of keeping accounts with yourselves—personal bookkeeping—making a record of every little expense and every item of income? Try this for six months. You will find it both interesting and instructive. It not only teaches us a great many ways in which we may economize, but it forms the valuable habit of being our own business man, and what we need is more farmers that know what they are making and what it is costing them. Such farmers will not rest until we have a better marketing system. Write, Cadets, and I will answer all.—Ordley Roberts, Logansport, La.

DEAR CADETS—I have been an interested reader of your page for more than a year, and I wish very much to become a Cadet. I have finished high school, and am now teaching my second term. I live four miles from Ardmore, the county seat of Carter county. Cotton is the principal crop here, but it is gradually being superceded by corn and feed crops. All kinds of vegetables and fruits are easily grown here. Elberta peaches especially have proven a decided success. I don't live on a farm but in the "teacherage" of the Norris Chapel school, but it is in the country. We own a small tract of land near here, and are planning to improve it and move on it. I am 19 years old, and would be very glad to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all. —Olive Cline, Ardmore, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes another boy from the Empire State. I am 20 years old, and live at home with my parents. I am a subscriber for UTDF, and think it a fine paper. We live about 15 miles from Niagara Falls, which probably many of you have never seen. We raise most all kinds of grain in this section, and lots of fruit, especially peaches. Hope to receive cards and letters from all Cadets, and will answer all.—Herman Schulze, Youngstown, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading your letters and the UTDF, and enjoy them very much. I am 19 years old, and live with my parents on a farm in Sullivan county, about two miles east of the Wabash river. Corn and wheat are our chief crops, but this is a good melon country. We ran four teams this summer. We have 55 acres of corn 55 acres of watermelons, and have sowed 175 acres of wheat this fall. I wish to hear from all the Cadets.—Roy Adams, Carlisle, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—I am an American girl, from the State of New York, and wish to become a Cadet. My brother takes UTDF, and we all think it a grand paper. I live with my parents on a 42-acre farm. Our crops consist chiefly of corn, hay and potatoes, and all garden vegetables. We have a sugar maple orchard of 700 trees. Please write to me, Cadets, and tell me all about your homes. I would be pleased to exchange photos also.—Lenah Blanding, Hermon, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—It is certainly very interesting to me to read the many letters written by the Cadets from so many parts of the United States. May an Illinois lad now living in Kansas be admitted to this great Cadet army? The one thing that appeals to me most while reading your letters is the fact that you are all young and seem to be happy, and also the beautiful homes in which you live and your brothers and sisters and others dear ones. This inspires me to move onward and upward, so much, perhaps, because I am just a little envious of you. I have been homeless since a boy of 12 years, and how I have longed for a "Home sweet home!" Also I have been entirely alone in the world since the death of my only dear sister 12 years ago. I have tried hard to get an education, and would have succeeded but for the misfortune of a break in my health, which lasted 7 years. At present, however, I am strong and hearty, and as ambitious as ever. I am determined to have a home some day in spite of misfortune. I am now (Sept. 9) cooking for a threshing crew at Amorita, Okla., hoping to accumulate sufficient funds to enable me to enter college in February. Will the Cadets write to me and encourage me to go on? I need encouragement. Will cheerfully answer all letters and postals.—Alvah P. Redd, care Y. M. C. A., Hutchinson, Kans.

DEAR CADETS—I have been a reader of UTDF for about 5 years, but this is my first letter. I live on a farm of 160 acres about 27 miles southeast from the capital of Illinois. This is a fine country. Wheat and oats are the big crops. The roads are wide and smooth, and draw a great deal of auto travel. Many of the farmers here have autos. I like music of all kinds, and am a cornetist in a good band. I think a band is a good thing for a community where there are young people. I think UTDF is a fine paper and stands for a great thing. I like the Cadet page and always read it all. I am also a good tennis player and like baseball—in fact all good sports that take a fellow out in the air where he can enjoy himself. I would like to correspond with all Cadet girls and boys by card or letter, and will exchange photos.—Leo Ebert, Owaneco, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl of 15 years, and live with my father and three brothers and one sister. My mother is dead. I am the oldest of the children. I read the up-to-date farm paper and I think it is fine. Our nearest town and postoffice is about 2 miles. I would like to correspond with the boys and girls.—Vera Conner, Marion Center, Penn.

DEAR CADET—I am an Illinois girl 16 years of age, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I live in the country on a 100-acre farm with my father and mother and two brothers, and have a good time. My mother takes UTDF, and we all think it is a grand paper; we would not be without it. I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. I hope to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Lillian Wineinger, Mendota, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I am a New York boy of 16, and my father has taken UTDF for 18 months, and we like it very much. We live on a farm of 72 acres, 15 miles from Rochester. Our chief products are wheat, corn, potatoes, oats and peas. Let's hear more of hunting and trapping. I have a "hown dawg", and a double and a single barrel shotgun. The fur bearing animals around here are skunks, muskrats, mink and ermine; the game are pheasants, rabbits, woodcock, squirrels and partridges. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls in the South and West. I will answer all.—J. Nathan Conrow, Ontario, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—We have now been taking UTDF for nearly a year, and I think it one of the most interesting papers published, especially the Cadet page. I am 16 years of age, and live on a 130-acre farm in the Ohio valley. It is very fertile here, and different crops are raised. The farm on which I live was one of the first settled here. That is evident by the old fashioned house, which is off the road a little and is surrounded by towering trees. I attend school at a little village about two miles from my home. I would like to exchange letters, cards and photos with the Cadet boys and girls.—Mary Lilly, La Center, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I am not a subscriber for UTDF, but I am a constant reader of it, and I certainly do enjoy reading the Cadet page. I think this is a fine farm paper and I love farm life. I am 17 years old, and I would be glad to hear from all Cadet boys and girls.—Margaret L. Newton, Eminence, Ky.

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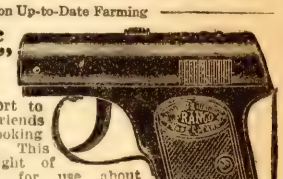


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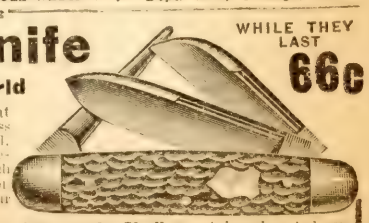
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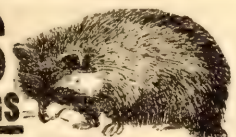
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Hunting and Trapping

Conducted By Bob Snow

November Thoughts

JACK Frost has feathered the wilds, and turned the meadows brown. The last of the bright hued leaves are falling, leaving the trees bare. As we stand on the hill tops we can see far into the distance. Where a few months before, green foliage obstructed, although enchanted the view.

The chill that precedes the real cold of the winter has invaded the states. And to the north, where the big woods grow and yet farther to the north beyond the Alaskan line, where the white fox runs, the north wind has already chilled the marrow of the solitary trappers braving the elements, while the snow swirls and drifts around their huts.

The bear is seeking his winter quarters, while the smaller animals are fat and full furred. The skinned pelts now take on that whitish tint known as "prime." With the setting in of winter comes the opening of the trapping season in full swing.

The trapper has no sinecure, which in more common English, means a "snap", which slang might be further translated down to "an easy job." When one is trapping he is winning revenue from nature, and to make nature give up her treasures means work, hard work.

Of course, we do not mean the trappers whose practical experience has been limited to the care of a few traps, and who skip out a half hour or so every morning to see if anything has blundered into them. We mean the real trapper, both amateurs and professionals, the former included because he must do some mighty hard work to learn and suffer disappointments besides. The fellows who put out seventy-five or a hundred traps, covering miles of country. They spend every day on their "line" skinning the animals caught, looking for a new locations, resetting, traps, always on the lookout for "signs." And perhaps taking care of several such lines. Running them alternately throughout the winter. Then at night scraping and scraping the pelts. Those are your real trappers.



THE FIRST SNOW

But the men who suffer the greatest hardships are the trappers of the far north. They go out into the great frozen fastness, never seeing civilization until spring when they pack their catch to the nearest post. With the biting, resistless cold, the possibility of accidents, the largest and fiercest animals of the continent and oftentimes a shortage of rations, all to contend with, your northern trapper earns all he gets.

With conditions as they exist now, although improved, yet which make the work none for a weakling, it is difficult to conceive how the old trappers and hunters in past years lived. But a good many of them did not live long. Many a trapper, both Indian and white man, has given up his life in the quest of pelts in the land of the luring silver fox.

Trapping is not a work of muscle and brawn alone. The trapper must have an intelligent mind. He must be crafty and resourceful. Trapping is a game of wits, in which the trapper stakes his craft and learned knowledge against the tricky cunning and natural instincts of the animals.

It must be remembered that trapping has earned its rightous place among the arts. Trapping, to quote an old indian, is "a heap strong and wise man's work."

The Fur Market

The trend of the fur market is following perfectly the lines we outlined in our previous issue. The manufacturers' and wholesalers are calling for furs and the demand for the first catch will be strong. The retail end of the business is first rate. Business is brisk all along the line.

A large Cincinnati furrier recently told us that his sales have been triple what they were this time last year, owing to the fashions calling for such extensive use of fur.

And here we repeat our advice: Sell early. If January or February finds you with a large quantity of furs on your hands, or rather in your possession, while you hold a price list in your hands, with the words "Furs are Down" staring you in the face, remember Bob Snow told you to sell early.

We had hoped to give quotations on furs this issue, but as this is written no definite prices have been issued from any of the markets.

However from present indications we judge prices on leading articles such as skunk, opossum, raccoon and muskrat will open fully 25 per cent higher than November 1914. Mink, otter and marten will likely not open any higher.

The 22 Hollow Point Bullet

Undoubtedly the 22 hollow pointing bullet used in a long rifle cartridge with either semi-smokeless or smokeless powder is the ideal 22 bullet for hunting. The hollow point bullet upon striking expands, or "mushroons", tearing a larger hole and killing quicker. We have had such hard killed animals as the woodchuck to drop in their tracks when struck by one of these bullets.

For long range or target shooting the solid ball is preferable for the reason that it has greater weight. The 22 long rifle solid bullet weighs 40 grains while the hollow point weighs 35 grains. The long is a good hunting cartridge when used with the hollow point bullet, but it is less accurate than the long rifle.

Where to Sell

After your furs are caught, stretched and dried, then comes the most important part of the business, namely the selling of them. It is next to useless to catch a lot of furs if you are careless about selling them, or unexpectedly get stung. To avoid the disappointment of a small check after a hard winter's work deal only with firms who are strictly honest. Ship to any of the fur houses who advertise in UP-TO-DATE and you can rest assured of getting the highest possible prices, quickest returns and best attention that can be had. The firms who advertise in this paper are all honest, reliable houses and our guarantee stands back of all of them. Drop the various buyers a postal for price lists, shipping tags, etc., which they will be glad to send. Ship to any or all of them.

Trail Marks

If a mink makes a hole through a snow drift he will use it again and a trap set in it will catch.

After cold weather sets in, when setting in shallow water for mink, choose a place where the current runs swiftly and is not likely to freeze up.

When trapping for foxes use a No. 2 double spring trap. This style of trap is known as "the fox trap."

If you wish to be real foxy and cunning yourself, try setting three traps, one in an old path without any covering, and one on each side, skillfully covered. The fox will given all his attention to the uncovered trap and by going around it may step into one of those on the side.

It is not much use to try to trap foxes or any other such wary animal without a good scent.

An ear of corn stuck in the mud near a trap makes an excellent bait for 'coon.

One of the best places to look for 'coon signs is in a corn field.

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A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

Beverley T. Galloway, dean of the New York state college of agriculture, at Cornell, N. Y., spoke at the convocation of the university of New York on "The School and the Farm of the Future". He outlined his conception of the future farm and its place in the life of the nation. Then he analyzed the forces which are making for rural development in the country and also gave his ideas of the proper organization of these forces to secure a permanent agriculture and a satisfying country life.

—o—

Naturally the views and conclusions of such a high authority on such momentous matters must at once attract the interest of every thoughtful man. And as these are subjects that have received more attention by this paper than by any other paper, our readers will be more than ordinarily interested in Mr. Galloway's line of reasoning and his conclusions, therefore, we will print his address in part and accompany it with such comments as we think the cases demand.

—o—

The great problem, according to Dean Galloway, is whether the United States will be able to develop a permanent and satisfying agriculture without peasantizing its farmers. He said:

Wherever is found a permanent and successful agriculture, measured merely by the maintenance of soil fertility and high average crop yields, there is found a peasantized and labor-depressed people, whose days are full of toil and whose minds have never been given much opportunity for growth.

—o—

Webster's dictionary defines a peasant as, "a petty farmer;" "one of the lowest class, usually a tiller of the soil." We believe agriculture in the United States may be said to be permanent, and nearly everybody speaks of it as being successful. When it is considered as being able to produce plenty to supply the demand it must be admitted that it is successful. But compared with the yields per acre in the old countries of Europe we cannot boast of any great degree of success. Dean Galloway's point here, we think is not very clear. But as far as his words go we must conclude, if he is correct, that the farmers of this country have not become peasantized because they have not maintained the fertility of the soil, which is the truth, and because they do not get high average crop yields.

—o—

This is, at first thought, a strange way to look at the matter, but we are inclined to think the speaker was right. For instance, if our soil had been so fertile that it would have produce crops of the same average acre yields as are produced in most European countries, they would bring very little indeed while the toil of the farmer producing and caring for them would be increased and the farmer would indeed have little opportunity or the wherewithal to improve his mind. If this is the line of reasoning employed by Mr. Galloway then we are surprised at his endorsement of the Smith-Lever bill farther along which is exclusively in the interest of greater production without any extra effort to control and market the greater volume of produce.

—o—

The dean said further:

Even in this country more than a million farmers live and support their families on a labor income of less than a hundred dollars a year, and very little of this income comes to the farmer as money. So, despite all that has been said about the delights, the independence, the freedom and the self-sufficiency of the farm, people are turning from it.

—o—

His figures are no doubt taken from the last census report (1910). We find in that report that in that year there were 6,361,000 farms and that the value of the crops on the average farm was only $863. To make this average a great many farms must be above it and a great many below it. Dean Galloway said there were 1,000,000 as low as $100 a year. It is better now, but at this time the value of all produce raised on the average farm, used on the farm and sold off, is not more than $1,000 per farm—per farm family. And we wonder whether the things the farmer must buy and the taxes he must pay have not advanced in as great ratio as the market price of his products, and if so, the average farmer is no better off.

—o—

We don't like to say these things, we regret that they are true which makes it incumbent upon a paper like UP-TO-DATE FARMING to say them. We have often said that it is only through calling attention to the things that are wrong that we can hope for improvement. Our people, and people of other nations have often suffered, for many years, because of conditions that were wrong, and which they could have easily remedied if they would have known how. We have a condition in our country to-day that is wronging the average farmer, and there is a vast multitude of him, and all of those farmers who are below the average in their ability to produce crops. Also this condition is bad for all business men who do business with farmers.

—o—

We believe our country, morally and industrially, is on a par with the average citizen. If we take the average farmer, the average business man and the average professional man, as they are morally and as regards their business, so is the moral standard and the degree of prosperity of the country. So we see the business condition of the average farmer is not what it should be, and we dare say, that whatever is the degree of business prosperity of the country it is not what it would be if we would place the average farmer where he ought to be.

—o—

It is not entirely because the average farmer does not raise enough, but because he sells, most of his stuff when the prices are low. He is not forehanded—not possessed of ready means—and as soon as a crop is made he has been in the habit of selling. Buyers know this and the price is put down while these farmers are unloading. The difference in price between the first sales and subsequent sales, on what the forehanded farmers controlled—held up until the real demand was ready for it—is from 20 to 50 per cent. This is lost to the producer and is not gained by the consumer, but is gathered in by the storers and speculators. Now think how easily the average farmer could change this if he would provide the necessary granaries, bins or cribs to hold his crops off of the market at first, and the local banker or moneyed farmers of the community would advance him some money to meet pressing obligations.

—o—

But there is still another way that we have pressed farms to avail themselves of. If an individual farmer raises a car load or more of grain let him ship it to the central market and store it and on the warehouse receipt borrow money from his local bank. Or, if the local bank will not accomodate him send the warehouse receipt to the publishers of this paper and we will get money on it. Last spring we printed in these columns an account of a cotton raiser in Arkansas, who stored his cotton in St. Louis, financed it in Indianapolis and it was sold to a buyer in Texas, all to the grower's profit of several hundred dollars through price advance. But better yet let the farmers of a community form themselves in a simple organization to store and market.

—o—

It is all a matter of the control of crops by the man who made them and gradual marketing. This program will soon make the average farmer well to do. It will lift up the millions who are less than average and will make those above the average more prosperous. It is a simple program, easily carried out if some more of the good people of the country will only urge the farmers to control their crops. It is a program that every American business man, speculators, excepted, can well afford to give his hearty co-operation to carry it out.

—o—

Dean Galloway said further:

Despite the fact that in practically all other countries the intensity of the farming has increased with the density of population, this need not follow in this country. It would be unfortunate if it did follow, because an intensive agriculture has been practicable only where there is an oversupply of human labor. The bountiful crops from small areas have been made possible only by the toil and sweat of the man who, while he is able to produce these results, must do so at the expense of the mental, and I might say the moral, side of his being. This is agricultural peasantry in its worst form and, while much may be said on the subject of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, we do not want to accomplish this object by sacrificing the very things that make life worth living.

—o—

And this:

The demand is for education that will teach the meaning of things and their relation to the present, rather than the teaching of words and their relation to the past, I am not so much concerned with making more farmers, as I am with making better ones. The school must concern itself more and more with the needs of the people, and be more of a community centre with the teacher as a community builder. The mere introduction of agriculture into the school will not accomplish the end desired; and it must be fully realized that the school is not for the preparation of life, but is life itself.

—o—

We do not agree with Dean Galloway that intensive agriculture can only come in this country with the condition of an over supply of human labor. In this country things are done as well with machines as they are done in the countries he refers to by manual labor. Witness our wonderful plant settings machines, cultivators and harvesters. Witness that where the ground is rich and the rainfall is sufficient or irrigation is practiced, we have raised 50 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of oats, over 100 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes, etc., to the acre and we can raise as much, with our machine cultivation, per acre, on our large farms as they do in those old countries with more human labor. And again we do not agree with him that we should not strive to do this. According to the last census report, the population of our country increased much faster than the increase in production of crops, and as intensive farming, or any material increase in average acre yield, can not be brought about at once, but must be a gradual growth, we are in favor of everything that will help farmers toward the way to intensive farming and greater production. But we would want such efforts to be accompanied by sane marketing which means control and storage of crops by farmers themselves. Dean Galloway in his utterances betrays the same short-comings that nearly all speakers do in recommending a program but shows no way to carry it out. See, "the school must be more of a community centre with the teacher as a community builder." But how?

—o—

Quoting further from the address we have this:

If it is vital that the people of the open country learn to work together in matters affecting their social and economical welfare, it is even more vital that those who are redirecting rural affairs should also strive to bring about unity of purpose.

—o—

And again we ask, how? and to what end? It is clear to see that intensive farming in this country waits on rich soil as we have good enough machines and we certainly have had enough teachers and experiments the last 50 years to show how to farm, yet the average yields have not permanently been raised a fraction of a bushel or ton or bale per acre. The trouble has been that as we increased the scientific knowledge of producing crops and improved the machines, the fertility of the soil was gradually being exhausted until, do the best we could with knowledge and machines no more than a balance in production could be maintained. But once let the people of the open country accept a practical program for getting right prices for their crops, and let those who are "redirecting" rural affairs assist in carrying out this program then we will quickly see them building up their soil again, increasing production and doing other things that all their supposed friends claim they want them to do.

—o—

But Dean Galloway evidently has not thought of any thing farther than greater production as the solution of farmers' problems, as evidenced by this further quotation:

Probably one of the greatest and most potential forces for bringing about and welding together the agencies that are to advance agriculture is to be found in the recent federal law known as the Smith-Lever extension act. This measure, for the first time, develops as a dominant factor, the idea of co-operative effort. The principle that the federal government will help those states whose people are ready to help themselves in a financial way is unique in federal legislation.

—o—

But we know that the Smith-Lever act is exclusively for promoting more production. And we have a condition existing in this country that vast areas of the land have been skinned and milked until, do the best science and skill can the production cannot be increased any more than a man can raise himself by pulling on his bootstraps. But, if this new and additional effort can increase the yields, notwithstanding similar efforts by agricultural colleges and experiment stations over 50 years failed, and the same marketing methods prevail, the farmers will be worse off. The dean said "we do not want to accomplish this object by sacrificing the very things that make life worth living." But as a matter of fact nearly every effort is bent in this exact direction.

—o—

In conclusion Dean Galloway quoted the following from the report of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission:

The great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life; we need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding spirit in time of peace.

—o—

The report of this commission was made in 1909. Since then agriculture has received more attention and has had more money expended on it to solve its problems to make it prosperous and country life satisfying, than ever before, but still Mr. Galloway says "the people are turning away from it." It has been six years since the report was made, which sums up the ideal of country life and what we want to see it be, but in this year, 1915, there were more fine fruits, vegetables and other things produced on the farms that the producers could not use or sell than was ever known before. When will the people who honestly and sincerely want to help farmers to better their condition and make country life satisfying, recognize that there are two sides to agriculture—the producing side and the marketing side—and that the former one has been worked out, as far as it can be developed, while the other one is neglected? And that it is in selling that the farmer makes his money if he makes any?

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We Pay $36 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 57, Parsons, Kansas.

Agents Wanted. Big profits made selling and installing Atlas Acetylene Gas Generators. Manufacturers, Ottumwa-Moline Engine and Pump Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

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Free for six months; my special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how any one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

FARM LANDS

Farm Lands—20 years to pay. Fertile farms in Western Canada offered by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Productive soil; good climate; ready markets; fine churches and schools; unexcelled transportation; all conveniences and opportunities of best farming districts anywhere. Prices $11 to $30 per acre; irrigated land from $35. Loan of $2000 to assist prictical farmers in irrigated districts. Twenty years to pay—or sooner at your option. Long before your final payment is due your farm will have paid for itself. Also some improved farms with houses, barns, wells, fencing, and crops now growing on them on the same favorable terms. Interest in all cases only 6 per cent. This offer is based on good land; we offer these terms because we know a farmer on our lands can "be successful"; he can live well and save enough to pay for his farm. Western Canada lands are naturally suited to growing grains, fodders, vegetables, dairying and raising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. Cash in on the high grain prices. Don't delay; the best lands will be taken first. Write to-day for free handbook and full information to J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Cattle Raising on the rich lands of North Florida. A recent visitor from New York State made a trip through one of the counties which had made progress in cattle and dairying and was surprised to find so wide a demand for milk and butter right at hand. No seeking for distant markets. The home demand absorbed the supply. One dairy had been offered forty cents a gallon for all they could produce under contract for a period of years. The expense for food and shelter was small; the lack of extreme weather and long forage growing days being prime factors in economical production. The larger communities and hotels create a demand which isn't being fully met by the local conditions. Herein lies one of Florida's best opportunities for the man who in a less desirable climate has learned the value of the cattle industry and the well-managed dairy. The conditions are ideal. The growing seasons are long, water is plentiful, the ranges produce grass in abundance and valuable forage crops may be grown twelve months in the year. Do you know what the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture says about it? Let us send you facts and figures. Our illustrated literature mailed free. Ask—J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite C-12, Norfolk, Va.

You can own 40 to 80 acres of good, productive farm land in Western Michigan in a few years by paying from $5 to $10 per month or annual payments on the same basis. If you are a farm renter or a wage earner, this means something to you. Have you ever stopped to think if you will be any better off 10 years from now if you continue to work for the other fellow? Your best opportunity to-day is to buy a piece of good farm land—while it still can be had at reasonable prices. Don't delay. Start this fall. It will mean your own home and will assure you a good, comfortable living in the future. We sell good lands for general farming, stock, dairying and fruit at $10 to $25 per acre, on long time; near railroads, towns, schools and markets. The largest selection in Michigan. Write to-day for book and map free and ask about special low-rate excursions. George W. Swigart, owner, Z1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

234 acres, Daviess Co., Indiana, 4½ miles of good town. All in cultivation. All level. Orchard. Sugar tree soil, clay subsoil. Frame house, 2 story, 7 rooms. Cellar, well, cistern and windmill. Barn 40x60, good conditions. Other outbuildings. Good fences. Gravel road. Price $125 per acre. Encumbrance $10,500, due 3 years, 5 per cent. Will trade for rental stock. This farm has 2 sets of improvements, one 7 room house and one 5 room house, on the 80 acres. Write for large list of exchanges. Address Fred C. Robinson, 27 Union Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 30 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

65 Acres for $850. 65 acres 2½ miles to town, 35 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture, all fenced, 2 room house and outbuildings. Price only $850, $350 down, balance easy terms. Other farms from $5 to $25 per acre on good terms. Large list free. Baker Land Co., Poteau, LeFlore Co., Okla.

Bargain 164 acres, 130 in cultivation, 20 pasture, 34 timber. 10-room house, good outbuildings. Most beautiful location in state. ½ mile from R.R. Farm, machinery and stock, all for $8,000 cash. Possession given 30 days after deal closed. Write W. T. Tuttle, Austin, Ark.

80 Acres Good soil, 4½ mi. north of town. Good 6-room house, barn 36x40, shed, corn crib, smoke house, orchard. Fenced. Write owner, I. L. Davis, R. 19, Arlington, Ind.

Southern farms—Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas. Cheap lands for corn, stock or general farming. Martin & Cole, 118 Madison, Memphis, Tennessee.

Impr. Farms in Arkansas Ozarks; $6 to $15 acre. Easy terms; rich soil; healthy; no overflow. David Y. Katz, Little Rock, Ark.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Send for bargain prices, feed cookers, tank heaters, etc. Fulton Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

Wanted Farmers—men and women everywhere. U. S. Government jobs. $75.00 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-26, Rochester, N. Y.

$25.00 per week all year can be made supplying regular customers with Parker Guaranteed Hosiery for men, women and children. No capital or experience needed. Protected territory. R. Parker Co., 2735 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Government positions in postoffice, railway mail and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former Government Examiner. Booklet free. Write to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Box 3083, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted Men and boys to learn the barber trade. Can qualify you for good wages in few weeks. Best trade in existance for men of limited means. Open to all. Catalogue free. Write Dept. F, Moler Barber College, Indianapolis, Ind.

500 men wanted between 20 and 40 for electric railway motormen and conductors all parts U. S. $60 to $100 monthly. No strikes. Write for application blank. National Railway, Dept. 48, Kansas City, Missouri.

We Will pay you $120.00 to represent us and distribute Bibles in your community. 60 days' work. Man or woman. Experience not required. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, Dept. FQ, Philadelphia.

Thousands Government jobs open to men and women. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. B26, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted Several honest, industrious people to distribute Farm Literature. $60 a month sure. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. F21, Naperville, Ill.

Government Farmers wanted. $60 to $125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 112F, St. Louis.

LIVE STOCK

112 yearling steers, also know of 8 or 10 loads of Herefords, Angus and Shorthorns, weigh 500 to 1250 pounds. Will help buy for 50c commission. Foot and mouth disease unknown here. Certificate of health furnished with cattle. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Steers for sale. One load of Shorthorns, 650 lbs; two loads of Herefords, 800 lbs.; one hundred head Shorthorns, 980 lbs. Know of others. Write at once, stating your wants. W. W. Dyer, Ottumwa, Ia.

For Holstein heifer calves from heavy producers. write Edgewood Farm, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. Pure-bred yearling bull $85.00.

Hereford Bulls—extra well bred. Registered. They are priced right. J. P. Eckhart, Haubstadt, Ind.

Duroc Pigs. $15 pair. No akin. Ped. S. O. Weeks, De Graff, Ohio.

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Write Photoplays, short stories, poems' $100 each. No correspondence course. Details given free. Atlas Pub. Co., 386, Cincinnati.

Free Our book How to Write Photoplays. Enterprise Co., DF-3348, Lowe Ave., Chicago.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

Ideas Wanted—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me; three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted, sent free; I help you market your inventions; advice free. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents that protect and pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

Tobacco Kentucky's best natural leaf, 4 lbs. for $1.00; medium, 5 lbs. for $1.00 postpaid. Tobacco seed, 50c per ounce. John Buchanan & Sons, Morganfield, Ky.

For Sale—40,000 pounds best feaf tobacco, from 2 to 6 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. No. 5.

VIOLIN FOR SALE

Violin For sale cheap. Free trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, R. 5, Rosedale, Kans.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Greater Service to Rural Motorists

MOTOR car manufacturing companies generally are now insisting that their dealers give more and better service to the motorists who have bought cars from them. Great stress is being laid on bana fide service and more of it for the rural sections, where there has been a tremendous increase in the number of cars. One of the chief obstacles in the way is the difficulty of convincing the motorists of the vast need and help of such service. Though the cars are much better than they were a few years ago they still do need care and inspection. The owner-driver is too prone to give his car little or no attention, an be careless about it until genuine or radical trouble develops.

This the makers know is all wrong. The car needs frequent looking after. Ten minutes a day may do it, but it vitally needs that. It must be oiled, grease cups must be turned, springs, brakes, nuts and bolts inspected and taken care of when the least wrong develops. For at that stage five minutes of work will often put it right. If the owner is not an expert, the factories want the dealers to inspect the cars every once in a while until the motorist is trained to take up the light work required.

Your car, whatever the make, will give you excellent service if you give it a bit of care and attention. You'll even have to wash it occassionally. Not for the looks of it, entirely, but so that you can properly get at oil holes, and oil and grease cups. Look up your dealer and let him give you gasoline steed a friendly "once over." Then "baby" the car a bit with care, and it will last years longer, perform better and give you vastly more service and satisfaction.

The Hupp Motor Company, as the reader may recall, was the one that started a revival and strengthening of the servie idea last summer when it announced that hereafter each buyer of a "Hup" would be supplied with a Service Coupon Book, each coupon of which entitled the owner to a certain amount of free service and inspection from his own or any other Hupp dealer.

Other well known companies later announced more adequate service plans than they had had before. It is possible as in the case of many new developments, that these plans had been mapped out contemporaneously with the first announced. However that may be, thereis a distinct and marked trend to help owners take care of their cars, and a great deal of this effort is directed particularly at the farmer who, as a class, has so largely purchased cars this year. The makers to a man want to help you get more than full value from your car, particularly if it is your first. Help the good cause along, look up your dealer often and let him inspect your auto.

The Chalmers Company is to hold a convention to discuss sales, service and advertising plans for the coming year. Over 500 dealers, it is announced, will attend the convention which takes place in Detroit, November 15th to 17th.

"Naturally I have faith in the future of the Saxon business or I would not assume the obligation involved in the present deal" said Mr. Harry W. Ford recently when he purchased Mr. Hugh Chalmers' holdings and become the largest individual stockholder in the Saxon Company. "We have made substantial progress from the beginning and are now shipping cars at the rate of 100 daily. Our present season calls for the production of 27,600 cars."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Send description of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Peru, Ill.

Wanted Good farm, or unimproved land from owner. Give cash price. H. L. Downing, 138 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hand forged butcher knives. Write for prices and guarantee. L. B. Hamilton, Centerville, Ia.

Herb Doctor Recipe Book, 10 cents. Reveals rare old Indian herb secrets. Indiana Herb Gardens, Dept 3, Hammond, Ind.

Horse Owners—Results guaranteed from my fattening recipe, no matter how old the horse. Mailed for 50c. City Feed Co., Wilburton, Okla.

Attention Pork smoked sugar cure preserved. Combination 7 delicious flavors. Six week cure. Never equalled. Printed recipe 25c, silver or money order. Arthur Callahan, Mount Tom, Mass.

Full Barrel Lots slightly damaged stoneware well assorted for household use, shipped any address direct from pottery, Pennsylvania, for $1.00. Send cash with order. E. Swasey & Co., Portland, Maine.

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We mine the best domestic coal in Colorado. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us for prices.

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Time payments with reduced Interest Rate. Tracts from 10 to 600 acres. Prices from $2 to $20 per acre. Suitable for agriculture, grazing, fruit-growing, dairying, poultry raising. Prospective value for oil and gas. Correspondence solicited and any available information gladly furnished upon application to the undersigned.

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The Only Non-Poisonous Exterminator of Rats and Mice

Perfectly harmless to man, bird or beast, but quickly and surely destroys the RAT and MOUSE pest.

Price per Box, 10c all over the U. S.
Per Doz. Boxes, $1.00 east of Mississippi
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money back

Ask your dealer, or send us his name with price, and we will fill your order promptly.
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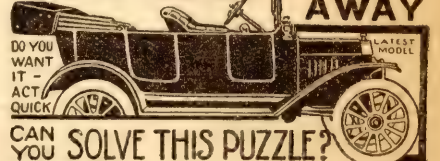
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CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE?

LOW | SIN

Can you rearrange the letters in these two words in the squares so as to make one word—the name of a great **PRESIDENT?** If so, send the **NAME** and a **2c** stamp and I will enter you in this novel **AUTO CONTEST** with 2,000 votes and send you a **25c CASH** coupon and a **SURPRISE PACKAGE** explaining my plan. The auto goes to the winner freight paid, all ready to jump in and start. Do you want it? Reply quick.
THE AUTO-MAN, 293 New Ideas Building., Phila., Pa.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown in this paper and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us to get the million and you will help yourself to solve the price problem. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915.	No. 2 red winter. Local	per bu.	$1.25
" —1915.	No. 2 hard winter. Local	" bu.	1.25
" —1915.	No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	" bu.	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white.	Local	" bu.	....
OATS—1915. No. 2	white. Local	" bu.	.50
BARLEY—1915.	Good malting. Local	" bu.	.70
" —1915.	Good feeding. Local	" bu.	.60
RYE—1915. No. 2	white. Local	" bu.	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—1915.	Local	" bu.	1.00
CLOVER SEED—1915.	Choice red. Local	" bu.	1.50
BEANS—Choice handpicked pea.	Local	" bu.	.50
POTATOES—1915.	Choice round, white. Local	" bu.	3.00
HAY—1915.	Choice timothy, central markets	" ton	20.00
BROOM CORN—1915.	Good to choice, Illinois	per ton	$125.00@150.00
" " —1915.	" " " Okla. & Kan.	" ton	$100.00@125.00
COTTON—Middlings Upland, Local		per. lb.	.12
WOOL—1915. Medium	unwashed. Local	per lb.	.....

HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.
CATTLE— " " choice steers, $9@10; medium steers, $9@9.50.
SHEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.
LAMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.

STATE of trade as summarized by Bradstreets under date of November 6th is as follows:

Activity widening. Lines hitherto lagging liven up. Warm weather restrains retail demand. Jobbing trade active. Rush work on reorders. Industry more active. War demand not only stimulus. Peak points reached in iron and steel, clearings, railway tonnage and export trade. Grain exports heavy. Canadian grain in large volume. Wheat in better demand. Cotton, easing, slows down southern trade at few points. Building active. Failures dropping off from year ago.

The weather has continued unseasonably warm and two weeks more without general rains has brought a condition of drought to some extensive areas of the country. Complaints come to hand of the fall wheat suffering on account of dry weather. This is more noticeable because wet weather prevented the careful preparation of the ground for seeding. The department of agriculture does not report on wheat this month, but State reports we have received generally indicate a *condition* of the growing crop below normal. Estimates of the shortage of acreage are variable, but range between 15 and 20 per cent. Early frosts caught considerable late corn but as a rule the crop has matured naturally. Wheat movement has been heavy but without the piling up effect, so often noted at this time of the year. This is because the beginning of the crop year found bins and elevators empty and the export demand has been heavy. Oats has not moved from first hands so freely while the export demand is also heavy. The visible supply of wheat is now only about 40 per cent as much as last year, notwithstanding a larger crop. The visible supply of oats is less than 50 per cent of last year. In Canada, though, the visible supply of wheat is 190 per cent of last year's or almost double. The oats visible in Canada made only a small increase in the two weeks and is less than a year ago.

Wheat prices are some lower in the various markets as the tables show, corn is about 3c the bushel lower, while oats may be said to average about the same as two weeks before. Wheat futures are held at a heavy discount under winter wheat, but are nearly on a par with spring wheat. The same can be said of corn, the lowest being for new crop in December. There has been good weather for making and gathering cotton with the result that the price is down around 1½c a pound or about $7.50 a bale from the recent high point. At present prices growers are selling less and there will be a reaction. Growers are wanting 12 cents for middlings. This is the minimum price we recommend. Hogs are lower, cattle about the same, sheep a little lower and lambs a trifle higher than two weeks before. Potatoes 2 to 5c lower and Pea beans 15 to 25c lower, other kinds unchanged. Hay $1.00 to $2.00 a ton lower.

Following are statistics of the crops according to the November goverment report with comparisons, (000's omitted in figures.)

Crop	1915 Estimate	1914 Crop	Five-Yr. Average
Corn	3,090,509	2,672,804	2,708,334
*Wheat	1,002,029	891,017	686,691
Oats	1,517,478	1,141,060	1,131,175
Barley	236,682	194,953	181,873
Rye	44,179	42,779	34,911
Buckwheat	16,350	16,881	16,579
Potatoes	359,253	405,291	356,627
Sweet potatoes	66,650	56,574	57,628
Hay, tame (tons)	80,983	70,071	65,987
Hay, wild (tons)	20,293	18,615	.....
Cotton (lbs.)	5,250,000	7,718,980	6,234,058
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,050,025	1,034,679	996,087
Flaxseed	18,446	15,559	19,501
Rice	26,251	23,649	24,016
Peaches	64,218	54,109	42,114
Pears	11,216	12,086	10,534
Apples	76,670	84,400	58,827
Sugar beets (tons)	6,158	5,288	4,815

*October estimate.

Final estimates of the year's crops and their value, as estimated by prices paid to farmers on December 1, will be announced by the department of agriculture on Wednesday, December 15.

Other details of the crops are:

Corn—Stocks of old corn on farms November 1 estimated at 96,009,000 bushels, compared with 80,046,000 bushels a year ago and 104,407,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

Weight a measured bushel; Wheat, 57.9 pounds, against 58 pounds last year and 58.2 pounds, the ten-year average.

Oats, 33 pounds, against 31.5 pounds last year and 31.7 pounds, the ten-year average.

Barley, 47.4 pounds, against 46.2 pounds last year and 46.5 pounds, the five-year average.

Following table shows the estimated acre yields of crops:

Crop	Acre Yield 1915	Av. 10 Yr.	Crop	Acre Yield 1915	Av. 10 Yr.
Corn	28.3	26.6	Hay, tame tons.	1.59	1.4
Wheat	16.9	14.8	Hay, wild, tons.	1.20	....
Oats	37.8	29.6	Cotton, (lbs)	168.1	187.7
Barley	32.0	25.1	Tobacco (lbs)	797.3	826.5
Rye	17.0	16.4	Flaxseed	9.8	8.8
Buckwheat	20.4	19.9	Rice	32.2	32.3
Potatoes	96.3	96.5	Sugar bts. tons.	10.3	10.01
Swt. Potatoes	101.0	92.1			

The balance of the market story is told below:

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for $1.25 *(see minimum prices above.) CORN—Fifty cents a bushel for sound corn from the field will be a fair price to sell for. OATS—Hold good oats for the minimum price. POTATOES—Forty cents from the field we consider a pair price. COTTON—We have placed in our Minimum Price List, cotton at* 12 *cents a pound for Middlings Upland, at local selling point.*

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Oct. 30, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

	Oct. 30, 1915 Bushels	Bushels Change from Two weeks before	Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	29,147,000	X 5,739,000	X 9,022,000	—43,716,000	—33,419,000
CORN	4,285,000	—1,336,000	—1,832,000	X 152,000	— 3,359,000
OATS	18,909,000	X 706,000	X 3,740,000	—18,833,000	—18,139,000
BARLEY	4,656,000	X 101,000	X 777,000	— 2,591,000	— 2,396,000

CANADA—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 59,927,000 bushels. This was 26,432,000 bushels more than two weeks before, and is 18,339,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 3,341,000 bushels on the same date. This is 2,005,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 1,247,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets, November 6th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Nov. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	*1.10¼@1.12	1.13 @1.13½	1.15½@1.16
St. Louis	1.14 @1.20	1.22 @1.28	1.12 @1.13½
Kan. City	1.12 @1.14	1.18 @1.20	1.08 @1.09
Cincinnati	1.15 @1.16	1.19 @1.20	1.14½@1.15
Indianapolis	1.13½@1.14½	1.15 @1.18	

*No. 3 Red.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.02⅛; No. 1 Northern, 99½c@$1.01½. Two weeks before, $1.03⅝ and 92⅝c@$1.02⅝. A year before, $1.18¾ and $1.14⅞@$1.17¾ respectively.

CORN

The range of prices of corn on Nov. 6th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Nov. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	65½@66	67 @67½	78 @78½
St. Louis	62½@63	65½@66	80
Kan. City	60 @61½	63 @66	71½@72
Cincinnati	65½@66½	68½@69½	79
Indianapolis	.63 @64½	66 @69½	

OATS

The range of prices for oats on Nov. 6th, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Nov. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	36¼@39⅝	36½@39½	47¾@48½
St. Louis	36	32	49
Kan. City	34 @37½	37 @40	47
Cincinnati	38½@43	37 @38½	50 @50½
Indianapolis	.37⅞@38½	38½@39	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Nov. 6th, 1915, and two weeks before as folows:

WHEAT—December, $1.04¼; May, $1.05⅛. Two weeks before, $1.03⅛ and $1.04¼ respectively.

CORN—December, 60⅛c; May, 62⅛c. Two weeks before, 58c and 59¾c respectively.

OATS—December, 37⅞c; May, 39⅝c. Two weeks before, 38⅝c and 39⅝c respectively.

Cotton

New York, Nov. 6, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 11.65c. Two weeks before, 12.40c. A year before there was no cotton market.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the futures market on Nov. 6th, and two weeks before were as follows:

	Nov. 6 High	Low	Close	2 wks. before High	Low	Close
January	11.70	11.54	11.58	12.78	12.52	12.52
March	11.91	11.75	11.83	12.96	12.73	12.73
May	12.04	11.90	11.94	13.09	12.86	12.88
July	12.10	12.00	12.00	13.13	12.90	12.90
December	11.60	11.41	11.44	12.65	12.40	12.40

LIVE STOCK

Following are quotations on the Indianapolis Live Stock Market, of Nov. 6, 1915:

	Nov. 6	2 wks. before
HOGS—Good to choice lights, 160 to 180	7.00@7.80	7.40@ 7.80
Best heavies, 200 and up	7.20@7.55	7.80@ 8.00
CATTLE—Common to medium steers, 1300 lbs	8.75@9.25	8.75@ 9.25
Good to choice steers 1300 lbs. and up	9.00@9.90	9.00@10.50
SHEEP—Common to medium	2.00@4.75	2.00@ 3.00
Good to choice	5.00@5.75	5.25@ 6.00
LAMBS—Common to medium	5.00@8.00	5.90@ 7.75
Good to best	8.25@8.75	8.00@ 8.50

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Nov. 4, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	80	87	80
Tuesday	55	75	75
Wednesday	50	90	65
Thursday	55	50	40
Total, 4 days	240	302	260

Market was quiet, but steady. Receipts were moderate, reported at 55 cars. Arrivals from all ppoints included a lot of poor, field frosted and partly decayed potatoes. These were hard to move and exerted a depressing influence on the market.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin—bulk—2 cars at 40c. Minnesota—1 car Burbanks, decayed, at 38c, 4 cars at 43c, 2 cars at 45c, 2 cars white at 48c.

	Nov. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bushel, Minnesota white	38@48	40@50	35@45
Ohios	40@48	45@50	
Wisconsin white	40@48	40@45	28@45
Dakota white	45@48	45@50	40@45
Fancy, sound, ripe points	.50		35@45
Michigan, poor, small	40@45		

SWEET POTATOES—Jersey barrels are selling very well, also ruling a shade firmer. Other barrel stock quiet. Hampers of all kinds remain slow. Quotable:

	Nov. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Jersey	2.75@2.85	2.90@3.10	4.15@4.25
Virginia, some are poorly packed	1.65@1.85	1.90@2.00	2.25
Illinois, good	1.75@2.00		
No. 2, or showing rot	1.25@1.50		
Hampers, Jersey	.75@ .85	.85@1.00	1.25
Delaware	.65@ .70	.70@ .75	
Maryland	.55@ .65	.65@ .75	1.00
Illinois, small hampers small stock	.40@ .50	.50	.75@ .90
Crates, 1 bu. Mississippi	.50		

BEANS—Are quiet. Demand is tame. Buyers are looking for easier prices. In consequence they do not want many. Some new Pea Beans coming, but not many as yet. The other kinds remain scarce.

	Nov. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea beans, per bu., hand-picked, good to choice	3.65@3.75	3.80@4.00	2.50@2.60
Common to fair	3.25@3.50	3.50@3.75	2.25@2.35
If poor, lower.			
Red Kidneys	3.50@4.00	3.50@4.00	3.25@3.50
Brown Swedish, long, depending on quality	3.75@4.00	3.75@4.00	2.50@3.00
Round	3.75@4.00	3.75@4.00	2.50@3.00

HAY—Receipts, 1,269 tons. Market unchanged. Offerings ample and demand moderate.

	Nov. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Choice Timothy	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	16.50@17.50
No. 1 Timothy	15.00@16.00	17.00@17.50	15.00@16.00
No. 2 Timothy	12.50@13.50	14.00@15.00	12.50@13.00
No. 3 Timothy	9.50@10.00	11.00@12.00	
Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri	12.00@15.00	12.00@15.00	6.00@14.00
Illinois and Wisconsin Prairie	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 8.00

STRAW—

	Nov. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	8.50@ 9.00	9.00@10.00	8.50@ 9.00
Oat Straw	7.00@ 7.50	7.50@ 8.00	6.00@ 6.50
Wheat Straw	5.50@ 6.50	7.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 6.50

BROOM CORN—Remains quiet.

	Nov. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	100@120	180@190
Western	90@115	99@115	60@ 90
Damaged less.			

CORN

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Corn in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	58	61	64	66	72	71	68	66	63	59	61	62
	60	65	67	72	76	77	74	70	69	62	64	68
1910	62	63	60	56	56	57	59	58	50	47	47	45
	68	66	65	61	63	60	66	67	60	52	52	50
1911	45	45	45	46	52	53	59	62	65	69	69	68
	47	48	48	53	55	59	67	65	69	75	76	71
1912	63	63	66	74	76	72	69	73	68	58	50	47
	70	66	74	81	82	76	75	83	79	69	58	54
1913	46	49	50	54	55	58	60	68	71	67	71	67
	50	51	53	57	60	63	66	78	78	73	74	73
1914	65	61	62	65	65	67	68	75	76	72	68	62
	68	65	69	70	72	74	76	86	84	76	79	68
1915	49	54	70	56	41	47	50	78	80	68		
	58	60	75	59	57	51	58	84	65	62		

OATS

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 White Oats in the Chicago Market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	49	50	52	53	56	53	44	36	37	38	38	40
	50	55	55	56	62	59	53	43	48	41	39	45
1910	44	46	43	41	36	35	38	32	31	29	30	31
	48	49	47	43	43	40	44	38	34	32	31	32
1911	30	30	28	29	31	35	38	39	42	45	44	46
	32	31	30	32	36	43	46	42	46	47	47	47
1912	46	51	51	54	50	50	42	31	31	31	30	31
	51	52	54	58	58	53	57	35	34	33	31	33
1913	32	32	31	34	35	38	37	39	40	36	37	37
	33	34	33	35	48	43	41	42	43	41	39	40
1914	39	39	39	38	38	37	37	35	44	44	46	47
	43	42	42	42	43	42	38	50	52	49	50	50
1915	69	67	53	72	73	71	75	40	40	41		
	73	77	60	80	79	77	82	64	37	34		

WHEAT

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in the Chicago market, 1909 to 1915:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909	$1.08	$1.08	$1.17	$1.19	$1.26	$1.29	$1.06	$ .99	$1.00	$1.03	$1.03	$1.06
	1.08	1.24	1.28	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.40	1.36	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.28
1910	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.08	.98	.97	.98	.99	.95	.91	.89	.90
	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.10
1911	.92	.86	.84	.83	.90	.86	.83	.86	.89	.94	.90	.91
	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.10
1912	.94	.95	.98	.99	1.10	1.08	.97	.95	.90	.91	.85	.85
	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.11
1913	.89	.90	.87	.90	.90	.91	.84	.84	.88	.81	.84	.85
	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	.98	.94	.95	.98	.97	.97
1914	.96	.95	.93	.92	.94	.78	.78	.78	.82	1.02	1.12	1.14
	.98	.99	.97	.96	.99	.95	.91	.88	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.29
1915	1.52	1.68	1.61	1.65	1.63	1.32	1.24	1.19	1.16	1.20		
	1.27	1.46	1.38	1.52	1.36	1.11	1.08	1.01	.98	1.04		

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The Hog Oiler works fine. I think it is the best oiler out.
H. F. WESTERHOLD, Cinder, Neb.

Your Rubbing Post surely does the business and I am entirely satisfied.
R. K. STEVENS, Sidney, Ia.

Enclosed find check for $15, for two Hog Oilers. I am well satisfied with them, and will recommend them to all of my neighbors. I may need more next spring, as I have bought a larger farm.
C. F. PINE, Lennox, Ia.

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Dear Sir:—Please send me by freight all charges paid ..... New Idea Hog Oilers. I agree to put them up in my hog yard and use them according to directions for 30 days with the understanding that if I find them as represented I will send you at the end of the trial period $.....in full payment for both the Oilers and the Oil which you send me. If I am not pleased, it is understood that you will have the Oilers returned at your expense and no charge is to be made either for the Oilers or for Oil consumed. I keep ... . hogs.

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Just fill out the coupon at the left—tell me how many Oilers you want to try. Send no money. I don't ask you to pay a penny on delivery; not even the freight charges. The 30 days' trial is absolutely FREE. The Oilers will come securely crated, set up, ready to use, and with one gallon of oil free with each Oiler. I don't ask you to risk a single penny. Just fill out the coupon and mail today—or if you prefer write for Free Catalog Folder. Address

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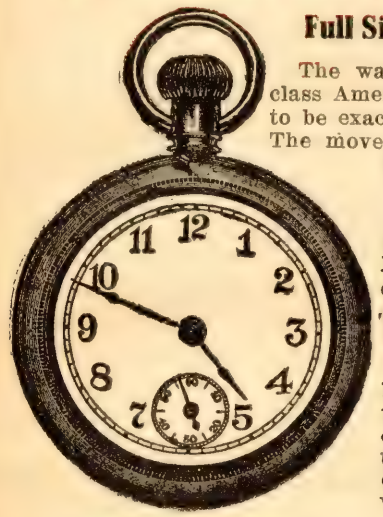
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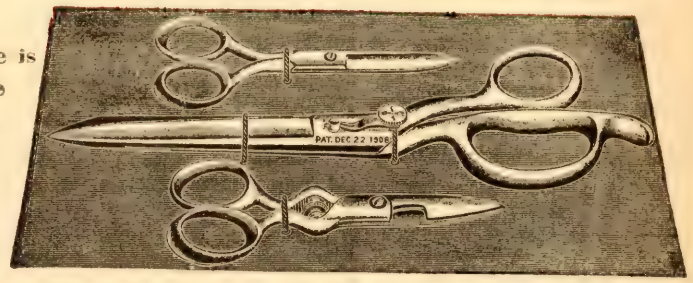
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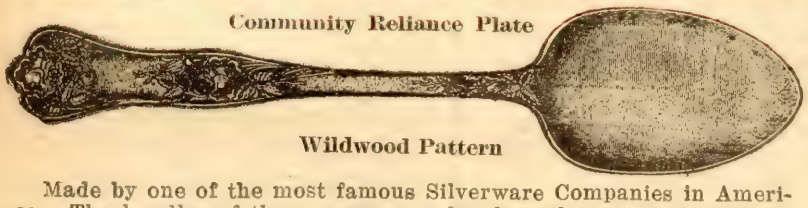
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Made by one of the most famous Silverware Companies in America. The handles of these spoons are handsomely engraved and embossed in the beautiful "WILDWOOD" pattern and finished in French Grey. The bowls are perfectly plain and very highly polished.

These spoons are plated (not washed) 25 per cent heavier than the ordinary kind, full standard weight and size they are

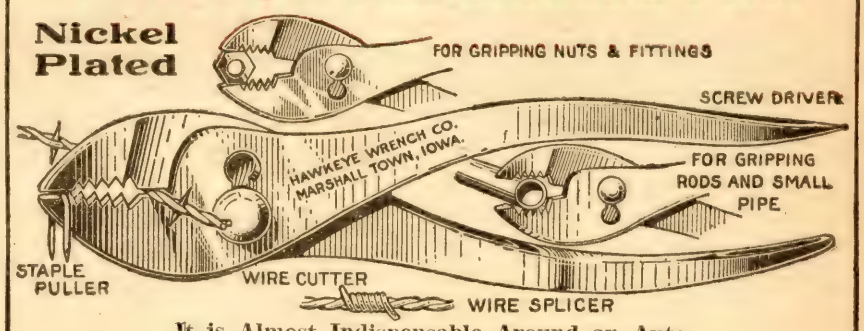
Guaranteed for 25 Years

No matter how many teaspoons you have you will appreciate a set (6) of these beautiful spoons for special occasions. Understand, these spoons are guaranteed by us as well as by the manufacturer, and if after you have seen these spoons and read the name on the back, you are not satisfied and your Jeweler does not tell you they are of the best, you may return them at our expense.

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Hawkeye Combination Plier



It is Almost Indispensable Around an Auto

Get it and you will wonder how you ever got along without it. It will get into the tight, out-of-the-way places. It will cut the heaviest fence wire, pull staples or splice wire. It can be used as a wrench in gripping rods, pipes and nuts. It has a screw driver attachment. You will find a hundred and one uses for it and will want to keep this Handy Tool in your hip pocket all the time.

These pliers are 6½ inches long, drop forged from the best open hearth steel, case hardened, nickel plated, light and compact, but strong and durable and guaranteed to stand up under all the hard knocks you can give. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

We will send a pair of these pliars FREE and postpaid to all who send $1.00 to pay for a 3 year subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, new or renewal.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The Farm Paper with a Mission

December 1, 1915 — 18th Year, No. 23



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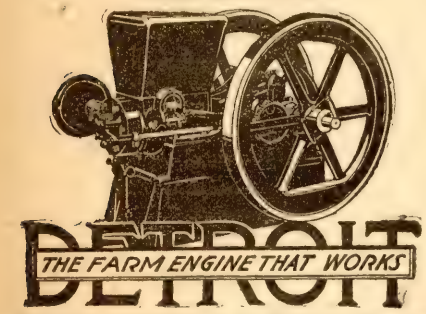
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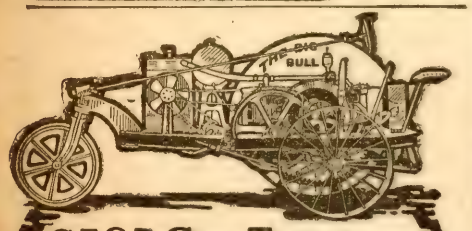
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—the niftiest, strongest and most stylish buggies that ever rolled over the road. 150 styles to choose from—all guaranteed and shipped on 30 days free road test. More than 200000 now in use. Write for big free buggy book today. *Special Farm Wagon and Harness Catalogs also sent free on request.*

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$585 Gas Tractors
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You can become the owner of a $585 BULL TRACTOR without cost, as a result of a few weeks' spare-time work in your own community, and I will pay the freight. You may feel that you can't afford to buy a TRACTOR this season but if you live in the U. S. A. you can get one without cost.

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Delivers 25 H. P. at the belt; 10 H. P. at the draw bar, and is adapted for farms of 80 acres and up. Travels faster than horses, and eats only when it works. Pulls plows, seeders, harvesters, mowers, drills, discs, grinds feed, saws wood, and does stationery belt work.

Send me your name and address at once. You can't afford to overlook this great opportunity. It requires no experience, and costs nothing to find out all about it. I have already given away eight of these TRACTORS on my new easy plan and if you don't like my offer, you will be under no obligation.

Send Coupon Today for Information

W. M. WAGNER, Mgr.
84 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Without obligating me, tell me how I can get a $585 BULL TRACTOR, without cost.

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Postoffice _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

As each issue of this paper starts to its readers we feel more and more hopeful of the speedy completion of the work we are doing, and appreciate more and more the help we are receiving from so many noble minded people.

—

And we are more and more anxious for all to work together. Local efforts in hundreds of communities do good, but they can't accomplish the nation-wide reform that is so imperatively necessary.

—

Let us all help to bring together to benefit every grower of every crop, so that the whole country may know that our plan is for the good of all, both producers and users of every crop.

—

Sixty-five per cent of the oranges and lemons of Southern California are now handled by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. The low-price buyers and high-price sellers are left out to the benefit of both growers and users.

—

One of our most enterprising advertisers complains that many who write him do not tell in what paper they saw his advertisement. We trust all of our readers who write to advertisers will be sure to mention this paper.

—

Perhaps we ought to be satisfied with what our friends have done, but we are not. Every new subscriber is like a volunteer in a great army, and each subscriber is a recruiting officer.

—

Armies in the East
Are fighting one another,
But armies in a work like this
Are helping man and brother.
Hence every mailing office
Is a grand recruiting station,
And will be till our readers
Cover this entire nation.

—

Wisconsin co-operators write us that UTDF gave them their first idea of what could be accomplished by working together, and they find it a magnificant success.

—

Some of our best lists of renewal and new subscribers come across the Rocky mountains. The people out there are earnest thinkers, and they act as well as think.

—

Young Wife—Oh, John, the rats have eaten all my angel cake!

Young Hussband — Don't worry, dear. It may kill them, but that don't matter.

—

Susie—What are you reading so intently Jane?

Jane—I am reading UTDF. My beau wears the price maker's button, and I must learn how to talk about marketing.

—

UTDF Reader—I don't think you offer me enough for my crop. Do you think you can get any at that price?

Buyer—Of course I can. Don't you know there's a sucker born every minute?

Reader—Yes, but when many more farmers read UTDF there will be no suckers.

—

The man who reads is the man who learns,
And then from low priced buyers he turns,
And soon he gets in the Thrifty class
And lets his Threadbare neighbors pass.

—

Don't forget to tell the advertisers you write to that you saw their advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. That is more important than you think it is. They know then that they have promised to treat you right.

—

In Restaurant—I really don't know what I want to eat.

Waiter—Then I'll bring you hash, and you won't know what it is.

—

We have confidence in our advertisers. In fact, they promise to deal squarely and honestly with our readers, and we guarantee that they will.

Every club shows work well put on,
And every sub. may wear a button
That shows what all of us believe in,
And better prices we're receivin'.

—

Peter Radford admits that there is something wrong with our marketing system when a small crops sells for more than a large one.

—

What has become of the children? It is said there are 450 public schools in Nebraska that have no more than six pupils each, and there are 100 that enroll but one pupil each.

—

Our war scared (not scarred) statesmen think this country should mobilize. In many localities our farmers are automobilized, and they like it.

—

Don't hesitate to get a sub.,
Or even make a great big club.
As soon as e'er you send them in,
We'll show them how to get the tin.

—

The wheat and corn farmers are in the lead just now in sending in renewals and new subscribers.

—

It is hard on any producer not to know what his crop will be worth when it is ready to market. Fair and steady prices will boost farming more than anything else. It will enable the farmers to know what to expect for his work.

—

In spite of the war Canada farmers like to read UTDF. We have many subscribers across the line.

—

Florida likes what we have said about the citrus fruit market. If the producers could sell to the users they could get steadier and better prices, and the users could get the fruit cheaper and thus consumption would be increased.

—

And that reminds us how glad the orange growers would be to swap oranges for the great big apples that have rotted in the northern orchards. What a pity there is not a better distribution both ways.

—

When any one feels tempted to get some subscribers for UTDF, that person may know he or she has an impulse to do something helpful to us in the work we are doing and that will be beneficial to the readers they add to our list.

—

Don't you know we were glad to get a club this week from southern Alabama and from northern Wisconsin? It seemed like we could see a line of true workers for better marketing extending clear across the country, and that means success, don't it?

—

When the farmers work together,
Somethin' 's goin' to come,
And the better market business
Will bring in a nicer sum!
Bet yer life it will.

—

The country school at High Bank had a flue drill in basket ball last Friday. They intended to have a spelling match, but nobody knew how to pronounce the words.

—

"Johnny, did you run down to the market and see if the butcher had pigs feet?"

"Yes, ma'am, but I couldn't tell for he had on his boots."

—

George Burk—The club I made for UTDF are mighty well pleased with the price-making button.

Henry Hunt—I am sure of that, and the one I am making can hardly wait until the button comes.

—

That person is not FREE who cannot set the price on what he produces and get it. How long then shall the people of this country be half free and the other half bondmen?

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

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on the lever of a "K" Stump Puller easily rips out any stump that can be pulled by any horse power machine. Develops a 48 ton pull—all an inch-steel cable will hold.

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Stump Puller

Works by leverage—easy as rowing a boat. One man alone can pull from 50 to 100 stumps per day. Works equally well on hillsides or marsh land. Made of Krupp steel — weighs only 171 lbs. Guaranteed against breakage.

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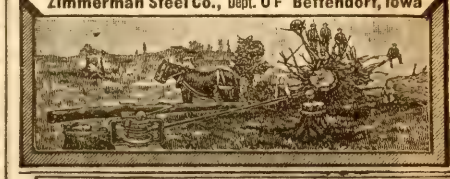
Mighty Monarch Stump Pullers-Guaranteed 5 Yrs.

YOU WANT the stump puller with the most power and speed—made of steel—having double and triple power equipment—simple and easy to operate—at a price any farmer can afford. In fact, you want a

ZIMMERMAN MIGHTY MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER

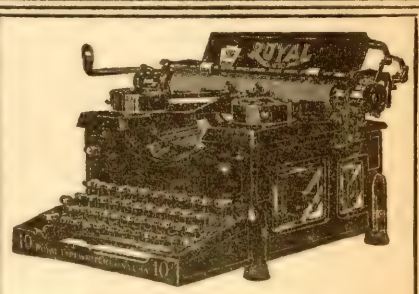
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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Dec. 15 If this date is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription expires with this month. An older date indicates your subscription already has expired. Don't read this Dec. 15th., but Dec., 1915.

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Vol. 18 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 1, 1915 | No. 23

Short Talks With Busy People

Immense Woolen Goods Order The American Woolen Company, about a month ago, received an order from the Russian government for 5,000,000 yards of heavy woolen cloth to be made into 1,250,000 overcoats for the Russian soldiers. This is said to be the largest single order ever made for one particular style of cloth, and it will require about 35,000 hands and six months' time to fill it. It will also require near 1,800 weaving machines and looms and not less than 13,000,000 pounds of cleaned wool to complete it. American sheep may well get busy.

Want Nearby Markets A leading Kansas educator wants markets convenient to the fields of production. He thinks this is one of the biggest agricultural problems now facing the farmers. His idea is for the local towns to become market centers and thus be built up as the agriculture of the surrounding county is built up. He says farmers cannot expect to make great advancement so long as they continue shipping their products long distances and thus support industries in other parts of this and other countries. In such cases, he says, goods made from our own stuff are sent back to be bought by us at much higher prices than we received. But to carry out that idea the local towns must prepare to use the raw material and make the goods.

Canada and U. S. Trade Canada, as everybody knows, is a British possession, and its people owe allegiance to the British crown. It extends from ocean to ocean north of the United States. It has an area of 3,725,000 square miles of territory and has approximately 8,000,000 people. Of this population 5,600,000 are native born, 775,000 are British born, 304,000 are from the United States, 101,000 are Russians, 122,000 are Austro-Hungarians, and 27,000 are Germans. The total value of the shipments from Canada 1913-1914, was, in round numbers, $479,000,000. Of this amount $246,000,000 went to Great Britain and $200,500,000 came to the United States. The total amount of goods bought by Canada from other countries was $650,000,000. Of this $150,000,000 came from Great Britain and $426,000,000 from the United States. This shows that we have the greater portion of Canada's trade, and owing to location we may expect to retain it in spite of the war, provided we keep out of the war ourselves.

Tightening the Trade System The latest buyers and sellers organization we have heard of is reported from Chicago. Local buyers of country goods ship to certain firms in the city and these sell to jobbers, and thence the stuff goes to the retailers who sell and distribute to the consumers. It is now reported that the receivers and jobbers have combined and agreed to protect each other. The receivers agree not to sell to any but the jobbers and the jobbers agree not to buy from the country. Thus the receivers of shipments monopolize the trade with producers, and the jobbers monopolize the trade with consumers. The buyers from the country may make the price as low as they please and the producers must sell to them for no one else is allowed to buy, and the jobbers who supply the retailers and the retailers who sell to the consumers may make the price as high as they please and the users are compelled to pay it because all other sources of supply are cut off. Here is a problem that can be solved in only one way, and that is by such co-operation as will enable the producers and consumers to deal more directly with each other, and that means not only co-operative shipments, but co-operative receiving and distribution. It involves independent houses to which producers and local buyers may ship and that will supply retailers and secure co-operative distribution, the expense to be in the nature of actual cost and reward for service instead of greed-fixed and monopoly-controlled profits.

International Dumping The authorities at Washington have got their eyes open to the evils of dumping stuff upon the markets with no thought of real demand or of glutting the markets. They begin to realize that there is such a thing as international dumping, and that the United States is liable to suffer therefrom. Congress will be asked to make selling by foreign firms at less than the cost of production here unfair competition and punishable under the anti-trust laws, and also to legalize the establishment of co-operative selling agencies. These measures will be opposed by the market gamblers, but both producers and consumers should favor them. It is right to protect American farmers from foreign dumpers, and it is equally right to protect American consumers from the extortionate greed of the market gamblers at home and abroad.

Doing Business at A Disadvantage One of our favorite exchanges says the average farmer is greatly handicapped in seeking a profitable outlet for his products. The grain farmer must take the price offered him by one or two local buyers, the cotton planter has even less chance to determine his profits, and the raiser of livestock is very little better situated than these tillers of the soil. The raiser of truck and perishable products is in a worse situation even than these, for his stuff must be sold at once and cannot go far away. In every case, says our exchange, the grower is almost wholly at the mercy of the buyer. No such thing can be said of any other business than farming, and yet many who claim to be doing their best to promote agriculture center their efforts on production without a single thought of better marketing. Such persons deplore the drift of rural people to the cities, but they entirely ignore the cause thereof, and the remedies they propose increase the cause. Greater yields, increased production, is their hobby, without a thought of removing the discouraging features referred to above. Give the farmers a market for their surplus at steady and remunerative prices, the lack of which drives both men and women from the farms, and at once the drift of population will change its course, and increased production will come as a natural incident thereof.

Government and Hunters Sheep raising in the West is a big business. Not so many people are engaged in it as are engaged in raising wheat, corn, cotton, etc., but a few wealthy raisers have large flocks of sheep. Complaint has recently been made that in these wild mountain ranges there are wild animals that sometimes kill sheep, and the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture at Washington has employed 150 hunters at $75 a month to hunt these animals and kill some of them. Many little animals and hawks kill chickens, cutworms destry corn, boll weevils injure cotton, chinch bugs and Hessian flies interfere with wheat production. National salaries might secure hunters of these pests after they were taught by actual farmers how to know them. But these things concern only ordinary farmers.



THE DANGER AHEAD IF FARMERS RUSH AFTER RURAL CREDIT WITHOUT THE ABILITY TO PRICE THE CROPS THEY RAISE.

Cost of Public Service The cost of public service is constantly on the increase, and our law makers seem to take no notice of it. As a mere instance we mention that the assessment of property for taxation in Nebraska cost the state $215,000 this year. To assess Douglas county alone cost $21,706. To assess Lancaster county cost $10,175, and Hitchcock county cost $9,492. We suppose assessment were no less costly in other states, and merely getting ready to tax the people adds no little to the amount that must be raised.

Mining and Farming The world's production of gold in 1913 was 178 tons, valued at $107,503,000. The production of corn and alfalfa last year in a single state west of the Mississippi river was estimated to be worth $109,195,350. Are there any American farmers who wish to go off somewhere to hunt gold? Farming beats gold mining all to pieces. If it were not for the discouraging feature of uncertain prices everybody would want to be a farmer.

Dumping is Costly The Nebraska Farm Journal says the practice of dumping an entire crop on the market within a few days or weeks after harvest, has cost Nebraska millions of dollars. Add to these millions what is lost in the same way in the other states, and we may have an idea what the present system of dump marketing costs the farmers of the United States. What wheat brings a bushel, says the Journal, not the size of the crop, determines what a farmer shall get for his work. Farmers never fail to raise enough wheat, but the present way of marketing rewards the speculator and the broker at the expense of the farmer. And that is true of every crop no matter where produced. Don't you see now what the fight we are making is worth to the people?

What Subscribers Say

Dear Editor:

I received my "Ask Me the Price" button and the booklet "What is Wrong With Agriculture." I am proud of it and will certainly wear it where I go and not only that, but will do all in my power to help make this movement a success. Let me say to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, far and near; Come and let us all work together for a cause that is well worth our while. Don't you think Brother Farmers that it is high time for a change in our marketing system? So let us all work together for our mutual benefit until we have a million co-operative farmers.—O. B. P., Diane, Iowa.

Dear Editor:

I am sending my renewal for another year with 50 cents to pay for the same. I cannot do without UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I do not see how other farmers can be satisfied to do without it. It certainly has been a great help to me.—C. J. Terry, Fayette, Ohio.

EDITORIAL

Of Doubtful Necessity or Wisdom

THOUGHTFUL and patriotic American citizens approve President Wilson's prudence in handling the complex questions that have forced themselves upon his administration, but there is room for serious doubt as to the wisdom or necessity for what is now announced as the administration's policy as to so-called preparedness for war. If the United States were actually engaged in war, or were reasonably certain to become so engaged, the deep-seated patriotism of our people would demand a war force and preparation that would overcome every enemy that would dare to be arrayed against us. But we do not want war. We would have no backing out, or backing down, nor would we permit any unavenged insult to our flag, nor any unreasonable interference with our business as an independent people, but that does not mean that we want war, and it is hard to see the necessity for the policy outlined by the authorities at Washington.

Can it be possible that we need an actual army of 141,843 men, and a citizen soldiery of 400,000 men, a total of 541,843 men practically under arms, besides a navy such as scarcely ever floated upon the seas? Mr. Wilson has evidently kicked out of his "watchful waiting" harness that he has previously worn with such pride. The United States is not afraid. Nobody will admit that. But if a farmer, watchfully standing at his front gate, should hear a strange noise across the creek, and rush into the house to get his gun, would not all the lookers on conclude he was scared? And it is not a fact that the boy who has a gun is the one most anxious to find something to shoot?

And it is said two billion dollars will be required to meet the first cost of this "preparedness", and nobody knows what it would cost to the end. It is much easier to make figures than it is to count dollars, or to furnish them from any source. Add to this new expenditure the usual appropriation by every Congress of more than a billion dollars, and we have the country involved in such an expenditure as war alone could make necessary, an expenditure that would make the country subject to the so-called capitalists or money power as we were subject to the bondholders after the close of the war in 1861-5. Neither an individual nor a nation can be independent that is in debt beyond the possibility of payment. If the authorities do not really expect war, we doubt the wisdom of the plans proposed.

Landless Farmers

MUCH interest is now being taken in tenant farmers, at least much talk is being indulged in concerning them. Even as this paper goes to press a national conference is in session in Chicago to discuss this subject. Can more land be created? Each year increases our population, and more homes are needed, but in the settled portions of the country, at least, the land is already owned by individuals or companies. Some may own too much, and it would be better if these excessive possessions could be divided so that others could own portions of them and make thereon additional homes. But can these owners of excess be compelled to sell? Their titles are undisputed, and there is no law limiting possession.

Would proposed rural credits relieve this situation? Only land owners can furnish land mortgage securities, and those who now own the lands are the only ones that can get the rural credit money. How can that benefit or diminish the number of tenant farmers? There might be a system that would furnish money to land buyers, taking mortgages on the land thus purchased. Excess owners might thus be induced to sell, but what effect would such a system have on the price of land? Those who own more land than they need own and hold it as an investment for profits. Create a public means for the purchase of these lands, and wouldn't prices soar? Some who are now tenants might be able to have land of their own in name at least, but instead of rent they would have to pay interest frequently greater than the rent to a landlord; and the land and every permanent improvement, including the home itself, would be subject to the money lenders.

Rather remove from the products of the farm the profit controled system of price making and marketing, and bring the producer and consumer closer together, so that the consumer may buy cheaper and use more, and the producer will get practically what the consumer pays. This will benefit the tenant farmers as well as those who own the land, and it will add to the prosperity and independence of all. And then, without a legal or public boost of land values, tenants may often be able to buy lands and build up independent homes.

Prosperity in Town and Country

MR. ALLEN H. HINCHEY, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., secretary of the Missouri Federation of Commercial Clubs, said in an address recently, that never before have the commercial organizations of the smaller cities realized so clearly that the prosperity of the towns depends upon the prosperity of the adjacent agricultural territory. That is a truth that has been demonstrated time and again. If the farmers are unable to buy the local merchants are practically without customers. The business men in the country towns that co-operate with the low-buying-high-selling city market boards of trade, and thus help to hold down the prices of farm products, and make them rise and fall with every incidental report true or false, are working contrary to the best interests of their own business. Instead of that the local business men should encourage such co-operation among the farmers as will secure for them steady and remunerative prices for their stuff. The farmers will not ask excessive prices. They will be content with reasonable reward for their labors, and the thing most needed is prices reasonably steady and sure so that farmers may have at the time of planting, a business knowledge of what the crop will be worth at the time of marketing. Such knowledge will not interfere in the least with the success of the local commercial interests. On the contrary, it will stimulate the trade of the local merchants' customers and thus build up their business.

The uncertainty that now attends the farmers' income makes it impossible for that class to do an independent business. Doubt is involved in production and yield, but a definite knowledge of safe prices would enable enterprising farmers to almost force reasonable yields. The most depressing doubt is the uncertainty of price, and glutted central markets are made the excuse for the depressions of price. There would be neither danger nor fears of over-production if there was a system of distribution that would supply every demand,and local merchants should unite with the farmers in their efforts to establish such a system.

The Cattle Business

A LETTER from Chicago tells us that cattle from the Western Canada Provinces are being shipped by the carload to the Chicago market, and they are commanding the highest prices paid there. A shipment of 280 range steers recently came from McLeod, Alberta, and the price ranged from $8.55 to $8.90.

Is this a matter of encouragement for American cattle raisers? Our farmers are urged to raise more stock, and it is desired that both hills and valleys be flecked with them, but as carloads start for the Chicago market other carloads start for the same place from the British prairies and forests of Canada, and our stock is met with the report that the demand is well supplied and prices are lower. Will a big army prevent this cutting competition not only in livestock but in grain and other crops? Can our farmers feel that they are the protected citizens of a great nation when other countries are permitted to reach across the line and grab from them what they have toiled for and what is rightfully theirs? Farmers are urged to raise more and more, but they are given no assurance of remuneration therefor. Our own marketing greed and defective distribution are enough to force prices down and make them uncertain and unremunerative without welcoming like supplies from other nations where cheap ground, cheap labor or range pasture and low taxes makes it out of the question for our stockmen to compete. In the midst of these conditions it is no wonder farmers can be made to believe they need to borrow money, but would a rural credit system remedy these foreign competition evil?

Sensible Thoughts on Rural Credit

A WITNESS testifying before a rural credits board is said to have declared that with rural credits as a part of the financial system the production of the farms could be tripled or multiplied by three. The Sacramento, Cal., Union, discussing this idea as applied to California, says:

> The multiplication of the output of the orchards by three, unless at the same time we could develope new markets and provide for the marketing of the additional crops, would be a disaster which would spell ruin for the fruit industry.
>
> What would have been the fate of the peach grower of California this year if the crop has been three times as large as it was?
>
> Where would the grape growers have found a market for three times as many grapes as their vineyards produced this year?

We fully agree with the Sacramento Union that no system of credits, rural or otherwise, could accomplish such a result, but if it could the effect is well told above. Instead of benefiting agriculture the farmers are liable to be damaged thereby. And the same is true of all plans to stimulate production without finding a market for the surplus. It is a loss to produce an excess of stuff if nobody wants it, but agricultural promoters ignore this in their teachings. Our idea is to find a market and at the same time push production. We are sure American production may be profitably increased, for there are demands for most crops that are never supplied because of failure in distribution, and other demands could be created almost without limit by furnishing consumers and users at reasonable prices, at prices paid the producers plus only cost of handling and reasonable profits. Hence a better marketing system would be of far greater benefit to the farmers than would rural credits. It would bring them money of their own, instead of taking other people's money and leave them out of debt and independent.

The Farmer's Typewriter

The day has come when a distinction is made between a typewritten and a pen written business letter that gives the former an advantage which makes its use almost imperative where any considerable amount of business correspondence is to be conducted. Many farmers wish their correspondence to be up to date yet feel that it is hardly extensive enough to justify the purchase of a high priced machine. To such the market offers a splendid proposition in the form of a cheaper machine. The better machines possess some advantages in the way of speed, ease of operation, etc., yet the cheaper types are efficient in all the essentials, the lack of adjustment being compensated for by the reduction of from one-half to two-thirds in cost.

Send Farmers To Congress

G. Q. Campbell

A national congress made up of politicians, "big business", and lawyers has legislated for the United States for half a century. The result is "big business," politicians and lawyers have the main wealth of the country and agriculture and labor bearing the main burden of taxation.

The agriculturists—the 10,000,000 who feed the population of the United States, have had a representation in our legislative bodiese so small that its influence is practically nothing. The 44 families of this country whose aggregate annual income is fifty millions have had immensely more influence in legislation than the 10,000,000 farmers, the 13,000,000 laborers and the 6,000,000 women who are working outside their homes. The income of these 44 families equals the average incomes of 100,000 farmers. People may be born free and equal but the powers take special care that they do not have a free and equal pull on legislation.

The United States Senate has long been known as the "millionaires' club." Senators may now be elected by the people. Farmers must enter Congress and state legislatures and influence legislation for the farms. The public utility corporations, manufacturers of all kinds, those who furnish military supplies, ship builders, gunmakers, private monopolies, have always had their representation in legislative bodies, and their paid lobbies, persistently defeating laws adverse to their private interests and working for laws which turned a stream of gold into their bulging pockets.

Why do not the farmers get together and send farmers into these lawmaking bodies? What reason is there for sending from a farming community, a tenth-rate village lawyer to the state general assembly to work for the interests of the breweries and the public utilities corporations? What does an agricultural state want with a delegation in Congress made up of lawyers, and a bunch of corporation attorneys in the U. S. Senate?

How will the hawk govern the poultry yard? It will be power and protection and prosperity for the hawk, but will it be conducive to the welfare of the poultry? Leave out some of the machine stuff and put farmers in the state legislatures and in the National Congress. Consider what will occur if the wolf becomes manager of the sheepfold.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

of Producing and Marketing

December Work on the Farm

THIS month brings us to the end of the year, when we may pause, as it were, and look back over our work for the last twelve months, and if we find that mistakes were made, as no doubt there were, we should try to improve on the past record during the coming year. No doubt if we are honest with ourselves, we will discover where we made a few mistakes and also failed to accomplish as much as we had intended. On the whole, it has been a successful year for the American farmer. True, there are places here and there where natural causes have resulted in destruction or damage to crops and property, while other localities have been abundantly favored and barns and cellars are filled to overflowing; and while we are all feeling the effects of the terrible war across the water, farm products are bringing good prices, and the right-thinking man is waiting with anxiety the coming of peace—perpetual peace—when big guns and battle ships will be no more.

Have You Improved the Opportunity?

The favorable fall should have been so well employed that the usual work of the season is well completed and everything at the barn or house put in such condition as to insure a comfortable winter for the stock and family. If so, the farmer will be in good shape for the work that will claim the time and attention from day to day, and to enjoy the blessings that come to him in his life and work. The average farmer is very busy until deep snow falls or during stormy winter weather. At such time he also finds plenty of work that will keep him busy. Of course there is the woodlot. But the pushing farmer plans to get most of the wood cut before deep snow. Very deep snow makes hauling wood home or to market sometimes out of the question for a long time. During certain kinds of weather there is little outdoor work than can be done. Sometimes a determined man tackles a job of draining wet land in winter. Springy land does not hold much frost and can be worked almost any time, but those that will do this work in the severe weather are few. The usual plan is to provide some work around the buildings. There are fruit and vegetables to pick over and grade, floors, locks, gates, fences, stalls and pens to be repaired, whitewashing and painting to be done inside, wagons and tools to mend and put in working order. Tools, knives and cutters need to be ground, tool rooms and work shops to be put in order, fruit barrels and boxes to be cleaned, granaries to be made rat proof, cellars to be enlarged, feeding troughs and cow stalls to be made. The farmer who is handy with tools can keep very busy in winter at work under cover which will help save and make many a dollar during the first rush of the busy season. Whenever the ground thaws for a few days will be a good time to set posts and gates, dig pit holes for hotbeds, transplant large trees and drag rocks from the surface of the fields. On mild days in winter trees should be gone over for nests of brown tail moths, in the infested region, while spraying for scale and pruning may be done any time now when the weather is not too severe.

The Farming Tools

During the severe weather when you have nothing else to do go over your farming tools. The drag may need some new teeth or the old ones sharpened a little. The grain drill may need an overhauling, clean the wearing parts from grit by applying kerosene and tighten the bolts. The plows, mowing machines, harvesters, cultivators should be gone over likewise. If the moldboard of the plow has become rusty apply the following mixture to it. Take equal parts of whiting and hard oil and make it into a thick paste then thin it by adding more oil. Apply to the moldboard with a brush and rub off with a gunny sack just before using the implements in the spring. The best of the tools go soon enough, the seeds of rust and decay bringing a harvest of loss to the farmer. A few ounces of greese will save dollars in repairs on new machines.

Spread the Manure

Occasionally during the winter we see the manure put out in little heaps in the field and there left for weeks and perhaps months; now if one will but give a moment's thought to the matter, he will come to see that this is not the best way to do. Manure hauled out now and left until next spring will have much of its goodness leached out and settled into the ground directly under the pile. This will cause the following crop to be uneven and if small grain it may lodge on these exceedingly rich spots and be of little or no value, so it is self evident that the manure should be spread at the time of hauling.



HOME OF A SUBSCRIBER TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING, NEAR FREMONT, O.

Top-Dressing Grass Land

In top-dressing grass land it is not expected to do much good unless there is a good stand of grass roots to respond to the fertilizer applied. It is very good farming, however, to spread the manure on sod anytime this winter whether to turn for corn in the spring or to remain in grass if there are plenty of grass roots. In experiments at the Missouri Experiment Station a larger net return per ton of manure was secured from applications to timothy meadow land than to corn, oats or wheat in rotation. In experiments conducted on fields in nearly every section of the state the use of from six to eight tons of barnyard manure per acre once during each four year rotation gave annual returns of from $1.60 to $4.10 each year for each ton applied. Even heavier applications than the supply on the average farm would permit have proved financially profitable. From a field which received seven tons per acre each year, 6.2 tons of timothy hay were cut per acre as compared with 1.9 tons on an adjoining field similiarly cropped but unfertilized.

Rendering Lard

Rendering lard on the farm requires a great deal of care, especially if it is to be sold on the market. All fat should be cut into comparatively small bits. Generally the fat from the intestines is not put in with the good lard, but is rendered separately and used for making soft soap, etc. The common iron kettle should be mounted as when used for scalding hogs and thoroughly cleaned. Start very carefully by putting in a quart or two of fat with a pint or so of water. Bring the heat up gradually until the lard is properly rendered and the kettle is about two-thirds full. This must be constantly stirred. If the lard is scorched, then all is ruined. When the cracklings are crisp the process is completed. Take away the fire, dip out the lard and strain into tin receptacles or earthen jars. The cracklings may be pressed with a machine, if desired, and all the lard thus secured. These jars or receptacles should be put in a cool place until ready for use or for sale.

Curing Meat on the Farm

Meat may be treated for preservation to a much greater extent than is now the case on the farm. At present pork is practically the only meat so treated, but beef, mutton and lamb may also be cured and the flavor and palatableness will be improved by the process. Some parts of the animal's carcass, however, are more desirable in the fresh state than when preserved and such parts may be satisfactorily kept for a considerable period of time if a constant storage temperature below 45 degrees F is maintained. The hind quarters are the more desirable in this case. The other parts of the animal will be better for curing. It should not be frozen, however, when first placed in the brine or pickling solution, for in that case the solution can not freely penetrate the meat, and the flavor would not be uniform. The brine or pickle should be made in the same way as for salt pork or a molasses—saltpeter and salt brine, as with hams. The best results are said, by some, to be obtained by the use of earthen vessels. But these are somewhat expensive and are easily broken. Hardwood barrels may be used with good results.

The Farm Woodlot

Lumber is growing scarcer every year and the supply coming on should be taken care of. Clean all the wood which is lying on the ground and going to waste. Dead stubs should be cut as they harbor bugs, and beetles, which are harmful to trees. A selection of all the poorest standing timber should be made each year for the wood

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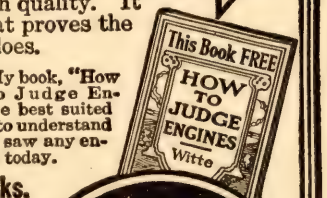
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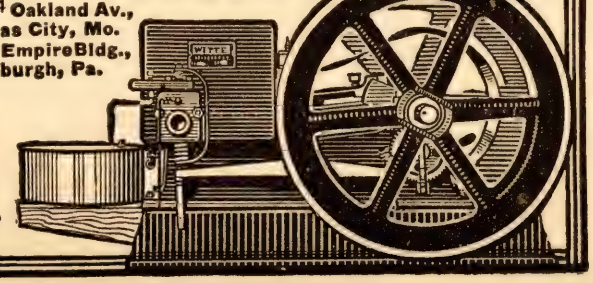
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supply as far as possible. Clumps may be thinned, leaving the best and thriftiest for perfect growth. Hemlock and pines are handy for patching up bars and various uses around the farm. Basswood makes excellent potato crates, which find a ready sale, if more than the farm requires. Chestnut makes posts for fences, oak, bed pieces for wagon or sleigh boxes, and ash for wagon tongues and whiffletrees. These are perhaps the commonest, aside from the hardwoods which usually go to the stove. Many times the stuff lying on the ground is nearly worthless, but the woods are better off if it is cleaned up. There is less danger of fire, it is easier to get around in and looks better. Cows are often



allowed to run in the woods. This should not be allowed as it is harmful to the young stuff coming up, as they bend over and eat off tender branches. With good care as mentioned the farm woodlot can be made to furnish all the wood and lumber needed on the farm indefinitely.

Destroying Sparrows

One of the most destructive pests the American farmer has to contend with is the English sparrow. During the winter months when their food is scarce and they take up their abode in the barns, is the best time to get rid of them. Take one-eighth ounce strychnine and dissolve in one quart hot water, then add three quarts cracked corn. Let stand four hours, stirring every few minutes so the corn will swell and take up the solution, then spread out on an oil cloth. Put under the stove and stir often and when nearly dry add one quart of fine corn meal, so as to make an outside coating to the cracked corn, and then let thoroughly dry. Take some chaff from the barn and scatter in some convenient place from the barn and feed the sparrows some of the good cracked corn two or three days, then some brisk, cold morning skip, and the next morning feed them the poisoned corn. Some people will say you will kill your cat or your hens. No cat can eat enough poisoned sparrow to kill them, as the amount the sparrows eat is very little.

Repairing Footwear and Harness

One of the most essential things in the farm workshop is a set of tools for cobbling and harness repairing. In purchasing such an outfit, quality is essential, especially with the post and lasts, and an outfit that has all the necessary tools for shoe repairing, besides a harness clamp, riviter, etc., is the one to select. Such outfits are on the market, and can be purchased at a reasonable price. With each set is usually included a paper of instructions giving specific directions how to employ the tools in their different uses. Professional labor at the cobbler's shop, will suffice to show one of the economy of doing a little of his own repairing, especially of work shoes that must do battle with mud and clods day after day, where efficiency and not beauty, is desired. When a shoe sole pulls loose, a few minutes with pegs and hammer will fix it. Doing such mending is a good way to "cash in" during the noon hour or a stormy day. The cobbling outfit commends itself as a paying investment for a farmer with a large family that must practice rigid economy. Nor are the harness tools used infrequently. They pay for themselves in short order and save many a trip to town.

Lighting the Country Home

Electric current for lighting country homes is no longer an experiment. In many localities farmers are supplied with electricity for lighting and other work by one of the water-power electric companies of that section of the country. Usually though, because of the distance and large area of country covered by farms it is not profitable for electric lighting companies to supply current. The many conveniences of electric lighting have created a demand for small lighting units that can be easily installed on the premises. Electrical manufacturers for a long time ignored this demand, while a few concerns attempted to fill it by producing lighting outfits that were only fairly satisfactory. At present the large number of lighting plants in use and the many being installed are an indication that the proper design was all that was necessary, to create the demand.

Electric Lights Are Clean and Safe

As other conditions on the farm have improved the lighting has also progressed from the tallow candle to the present era. The electric lamp in burning consumes no oxygen from the air, gives off no odors or soot, is clean, cheerful and not explosive. The newest lighting units are compactly arranged and have the dynamo, switchboard and batteries all assembled permanently and connected up so that an electrician is not needed to connect up these parts. Since the batteries are sent out fully charged by some manufacturers, there is no chance of errors. In most cases a gasoline engine is sold as a part of a lighting plant, but as many farms have an engine already in use, to buy another is a needless investment. It is only necessary to operate the dynamo when the batteries are run down. In winter the lights are used for longer periods, the batteries are charged once a day and any engine can be belted to the dynamo for a few hours to charge the batteries. During the summer months when the days are long charging the batteries once or twice a week is sufficient. Where a gasoline engine is used for driving several other machines from a shaft, the additional power required to run the lighting dynamo for a few hours a day to charge the batteries is not noticeable. The only work for which an electrician is required is for wiring the house and barn and for putting up the lamp fixtures. The lighting outfits are shipped all wired up so that only the two main house wires need to be attached to the switchboard terminals. The installing of wires in a house already built is comparatively simple, as has been proven in case of city houses, many of which were built with only gas piping installed, but now use electricity. Electric lights can be turned off and on so easily that ordinarily not more than half the lamps will be burning for any length of time together. Ample protection against damage to batteries and other equipment is provided on the latest types of lighting sets and entirely successful results are obtained.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



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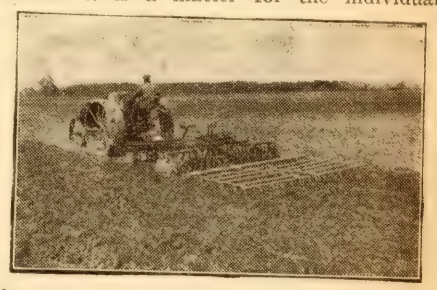
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THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Sheaves and Rakings

At various times the Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins reporting on the amount of farm produce destroyed by rats and mice, and have made various recommendations to get rid of them. Notwithstanding such general recommendations, the destruction still continues and it amounts to many millions of dollars each year. We believe it is a matter for the individual



farmer to clear his own premises and keep using preventives so that they will not be colonized again from his less enterprising neighbors' premises. Valuable points on this matter can be gotten from the Berg & Beard Mfg. Co., 61 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As an example of what brains and management can do, we have this incident of a 500-acre farm in Michigan that for ten years failed to make any profit for the owners, but after making the following four radical changes and improvements it began to pay 5 per cent on a valuation of $60,000:

1. Four-horse machinery was substituted for 2-horse.
2. The unprofitable cows in the dairy herd were weeded out and sold and the money received for them invested in better stock.
3. A silo was built.
4. The foreman was allowed, in addition to his salary, 10 per cent of the net income from the farm. The expenses of operating the farm, but not the interest on the capital, were deducted from the income before the foreman received his percentage.

With the very evident tendency on the part of farmers to control their crops and meet the demand as it expresses itself for the purpose of getting for their produce what it is worth, we are glad to see that there has been perfected a flour mill suitable for community needs.

It is quite well known that regardless of how cheap wheat is, flour and bread do not appear to go down in price for the buyer in proportion. It has been our privilege to examine the Anglo-American mill, manufactured at Owensboro, Ky., and also to test the flour made by the mill. There is no question of the practicability and reliability of the mill, and we are highly pleased with the performance from the flour. Besides making as good bread and pastry as other flour, an advantage rests with this process in the fact that the most nutritious part of the wheat grain is not removed, but is combined with the flour, thus making more nutritious bread, pies, cakes, etc. There are two ways that the mill can be used to advantage; one is for a party to buy a mill and install it and do custom grinding; the other is for a community or organization of farmers to get a mill jointly to manufacture flour for the members and for people outside of the membership is desired. Further particulars can be obtained from the company, the Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky., if UP-TO-DATE FARMING is mentioned.

It is interesting to know that Iowa ranks first in the production of corn and oats, as well as in the value of hogs, horses and poultry. The state also outranks all others in the investment in farm machinery. Leaving first place, we find that Iowa stands second in the production of hay, value of cattle, farm buildings, farm property and amount of improved farm land. She also leads in the annual revenue per farm.

"Safe Farming" is the title applied to the kind of farming in the Southern states that includes diversification and rotation of crops. Meetings are being held in many sections in the interest of "safe farming."

Tens of thousands of farmers over the country are situated so that they can employ water power on the farm if they would simply embrace their opportunities. With a suitable stream harnessed to a motor, the stationary machinery of the farm may be run, and electric light and power made. With power on the farm, much of the drudgery may be eliminated. For instance, wash day comes once a week. At present it is a hard, drudging job, even with the best hand washing machines that can be procured. For about $75 a power washing machine, with wringer attachment can be installed. Such an outfit will render valuable service each week in the whole year. Contrasted with this a self-binder costs about $150 and lightens the work for only about one week. Compare now a machine costing more that makes easy one week's work, with the other one that makes easier one day in each week.

Reversing the Method

S. M. Sexton

One of the "copies" in the writing lessons of a couple of generations ago was, "He who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor." Admitted without argument, but when the second blade rots on the ground for want of a market, common sense seems to say that the effort used in producing it was wasted.

Something over a century ago, a political economist, Malthus, found, or thought he had found, from his researches, that the earth's population was increasing far faster than the food supply and prophesied that unless human re-production was checked, starvation would become almost universal, and he advocated what we now call "race suicide" to prevent the catastrophe which he thought he had foreseen.

Beyond any shadow of doubt it was the apprehension created by this man's prophesy that stimulated great men, wise men, to urge more of what we now call "intensive farming;" that caused states, counties and many societies to finance colleges and schools to educate young men in scientific farming in order to double and triple the production of the food supply. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended to secure, figuratively, the second "blade" without giving the slightest thought of how it was to be disposed so that the producer could reap a profit from his labor and investments.

It is something inexplicable that the farmer, the food producer, is as an almost universal rule, the only man who asks "What will you give?" when he has something to sell. Let us suppose an analogous case. Suppose Farmer Brown went into a department store and the following dialogue should take place between him and Merchant Smith:

Merchant Smith—"I have some of the finest grade of granulated sugar ever made in the country. What will you give me for a hundred pounds of it?"

Farmer Brown—"Oh, two or three dollars."

Merchant Smith—"Why, that would scarcely pay the labor cost of producing it."

Farmer Brown—"That is all I can afford to pay, for the sugar trade is in a shaky condition; there is a 'bumper crop' and the bottom will soon fall out of the present prices."

Or to carry this dialogue on between a clothing merchant and a farmer wanting to buy a suit:

Clothier Jones—"I have just received the finest lot of ready-made clothing ever brought to this city. Every garment is guaranteed to be of the finest wool, and made up by the most skillful tailors. Every suit carries our guarantee. How much will you pay for one of them?"

Farmer Brown—"I couldn't give you above $10."

Clothier Jones—"Goodness, man, the cloth cost more than that."

Had either of those two merchants done business along the line shown in the above two dialogues, one of two things would speedily ensue. A friend would apply to the courts for a guardian or the sheriff would tack a sign on the closed doors. Yet with enough exceptions to prove the rule, that is the way the food producers of our land have sold their crops from time immemorial. Farmers with land as fertile as the sun ever shone on have, by doing their selling along the lines of either Clothier Jones or Merchant Smith, found themselves living in bondage to the banks. That system has brought about the anomolous situation that the larger the crop, the less money the producer receives.

Scarcely an autumn arrives but we read each day in the paper that a "bumper crop" has been produced. Sometimes it is wheat, sometimes corn, or some other product of the field and farm and there are sonorous trumpetings about the "vast wealth those 'bumper crops' will add to the country." In one of his charming stories of the old South, Henry Watterson tells of a pious father who was afflicted with a son who was "a born gambler." The lad was indifferent alike to beatings, preachings and the tears and prayers of his monther. One day the father surprised his son playing poker with a colored lad and wound up a stern lecture with, "Son, don't you know all gamblers lose their money?"

The lad looked up to his father and asked: "Who gits it, daddy?"

As these annual statements appear concerning the vast wealth the farms add to the country, all but the superficial ask the same question: "Who gits it?" Not the producer, simply because when he has a crop he goes into the market and asks "What are you paying for wheat today?" Or "What are oats or corn worth?" It may be potatoes, or apples, or some other farm product, but ever and anon the producer asks: "What will you give?"

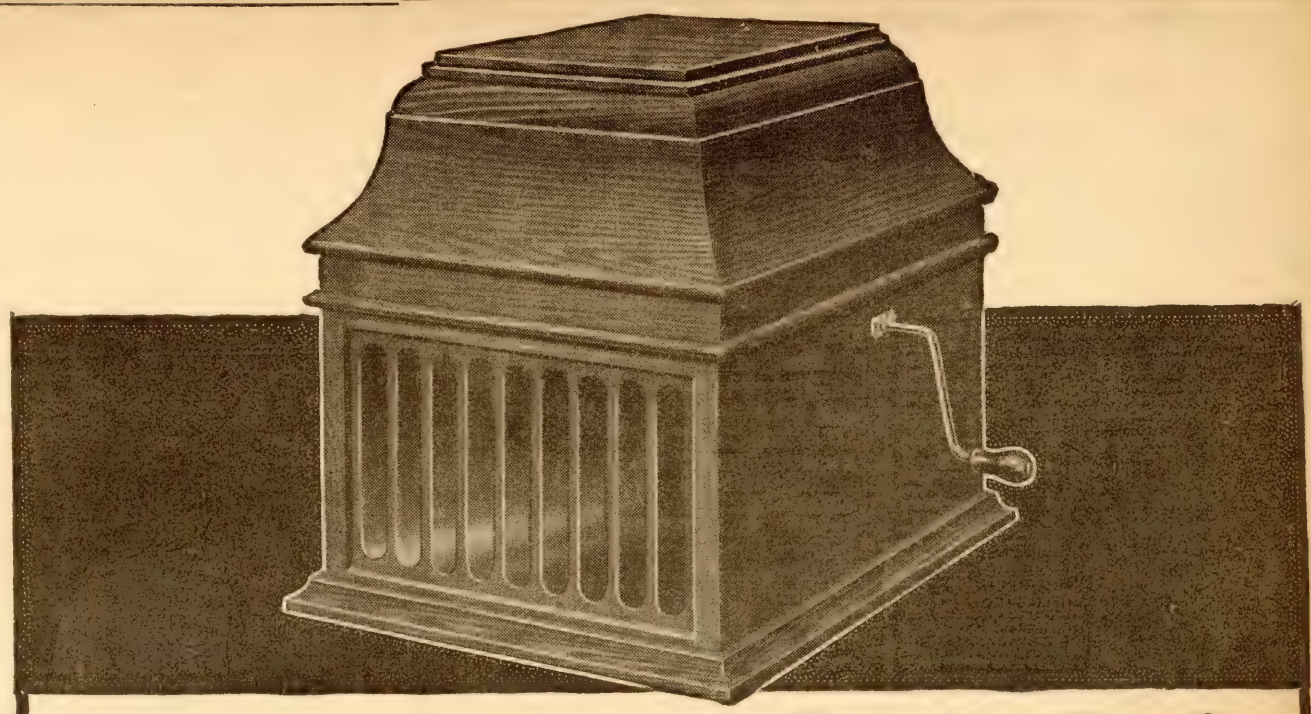
Up in the Hoosier State there dwells a man who has pondered on these things long and well, who, seemingly, prophet-visioned, pierced the many economic fallacies which hung as a pall over the producer, which bound him to the post of debt and the consumer to the greed of the stranger. He saw that it was not in laws, or politics, or their "stars" that their crops rotted in the fields while the city consumer paid exhorbitant prices, but in themselves. The remedy he found is so simple that you wonder why you had not thought of it yourself long ago. It consists of merely reversing the above conditions of bargaining. Instead of you asking, the buyer is to do the asking. You are not to say "What will you give?" but assume an "Ask Me the Price" attitude.

Agricultural colleges, the Department of Agriculture and many noble men have taught you how to raise a "bumper crop", but it rests with UP-TO-DATE FARMING to tell you how to sell it at a profit. There is no magic, no elaborate system, but simplicity itself. If you keep your eye on this column you will learn how, and why either your crops rot or are sold at a loss. You will not find any railings at "Money Powers", or business men, or at any one else but yourself. And the shoe will fit. Long ago it was said "The rebuke of a friend is better than the kiss of any enemy."

The wise farmer will keep a watch of his grain bins to see if they are free from weevils. If the insects are found, the grain should be treated at once, providing the weather is suitable, with carbon bisulfide. For this to be the most effective, the temperature should be not lower than 65 to 70 degrees, but may be warmer. Conditions for success are as follows:

The bins must be tight. If any cracks or openings, they must be covered with paper or something else. See that the temperature is at 65 or above. The liquid can be poured directly on the surface of the grain, not sprinkled. Put about one pint at each place. Use 5 to 8 pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet of bin space. Keep the air confined for 36 to 48 hours. The fumes are heavier than air, and they permeate down through the pile of grain. Do not have a candle or lantern around, as the gas from the liquid will explode. This should be observed for several days after the fumigation. Carbon bisulfide can be obtained at drug stores. If grain is heating, it should be shoveled from one bin into another, or better yet, run it through a fanning mill. The presence of many weevils will induce heating.

The New York State College of Agriculture on the subject of potato seed, says: "The outlook for reliable seed for next spring's potato planting is extremely precarious, on account of blight and rot. Franklin, Clinton and Erie counties comprise practically the only part of the state not badly affected by late blight and rot, but even these counties are not entirely free." The recommendation also is that growers, knowing their crop to be entirely free from blight and rot, should preserve them for seed as they will find ready sale.



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Think of it—a $1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest price outfits—yes, the greatest value for $1.00 down, balance on **easiest monthly terms.** Convince yourself—a free trial first! No money down no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless **you choose** to keep the instrument.

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Hear all the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face from laughing at the funniest of minstrel shows. Entertain your family and your friends with everything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville—then if you choose, send it back.

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Gentlemen: Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

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LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

No Money In Advance

30 Days Free Trial

Nothing we can tell you here can give you a fair idea of the marvelous ease and speed with which you can make butter with the wonderful Fayway—the butter separator which has revolutionized butter-making on the farm. Nor can mere words alone convince you of how much better butter you can make with the Fayway than you have ever been able to make with any ordinary churn. The only way for you to be convinced of these facts is to make butter with it on your own farm. We want you to prove our claims for yourself. That is why we offer to send you the Fayway without a cent of advance payment—without a deposit—without even a promise to buy—and use it in every kind of butter-making test for 30 days absolutely at our risk. If with the Fayway you can't make butter in less than half the time consumed by the best churn you ever saw or used—if it doesn't make the best butter you ever tasted—if you don't consider it the best investment you could possibly make—we don't want you to keep it. Send it back at our expense. The 30 days' trial costs you not one penny. If you decide to keep it, you may pay all cash or on easy monthly payments.



The Fayway TRADE MARK

Butter Separator

The Fayway principle solves the question of fine butter. It keeps the fat globules intact. Ordinary churns break them down. Result—greasy, salvy butter. Fayway butter has better body, contains less moisture, keeps longer, looks and tastes better than any "churned" butter. It's the extra fine butter that brings you fancy prices.

5c to 10c More Per Pound

You can get from five to ten cents more per pound for Fayway butter than for ordinary butter. And you get more butter because the Fayway recovers all the butter-fat whereas the ordinary churn leaves up to 4% of the butter-fat in the buttermilk. The extra profits alone that the Fayway brings you pay for it over and over again.

Guaranteed 5 Years

The Fayway is the only Farm Churn that can stand up under such a strong guarantee. Think of it! We guarantee this marvelous butter-maker for five years. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. This sensational guarantee is made direct to you by the manufacturers. It covers the design, material, workmanship and results of the Fayway for 5 whole years.

Buttermaking Course FREE

Complete course in buttermaking absolutely free to you. Opens your eyes to bigger butter profits. Thousands have found it of tremendous advantage. No matter how small or large a herd you milk you should know the secrets this course reveals. Post card brings facts and proof. Write today—NOW!

The Fayway Co., 160 John St., Cincinnati, O.

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ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

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Only $2 Down

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$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.



30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

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$15.95 and Upward AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 6149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

Producing and Marketing

December Work With the Dairy

FROM early in the morning until night, as often as required, the farmer's work will be at the barn where the stock in the stables will be dependent on him for food and care through the long winter. If the stables are well arranged for the comfort of the animals and the convenience of the caretaker, it should be a pleasant task in performing this work, knowing that upon this will depend in a great measure their usefulness and profit another season. And if the farmer should not be slow to adopt such methods or make changes that will be of help to him in his work. There should be plenty of room for the animals, whether in stable or pens, with a good floor to stand upon and plenty of bedding to keep them dry, clean and comfortable. This plenty of bedding will also add quite largely to the amount of manure made, something that should not be lost sight of by the farmer. Have sufficient warmth for all purposes with proper ventilation and plenty of light.

Producing Clean Milk

Good, wholesome milk can only come from a herd of healthy cows. In case a cow is suspected of being sick she should be separated at once from the herd. Milk from cows having local infection, or which are in a run-down condition may also be unfit for food as the functions of the body are probably not normal. The milk should also not be used for at least thirty days before calving and five or six days after freshening, as the milk is abnormal at these times. Then to guard against tuberculosis, the tuberculin test should be made by a competent veterinarian twice a year when new stock is being added to the herd from time to time, and once a year when new stock is not added from other herds. In order to permit of proper cleanliness, the stable should be so constructed that it can be easily kept clean. The walls and partitions should be plain so as to offer the least surface for dirt and dust to lodge. The manger, stanchions and gutters should be constructed as to be easily cleaned. Helps along these lines can be gotten from manufacturers of barn equipment. Moldy hay or straw should not be used for bedding, as the bacteria which it may carry are liable to produce harmful changes in the milk.

Four Other Essentials For Clean Milk

Besides the essentials just described as important to clean milk there are four other ways or means of improving the milk supply which are really more than just getting the herd and the barns in proper condition. First, by means of a plain covered milk pail, one-half of more of the bacteria which fall into an ordinary pail may be excluded. Second, by wiping the udder and flank of the cow with a clean, damp cloth. This will take but a minute and helps amazingly to decrease the bacterial count in fresh milk. Care should be taken not to get the parts too wet, or the impure water will drop into the pail. The work of cleaning may be lightened by having the hair clipped about the udder and on the flank. Third, by feeding after milking instead of before milking is another means of producing better milk. The danger of feeds, such as turnips, garlic, etc., giving odors or taints to the milk will then have been eliminated. The feeding of dusty feed before milking is also to be strongly condemned, as large numbers of bacteria are lodged on the floating dust particles and these getting into the milk will greatly increase the bacterial count in the milk. Cooling the milk as soon as it is drawn and as low as possible is an old story and the fourth essential. It is an efficient means of reducing the bacterial content of the milk, and is of much importance when the milk is held several hours or days before consumption. Clean milk cannot be produced by simply keeping out as much manure or as many flies and hairs as possible, or in doing things in a hurry. Hurry is a word not found in the dairyman's dictionary, but efficiency and practicability are there. These are the words to keep in mind, remembering that "cleanliness is next to godliness", especially in dairying.

Feeding Corn Ensilage

Corn ensilage is a food which may be termed "grass like." For this sea-



Bumper Grain Crops

Good Markets — High Prices

Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses

The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractions. **There is no war tax on land and no conscription.**

Send for illustrated pamphlet and ask for reduced railway rates, information as to best locations, etc. Address

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Let Me Rid Your Stock Of WORMS

Before You Pay

I don't ask even a penny of pay in advance. Simply fill out the coupon below — tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last them all 60 days. You pay the freight charges when it arrives—feed it according to directions and watch results. If it fails to do what I claim and you so make a specific report in 60 days, I'll cancel the charge, you won't owe me a penny.

HERE IS THE PROOF:

"All winter I have been feeding Sal-Vet" to my hogs, horses and cows. They liked it fine. It has certainly kept them in perfect condition. I am very well pleased with the results obtained."—Henry Steiner, Rt. 9, Anderson, Ind.

"I cannot find words to express how much I think of "Sal-Vet". Hogs all around my place had cholera, but I did not lose a single one of mine and all winter they continued to look just fine. They had been on "Sal-Vet" of course."—Wm. Campbell, Rt. 10, Decatur, Ind.

READ WHAT USERS SAY:

"My experience has been that "Sal-Vet" does all that you claim and more too. People down here are losing horses and blame it on bad corn. They are also losing many hogs, but I believe "Sal-Vet" has saved my stock. My horses were full of worms, hide bound and looked bad generally, but since feeding "Sal-Vet" they look 100 per cent better and have more life in them than for a long time previously."—P. H. Morgan, Rt. 2, Memphis, Ind.

TRADE MARK

SAL-VET



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great Worm Destroyer — The Great Live Stock Conditioner

—SAL-VET is a medicated salt which stock take readily and so doctor themselves, without dosing, drenching or starving. It destroys the blood-sucking stomach and intestinal worms—improves the digestion—makes all farm animals thrive better, gain faster, keep healthier and pay bigger profits; I'll prove all these things at my risk—before you pay. Send no money—just the coupon.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE FEIL MFG. COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
Dept. 130 Cleveland, Ohio (230)

PRICES

40 lb. pkge....	$ 2.25
100 lb. pkge....	5.00
200 lb. pkge....	9.00
300 lb. pkge....	13.00
500 lbs..	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Shipments for 60 days' trial based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle.

Look for This Label on every SAL-VET package. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk.





Send No Money-Just the Coupon

THE FEIL MFG. COMPANY
Dept. 130-12-1-15 CLEVELAND, OHIO

Supply me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60-days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report specifically in 60 days you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle

Name.....

P. O......

Shipping Sta..... *State*.....

son it can be used very much as pasture in the feeding of domestic animals. Silage is strong in carbohydrates, the principal food requirement for all animals but needs protein to balance it. Alfalfa hay is perhaps the best and cheapest for this purpose. Throughout the alfalfa belt it should form a part of the ration where silage is used. This is not necessary but simply makes it possible for the feeder to gain a greater economy in his operations and at the same time give the animal a wholesome, balanced ration. Corn silage may be fed out of doors in bunks, in the stall, or in fact any place where animals can eat it without waste. In very severe weather it is best to feed silage inside, as some will freeze and this will be hard for the cattle to masticate, although the feeder need not be alarmed over feeding frozen ensilage. In feeding milch cows it is a very good plan to give the hay in the rack outside or some place where the animals will not waste it, and feed the ensilage in the barn after milking. It may be given twice a day in rations from 10 to 15 pounds at a feeding of 20 to 30 pounds of ensilage per day. In feeding fattening stock or steers, silage may be fed twice a day in smaller rations ranging from 10 to 15 pounds at a feed for grown stock and for young animals from 6 to 12 pounds. Sheep will consume from 2 to 4 pounds daily and horses from 4 to 12 pounds when not working. It is not advisable to feed work horses large quantities of silage any more than to give large quantities of new grass.

Grain and Roots For Hogs

A ration of shorts gave the largest and cheapest gains on hogs, with frosted wheat second, in a comparison of several grain feeds in conjunction with sugar beets at the Montana station. The barley ration, which contained the largest amount of dry matter, was the least satisfactory. With shorts and beets—three pounds of grain and five and one-third pounds of beets—produced one pound of pork. A like gain was made on four and one-third pounds of frosted wheat and seven and one-half pounds of beets. Eight pounds of beets and five pounds of barley were required to produce one pound of pork. In feeding frosted grains and sugar beets the efficiency of the ration was increased by the addition of shorts. Contrary to the general belief, clover or alfalfa hay also increased the gain and decreased the cost of fattening.

Ridding Hogs of Lice

If your hogs are covered with lice they will loose you money this winter. Generally lice on hogs are due to neglect, such as filthy quarters, stale hog quarters and like conditions. A lousy hog cannot thrive and lay on fat. If a farmer has a bunch of hogs that are being fattened for market and they are troubled with lice he should not think that as they are to be sold soon it will not pay to effect a cure. The first thing to be done for their riddance is to clean the feeding and sleeping quarters. The manure and bedding material should be hauled some distance from the hog pens and plow it under promptly. The pens should be disinfected by scrubbing them with strong lime water. The hogs should not have access to the pens in the meantime. Replenish the pens with fresh, clean bedding. Before returning the hogs to the pen they should be sprayed or dipped with a good liquid louse killer or disinfectant. With most farmers this method is considerable trouble and expensive, and it is better to let them doctor themselves. In order to do this a hog oiler or rubbing post should be procured from a reliable firm and used according to directions. The oilers are a post-like article in which oils or lice killers are put, and the hogs, by rubbing against it, apply the remedy to themselves. These oilers are excellent and should be in every hog lot all the time to keep away the lice and scurf.

Begin Now to Get Together

One reason why farmers don't get more benefits from working together is that they put off action. For instance, along in November they may begin to talk about starting a farmers' club, the idea goes slowly, the holidays interrupt, and not until late January is the meeting called. Then some days are used up in organizing the work, because they don't know just how to go at it in the best way. They get warmed up by March, then the roads are bad, soon spring's work interferes with the meetings, and the whole thing goes to pieces. To avoid all such difficulties, start off right now with enthusiasm.

Fatten 'Em Up—Kill The Worms Feed 'Em 60 Days—My Expense



Read this Astounding Offer

Send No Money! Just Mail The Coupon

I'll kill the worms—fatten your stock—prevent disease and save you grain. I'll do this for 60 days entirely at my risk and expense. I'll show you—right on your own place—with your own live stock—that my stock tonic will do this and more. I will prove to you at my own risk that

WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

will positively rid your stock of worms, fatten them up and keep them in the pink of condition. I will show you that with my tonic you get more milk from your cows, that you will fatten your hogs, steers and sheep for market in one-third less time, that you will save grain, prevent disease and make more money from each animal you own. I am going to prove these things to you and I'll do it all at my own risk.

Here's My Offer

I will send you enough Stock Tonic for a good trial feeding. You feed it to your own stock for sixty days—two months. If the Stock Tonic has not done what I say it will—has not increased your milk, put fat on your stock, killed the worms and made each animal a bigger profit producer—if it has not done all this, then you simply tell me so and the trial feeding costs you absolutely nothing. On the other hand, if it has done what I say it will—has made money for you—you can pay me for it at a special introductory price and on easy terms. If it is entirely satisfactory, you pay me, otherwise I'll cancel the charge and you owe me nothing. This is a fair and square proposition in every way.

I Take All The Risk

I have such absolute faith in Wilbur's Stock Tonic that I take all the risk in this trial feeding. I know what it has done for others. I have made and sold this tonic for over thirty-two years. Over a million of the best stock raisers in America are feeding it every day to their live stock—many of them have for over thirty years—I have thousands upon thousands of the finest kind of letters from all parts of the country telling me of the wonderful results from feeding this Stock Tonic. And now all I want is to show you that what it will do for others it will do for you.

There Is No Secret About This Tonic

It is composed only of the finest ground roots, herbs, etc.—each one carefully selected and absolutely pure—Gentian, Elm Bark, Foenugreek, Charcoal, Anise Seed, Soda, Salt, Elecampane, African Ginger, Wheat Middlings, Quassia and Blood Root—the finest tonics, appetizers, digestive aids, worm dispellers and blood purifiers known to medical science. Ask any veterinary about these ingredients. Each one has a special purpose. A compound of these herbs, roots, etc., is absolutely sure to help the digestion of any animal—keeps the blood clear, the system free from worms and disease and force the animal to put on fat rapidly. I have proved it so often I have no doubt about it. That is why I can make you this almost unheard of offer—to ship you a quantity of this tonic with the distinct understanding that you don't pay a cent unless you are satisfied.

Simply Fill Out the Coupon

Send no money. Just find out by actual test that my tonic will make money for you. You can't possibly lose anything—you have everything to gain. Isn't it worth a postage stamp? Do it now—at my risk—fill out the coupon and mail it to me at once.

E. B. Marshall, President, 887 Huron St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Please ship me to the address below 100 lbs. of Wilbur's Stock Tonic on 60 days trial. I agree to feed the tonic as directed for two months and if it does what you claim I will pay you for it at the rate of only $2.00 per month until I have paid you $14.00, the introductory price. If it fails and I report so within 60 days, you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing. You are also to ship me Absolutely Free enough Wilbur's Poultry Tonic—your guaranteed egg producer—to offset all freight charges on the shipment.

Name_____

P. O._____ State_____

I own ____ cattle ____ horses ____ hogs ____ sheep ____ poultry.

I own_____ acres of land.

NOTE—This liberal offer open only to responsible farmers and stock raisers over 21 years of age.

Pres. WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. 887 Huron St. Milwaukee, Wis.

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Market the Milk

Raise your calves and get the bigger money to which you are entitled. But do not feed the calf whole milk, with butter fat worth $600 a ton.

You can sell all the mother cow's milk or butter and make your calf pay you a big profit on its feed, by raising it on

RAISE YOUR CALVES WITH BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Recognized Milk Equal

You get 100 gallons of rich milk feed from 100 pounds of Blatchford's Calf Meal, and it costs you only one-fourth as much. It will make your calf grow fast and well.

Blatchford's Calf Meal is composed of the elements the young calf needs in the most trying period of its life; is thoroughly steam cooked—prevents bowel troubles and other ills due to improper milk substitutes.

Blatchford's Pig Meal insures quick, sturdy growth of young pigs at weaning time, without setback or falling off.

Write us for our Free Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

Blatchford Calf Meal Factory
4059 Madison St., Waukegan, Ill.



L. C. Beard, Hagerstown, Md., writes: "I can say Blatchford's Calf Meal will pay anyone 100 Pct. that has calves to raise."

Get Your Hide Tanned

Cow and horse hides tanned perfectly and made into handsome coats, robes, mittens, etc. **WATER AND MOTH PROOF. FURS DRESSED** (all kinds.) **HEADS MOUNTED**

Booklet and samples free.

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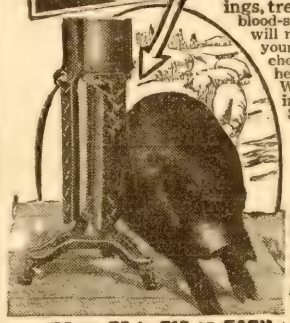
Mention Up-to-Date Farming

The Next Time You See THIS in Your Hog Lot Send for THIS



SEND NO MONEY

When your hogs rub against fence posts, buildings, trees, etc., **look out for lice.** It's a pretty good sign these blood-sucking parasites are at work in your herd. If neglected they will multiply by the thousands—soon infest the whole herd—keep your animals thin—stunt their growth—sap their vitality and invite cholera and other contagious diseases on to your farm. Dips are helpful but expensive—often dangerous and always troublesome. Why not let your hogs rid themselves of lice, mange and other skin diseases in the **natural way.** Let them rub against a *Rowe New Idea Hog Oiler* 30 days at my risk. **I'll furnish the Oilers and the Oil and pay the freight.** The trial won't cost you a cent. You simply watch results and pay if pleased.



Rowe's New Idea HOG OILERS

are simpler, safer, more durable and more economical than any other—use any kind of oil, crude or medicated. **Have no valves,** nothing to get out of order, work in all kinds of weather the year round. Dirt can't clog them as it does valve and cylinder machines. Rain can't wash out oil. No oil wasted. Every drop is applied as needed **right on the itch** when the hog rubs. Pigs of all sizes and ages can rub on these Oilers and keep vermin-free and healthy Three rubbing bars to each Oiler. One Oiler accommodates 30 to 50 hogs.

Save $2 to $12 on EACH Oiler at these Cut Prices—
1 Oiler $ 7.75 | 3 Oilers $21.75
2 Oilers 15.00 | 4 Oilers 28.00

1 Gal. of Medicated Oil FREE with each Oiler. Freight paid except in Mountain and Coast States, also Canada. If you wish to send cash with order you may deduct 25c for each Oiler ordered. Money back if not satisfied.

Try Them 30 Days FREE—Pay if Pleased

Just write and tell me how many Oilers you want to try 30 days at my risk. I'll furnish the Oilers, oil, everything and even pay the freight to prove my claims. Send no money. Order direct from this advertisement or if you prefer write for big illustrated folder today.

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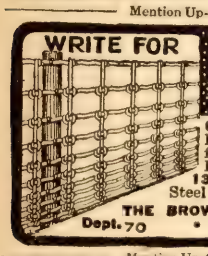
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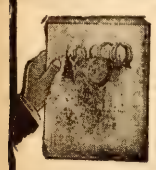
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December Work With Poultry

DECEMBER should see the poultry raiser's plant in good condition for the next year's work. Many neglected things of the early autumn have been done in the November days. Cull stock, cockerels, and all other market poultry have, or should have been marketed. The surplus yearling hens and pullets have been sold and there is nothing left on the plant but the working flocks that we plan to take through the coming year. The pullets and hens are not in the same pens, but each are in lots by themselves. Possibly the layers may be a little crowded as winter comes on, but as soon as it can be done all surplus stock is sold. The stock should all now be in from the roosting coops on the range, brood coops cleaned and stored away for the winter, and all houses should be in condition to protect the stock from the wind, wet or dampness and vermin.

The Egg Yield

The creamy prices for eggs this month are attractive. You try in various ways to increase the egg yield. Surely fifty to seventy cents a dozen for eggs means much to you. If a little time and work will increase your number of eggs you are willing to try. Sudden changes in rations do not work out as well as we think. Slight or gradual changes help a little in getting more eggs. The one simple change that you can depend most on is the feeding of a wet mash on a dark, cold day. This may be the regular dry mash mixture wet with boiling water and allowed to cool, or it may be a ration that is prepared for the purpose. Through December we make the grain and moist mixture of this warm mash as follows: By measure, four quarts cut home-grown clover, one part bran, one part cornmeal, one part ground corn and oats (equal parts by weight before grinding) one part beef scrap. This mash should not be fed every day but about two or three times a week. Fed dry this ration would be too full of clover—more clover than the hens will eat clean, but cooked, and fed damp, it all goes into the crops with relish. In the cellar are the full bins of roots. Make use of them in these December days. Give the hens all the roots they will eat in five hours, leaving little, or none, to freeze as night comes on. Just the addition of the succulent material in mangels and cabbage may supply the needed food to stimulate egg production. Be critical of the freshness of the air as you enter the pens. Is there ventilation enough? Open more curtains for another night. Is the litter damp or filthy? Supply new straw. Get into the houses in the evening and notice whether the hens are crowded on the roost. You need not expect many eggs from birds sweating in a crowding flock, or obliged to breathe and re-breathe the air of too short roosts. If you have problems to solve get busy now while the time is yet here. It is winter eggs that should interest you just now—not eggs in summer.

Sunshine in Winter

The bane of the poultryman in winter is the dull days. He cares little though the wind blows and the thermometer runs low, so long as the sun is bright and floods the houses with light and warmth, then you may expect eggs if you do your part with feed and care. But let the dark days come, dull and gloomy, and your egg yield will drop at once. The pullets feel the depressing effect of the weather as you do. If the days are cloudy, there is nothing you can do to make it up to your flock. You can keep them busy, give them varied grains and green foods, check the loss of heat from the pens, but the egg production will come less and less with every added day of darkness. We plan our house so that the flood of sunlight can stream back to the roosts, to the dropping boards, that disease germs may not get a foot hold. We also want the brightness of the sun to brighten up the spirits of the layers. Then they scratch the deeper, dust the more thoroughly, eat more freely. The hilltop plants get the most sunshine and is likely to get the most eggs. Open up the house fronts in the sunny days that may be followed by dull, damp days before we know it. Sunshine is a very important factor in making the poultry a financial success.

Fattening Geese for Market

During the Christmas holidays one will find a good market for disposing of geese. When the time comes for fattening geese they should be confined in a limited space where they can be kept clean. The best method of fattening is to feed all they will eat of a dry mash made of one-half corn meal, one-fourth middlings and bran, and one-fourth ground oats. This mash is better mixed with skim milk, butter milk or boiled milk, which, when thoroughly cooked, can be mixed with the meals. In addition to this, a small amount of green food may be provided. Geese that are being fattened for market should never be permitted to swim or wander any distance. The closer they are confined, so long as they have a pen of sufficient size for exercise, the better table poultry they make. To keep them clean while fattening cover the floor of the building thickly with straw. This should be removed in the morning into the open air or another building where it will dry. The floor should then be thoroughly cleaned and covered with dry sand or earth. As night approaches their bed should be thrown back again, and in this way they can be kept very clean and will fatten much faster.

Advantages of Feeding Animal Foods

These prepared meat products make a very convenient form of supplying animal protein to the fowls and do away with the work incident to cutting and securing fresh bone, and for which they make a very good substitute. They are the feed for the busy poultry keeper and the various products are such as to meet the requirements whether he feeds an all dry or a moist ration. Beef scraps and meat meal can be fed in larger quantities than fresh cut bone as they are less likely to cause bowel trouble, and in mixing a mash meal for laying hens it will be well to make fifteen per cent meat meal if no other animal food is to be given.

AGENTS $6 a Day

Should be easily made selling our Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors, Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Preparations. Over 100 kinds, put up in collapsible tubes. Ten times the strength of bottle extracts. Every home in city or country is a possible customer. Entirely new. Quick sellers. Good repeaters. Not sold in stores. No competition. 100 per cent. profit to agents. Little or no capital required. Elegant sample case for workers. Start now while it's new. Write today—a post card will do—for full particulars FREE



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No wicks to trim. No globe to wash. Nothing to clog-up or get out of order. This lantern, solidly made of heavily nickeled brass, with mica globe, is built to stand all the hard knocks of after dark work in the feed-lot, barn, cow-stable, garage, cellars, chicken houses, sheds, camps, etc.

MAKES AND BURNS ITS OWN GAS. Costs only one-third of a cent per hour to operate. Gives more light than 20 old-time oil lanterns. Weight only 3½ pounds. Is guaranteed for 5 years. Awarded gold medal at San Francisco Exposition.

Ask your dealer—or if not for sale in your town yet, write us for catalog of 20 different kinds of Gasoline Lanterns, Table Lamps, etc. Dealers or Agents wanted in every locality.

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



The Marthas and Marys in Council

Conducted by Cora McDermott Harris

We Start a Cook Book

IF THERE is anything that does my heart good it is to get a bunch of women together and talk children and chickens and cooking. And when you come to think of it, the children and the cooking are kindred subjects—they say, you know, that "plain cooking makes pretty children" but plain cooking does not necessarily mean soggy potatoes, half-cooked meat or scorched beans.

When I think of the good, old days when our grandmothers gathered unto themselves fifteen or twenty of the neighbors and relatives on a Sunday, and fed them enough chicken and ham and gravy and beans and potatoes to say nothing of the pickles and preserves and two kinds of cake and four kinds of pie—to feed her family for a week—and when I see the mothers of to-day set their families down to a Sunday meal where the milk and the meat and the vegetables come from tin cans and the cakes and pickles and the discouraged looking pies come from the grocery or bakery—then do I marvel at the survival of even the fittest among us.

Surely there is a happy medium; can't we have fewer foods on the table, if need be? We're really better off without such a variety of pickles and jams, and **have** those few, home cooked, if **possible,** and it generally is possible.

When I see a bevy of earnest, intelligent women returning from a club meeting, chattering with whole-souled enthusiasm over some plan for the betterment of home or town or maybe the whole human race, I fairly swell up with pride in my generation of the American woman.

But there's a queer little quirk in my imagination which will persist in racing ahead of them to their respective homes and wondering what they will have for supper? Will their children's physical welfare have to suffer in payment of the spiritual and mental uplit of the mothers?

It is so easy with "Witch Yeast" to supply your table with delicious light bread that is almost a meal in itself. There are sandwiches galore which do not require much time in preparation and which are certainly more digestible than fried chops or steak with which the hurried woman feeds her family.

And any salad, to my mind, tastes quite as well (better even), after "marinating" a few hours; and these things are wholesome and good for the children's lunch boxes at school. Just paste these recipes in that cook book we are going to fill and let little daughter use them when she wants to cook a meal herself. And when big daughter wants to have a crowd of youngsters in for the evening she will find here something desirable for refreshments.

Try this sandwich and the next time you are hurried for a meal prepare a plate of them beforehand.

COTTAGE CHEESE SANDWICH

To one cupful of fresh clabber or cottage cheese, add a pinch of sugar and one-half cup of thick cream and salt to taste. Spread between graham crackers. This is especially good.

The first time you have some hard-boiled eggs left over, try mashing the yolks to a fine paste, add as much cream or half milk and half butter, as you have of the eggs, add salt, pepper, mustard, sugar and vinegar as you would to any other salad dressing, and use it as you would any other. But if you want something especially good, add minced cold, boiled ham or chicken or crisply fried bacon, broken up in small pieces and use for a sandwich filling.

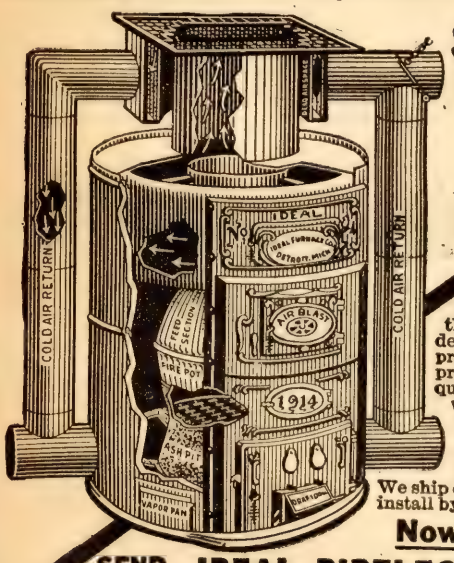
You will like the addition of a little finely minced sweet pepper. By the way, do you raise sweet peppers? Mangoes, as they are called. They add zest to salads and mixed pickles and of course you have stuffed them for winter use—and did you ever slice them crosswise, remove the seeds, and leave them in cold water for a few hours, then use them to garnish meats?

Next year, suppose you let some of them ripen, then split them open, remove the seeds and throw them into scalding water; you can peel them almost as readily as you can a tomato. Now boil them until tender, changing the water once, and put them in a syrup for the second boiling; seal while hot in pint jars. They are practically the same as the canned Pimento on your grocer's shelves and you will find them a welcome addition to soups, sandwiches and salads. Now try this pepper and cheese salad!

To one pound of creamy cheese either mashed with a fork or ground in a food chopper, add one-half pint pimentoes or sweet peppers; add one-half pint cream, one tablespoonful of mixed mustard, yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, and salt and pepper to taste. Spread between toasted soda crackers and you will have about thirty of the best sandwiches you ever ate. Of course you can make a smaller quantity by dividing the recipe, but you can keep it for twenty-four hours easily. You should not put it between the crackers long before they are to be used, because the crackers will get soft.

If your folks like sweet sandwiches or you want them for a social affair, then try above paste between graham crackers, or use it for a cake filling. Also wrap it in paraffin paper and put a piece of it in the children's lunch box, or surprise the good man with it on Sunday afternoon when he is revelling in the luxury of "sock feet" perched high above his head and the papers all over the floor. It might not be good for his digestion—but neither is too much smoking; and he can't smoke (as he generally does) and eat, at the same time.

I promised to tell you about some "punch" recipies, didn't I? Well, the foundation for almost any punch is a strong lemonade. The woman in town will add to this the juice of oranges and pineapples and have a delicious drink; the farm woman, however, will use syrup from her pickled peaches or cherries, and from her spiced grapes, or she will use strawberry or currant



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Simple—easy to operate. Nothing complicated. Fitted with patented triangular anti-clinker grates—practically indestructible. In revolving, grates cut up ashes, chop them and grind clinkers. Deep ash pit. Large heavy heat radiator. Corrugated fire pot adds strength and heating surface. Special pipes take cold air to furnace. Thus cold air goes down and then up after heating, insuring correct heating and ventilation, not obtainable by any other process. Big fuel feed door. Positive easy operating drafts. Vapor pan to keep air moist. In fact an A-1 furnace from start to finish at a very low price. Cole Reed, Ind. wrote us last year, "Have your furnace in my nine room dwelling and temperature doesn't vary five degrees. During a week or ten days of zero weather it performed splendidly". Write today for full particulars, different sizes, large descriptive picture, showing principle of operation, etc. Include rough floor plan of your home and we will advise you free just what you need for best results. No better time than **NOW.** Have the comfort, convenience and safety of an Ideal Pipeless Furnace, all winter long.

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$275 Motorcycle Given

We will give away, absolutely free, on January 31 1916, a $275.00 fifteen horse power, Big Twin Indian Motorcycle. This Motorcycle will not cost the winner one cent of money. It will be given absolutely free and sent by prepaid express to the fortunate person. In addition to the $275.00 Motorcycle we will give away more than $5,000.00 in valuable Prizes and Cash Rewards—$60.00 Crusader Bicycle, Diamond Rings, Gold Watches, Chests of Silver, Guns, Cameras, as Grand Prizes, and also many beautiful and valuable Prizes and Cash Rewards to each Contestant. In case of a tie for any prize each tying contestant gets a prize same as tied for. Each and every person who sends us his name and takes part in this contest will get a Cash Reward and a Handsome Prize of his own choosing. Remember, these Prizes and Cash Rewards given in addition to the Grand Prizes.

50c Coupon 1,000 Votes FREE

Send in your name and address, and we will send you a certificate worth 50 cents, and also give you 1,000 Free Votes toward the $275.00 Motorcycle and Other Grand Prizes. Send your name. That's the first thing to do to get the Motorcycle. We can't send you a prize until we get your name—that we must have, and the quicker you send your name to us the quicker you can get the $275.00 Motorcycle or other Grand Prize and Cash Rewards. The beautiful Calendar is yours if you answer this ad Today—NOW.

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Closing Out

Bargains In Choice Flowers

BULBS



Each year we import an enormous quantity of bulbs for our regular trade. Naturally of some varieties we get more than we can dispose of in the regular way, and, as a rule, the kinds that are left over are the choicest varieties that are marked at high prices. They cost us fancy prices and should we cut the price to our store trade, the buyers would look for the same reductions year after year. So to clear out this stock we offer it in this way and no order, at these prices, will be filled over our counters. Readers of this paper should take advantage of these offers and get these rare and beautiful named varieties and raise them in the house. (They are most too valuable to plant in beds out doors and will give the most pleasure and satisfaction to have them blooming every day from Christmas on, in the house.) Full directions will be sent to each purchaser.

Rare and Beautiful Hyacinths

Mammoth size bulbs, ordinarily sell for 10 to 25 cents each, will produce mammoth spikes like in illustration. Each one marked with name.

La Grandesse, pure white; **La Grande Duchess**, blush white; **British Queen**, pure white; **Etna**, white; **Gertrude**, deep rose; **La Victorie**, brilliant carmine; **King of Reds**, red; **Gigantea**, blush pink; **Lady Derby**, rose pink; **Bouquet Royal**, salmon pink; **Etna**, dark red; **Homerus**, red; **Lord Balfour**, dark purple violet; **Chas. Dickens**, blue. These varieties and such mammoth bulbs usually sell at 10 to 25c each, but you may have your choice and as many as you want at 5 cents each while they last, all postpaid.

Mixed Hyacinths for bedding, 50c a dozen, postpaid.

Rare and Beautiful Tulips

La Reine, white tinged with pink; **L'Imaculee**, pure white; **Belle Alliance**, scarlet; **Cottage Maid**, pink; **Grisdelin**, delicate pink; **Keiserskroon**, red, yellow border; **Chrysolora**, golden yellow; **Duchess de Parma**, deep orange, yellow edged; **Gold Finch**, pure yellow. To close out you may select what you want of these at 3 cents each or 30 cents a dozen and we will send them postpaid. Name with each.

Narcissus

Polyantha Narcissus, Paper White. For growing in the house in pots or dishes of water. In the writers home we have a dish full of these coming on now and will have them in succession until flowers come on the lawn in spring. It's easy and a grand pleasure to grow them and enjoy the beautiful flowers and sweet fragrance. Our friends when they visit us "go crazy" (nearly) over our houseflowers, particularly narcisus.

Order as many as you want at 3 cents each, or 30 cents a dozen, all postpaid.

Narcissus, Von Sion, for planting outdoors. Dozen, 35c; 50, $1.25; per 100, $2.00.

Poeticus, also for planting outdoors. Dozen, 25c; 50, 75c; per 100, $1.25.

Peonies

Choice, named varieties. Look at the prices. These extreme "cut prices" to close out. You would have to pay 25c to $2.00 each for same clumps in regular ways. You can put out a row or bed of a dozen now for $1.50 that you would not take $25.00 for next summer.

Philomene, red; **Pallas**, pink; **Andre Laurias or Fragrans**, bright rose; **Alba**, white; **Duchess de Ne Moura**, sulphur white; **Edulis Superba**, bright, clear pink; **Festiva Maxima**, pure white; **Humei**, cherry pink with silver tips; **Officianalis Rubra**, brilliant crimson; **Excelsior**, violet purple; **Queen Victoria**, white, with crimson spots; **Triomphe du Nord**, light red.

Price, 15 cents each or $1.50 a dozen, postpaid.

Grape Vines



Strong two-year vines. Prices to close out. The Lutie. New. Dark red. Worth $1.00, price only 15c. **Campbell's Early.** New. Black with blue blush, worth 50c, but price only 10c. **Concord**, black. Price 7c. **Moore's Early**, black. Price 7c. **Niagara**, white. Price 7c. **Diamond**, white. Price 7c. **Agawam**, red. Price 7c. **Agawam**, red. Price 7c. **Catawba**, red. Price 7c.

Special—If six or more are ordered of one kind or more, deduct 1 cent from the price of each. All delivered at the prices.

NOTICE—As these offers are to close out, surplus stock, we reserve the right to substitute an equally valuable or better variety if sold out of the one selected.

Send all orders to

Everitt's Seed Store

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

juice—oh, the woman on the farm has all kinds of advantages over the woman who depends on the grocery for all her food and drink.

Later, I shall give you a page of "good drinks for the year round" but now I want to tell you about the candies that we talked of the other day.

Did you ever make the boiled sugar fondant and weep over the result? Try this, sometime when you are in a hurry and you will probably prefer it to the other for all time:

UNCOOKED FONDANT

To the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, add one tablespoonful of thick, sweet cream, and as much sifted confectioner's sugar as is necessary to make it of dough—like consistency. Or use whipped cream without the egg if so desired, which will give a softer fondant.

AFTER DINNER MINTS

Having prepared your fondant, take a piece the size of an egg, add one drop of oil of peppermint, pat it out into a thin sheet and cut out with a thimble which has previously been sterlized in boiling water; and you have creamier after dinner mints than you will ever buy. A drop of coloring extract always makes them more attractive but do not feed your family on highly colored candies, even if they are home made.

ALMOND BARS

Another piece of the fondant we will flavor with pineapple extract and work into it as much crushed almond meats as it will hold, roll out and cut in squares.

NUT CREAMS

Put the halves of hickory nuts, walnuts or pecans, together with the fondant, flavored with lemon or vanilla and dip them, if you like, in bitter chocolate melted in a double boiler.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Mold the fondant—in any desired flavor into little balls. Set in a cool place to harden, and dip in the melted chocolate, put a nut meat on top and you will have chocolate creams such as you would pay one dollar a pound for.

Now you see we have a variety of candies from one foundation—and there is yet another use for it—it makes a most delicious cake icing and dries with a satiny luster.

If there's anything better than a white cake, iced with this cream icing, and then nut meats sprinkled over that with a final coat of melted bitter chocolate my family has not as yet discovered it.

Now let's see what can be done with some sugar, butter and milk, ingredients of the time-honored "fudge."

The secret of fudge, as I have found it, is: Butter in the pan first, to prevent sticking; milk brought to a scalding point and sugar free from lumps; and the proportion one-fourth as much butter as milk, and one-half as much milk as sugar, and a vigorous beating after it is removed from the fire.

By remembering this simple rule you can make any desired quantity.

COCOANUT FUDGE

Use granulated sugar and almond extract, with cocoanut added just as the fudge is taken from the fire.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE

Use light, brown sugar and bitter chocolate, as much of the latter as you have of butter, and preferably vanilla extract.

CARAMEL FUDGE

Use light brown sugar and brown it before adding to the other ingredients—add nut meats.

MAPLE FUDGE

Use one-half crushed maple sugar and one-half graunlated and pour it over small pieces (not grated) of pineapple.

Also you can use fudge for cake icing.

There are candies and candies, but many of them require time, skill and patience in the making; with these recipies one can make a great variety at small expense and without the trouble of going to the grocery for some special ingredients. You will find some of any of these things in my house at any time. Before Christmas I shall give you a page of more elaborate candies.

By the way, while you are putting these recipies in your cook book, take eight double sheets of plain stationery. Either paint or paste the picture of a sweet faced girl on the front with the title, "Sweet Sixteen"; tie the sheets together with a ribbon, and on the inner pages write the recipes for sixteen candies, and put this into your Christmas box to send to some young housekeeper along with a box of home-made candy.

Not Safe to Give Them Warning

A Scottish parish minister was going from home and procured the clergyman of a neighboring parish to officiate on Sunday. The parish minister's servant, who was also beadle, was sent over to the station to drive the visiting reverend gentleman to the manse:

When the train arrived the beadle asked the visitor to be good enough to wait awhile, as he had some errands to de before going home. It was two hours before he returned. The minister was furious and threatened to report the beadle to his master.

"Weel, sir, ye can dae that if ye likt," said the beadle, "but he tell't me himself to wait till it was dark before I drove ye ower, for if the folk o' the village saw wha was to preach naebody wud turn oot the morn."

Thanksgiving

By Lincoln Rappleye

In these cold days of November,
We should all try to remember,
The past season's brought us blessings by the score;
Life to us looks bright and rosy,
We have houses warm and cosy,
Blessings big are coming to us, more and more.

There are now no crops to gather,
So if we have biting weather,
Why, the frosty days can't do us any harm;
We'll be glad for days of leisure,
And we'll all enjoy the pleasure
And contentment, here at home, on our farm.

Surely we have every reason
To be happy this glad season,
And our hearts are flowing o'er with peace and joy;
There is now no need to worry,
With our work we need not hurry,
There is nothing now to hinder or annoy.

Let us lay aside all labor,
And be friendly with our neighbor,
And be thankful that we are alive to-day;
Let the real Thanksgiving feeling
Over all our minds come stealing,
So to others naught but kind words can we say.

So be glad at this Thanksgiving,
Yes, be glad that we are living;
That we're living in this world of peace and love;
And be glad for hope of heaven,
Which the Blessed One has given,
Where, we hope sometime, to dwell with Him above.

The Judge Scores

Several lawyers in a southern city were discussing the merits and demerits of a well-known member of the bar who had been gathered to his fathers, when one of the party related an incident of the time when he had studied in the old man's office. "Lippincott's" tells the story:

It seems that the inefficiency of the copying clerk there kept the judge continually worked up to the point of explosion. One day a wire basket fell off the top of the clerk's desk and scratched his cheek. Not having any court-plaster, the young man slapped on three postage stamps and went on with his work.

Later in the day he had occasion to take certain papers to the court, and, forgetting all about the stamps, he put on his hat to go out. At the door he met the judge, who raised his head and fixed the clerk with an astonished stare.

"Anything wrong, sir?" stammered the bewildered clerk.

"Yes, sir, there is!" thundered the old gentleman. "You are carrying too much postage for second-class matter!"

A clergyman was asked to offer up the following prayer in church: "A sailor going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety." The curate, misplacing a comma, read out to the astonished congregation, "A sailor, going to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety." —*Exchange.*

WE GIVE THIS ROCKER

For Selling Only 20 Ten-Bar Boxes of American Bath Soap

NO MONEY NEEDED Just fill out Coupon below, giving us two satisfactory references (business men of your town who know you) and we will send you this beautiful Rocker and 20 ten-bar packages of our popular American Bath Toilet Soap. If, when you receive shipment, you find everything satisfactory, sell the Soap to your neighbors at 50c per 10-bar box—send the money to us within 30 days, and keep the Rocker as your reward.



A WHITE FLOATING SOAP FOR BATH AND LAUNDRY.



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DESCRIPTION OF ROCKER No. 90219

Strong, beautiful Rocker in a new design; back heavily upholstered with tucked and ruffled roll headrest; center of back finished in a diamond panel nicely tufted as shown in illustration; frame is of seasoned hardwood, finished in best grade of imitation quartered oak; spring seat is 21 inches wide; armrests and front posts are 4 1-2 inches wide; Rocker upholstered in good grade of black imitation leather.

SOAP EASY TO SELL

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Every housewife must have Toilet and Bath Soap, and when they see the ten-bar box of pure, white, floating Soap which we offer for only 50c, you will be able to make a sale at nearly every home. Don't miss this opportunity of securing a beautiful Rocker.

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DEPT. B-579

CHICAGO

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Town.....

State.....

GIVE TWO BUSINESS REFERENCES—GOODS WILL NOT BE SHIPPED UNLESS THIS IS DONE.

What is Now the Fashion

Garments For All Occasions

Even though we have made ready for winter by having new garments there is likely to be a chance to add something to the outfit from time to time. When this is done it is usually a simple frock and in selecting it we must remember that the best examples at present are suitable for wear under a coat. Thus such a design as No. 7425 will be found both pretty and comfortable and it may be made of a plain color with bright plaid trimmings.

Such a dressing sacque as No. 7407 will make the daintiest kind of Christmas gift and is also pretty for church fairs and for those who are ill and in bed.

Renewing the Wardrobe

There are certain standbys in the list of women's garments which are but little affected by fashion, although even here its influence is felt. Among these we class underwear, negligees and the simple skirt for constant wear.

To meet demands for such articles we have several simple and dainty models in the accompanying illustration. A dressing sacque which is not too plain to be pretty is shown in No. 7396, while a negligee gown which can be either dressy or simple is shown in No. 7410.



7434—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This pretty dress has a surplice vest to break the otherwise plain waist and a pretty collar at the round neck. The fancy for box plaits has found its way into the skirt which is box plaited all around.

7428—GIRLS' DRESS—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This pretty frock is made with a separate blouse, which has a high neck and long sleeves. Over this is worn a jacket bodice showing the underblouse at top and bottom and made without sleeves. The skirt has two gores.

7407—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.—Cut in one size. This dainty garment is cut in a single piece, without any opening except at the neck which is large enough to allow of slipping it on over the head. The garment hangs loosely. The cap is a small round crown and a gathered side section.

7400—LADIES' APRON.—Cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. This practical apron has the entire front panel in one piece, in princess effect. The material covers the waist in front and there is a back section, with the closing in the centre which covers the back of the waist.

7409—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This smart skirt has three gores, the sides of the front cut away at the top for the insertion of a shaped yoke and the centre of the back arranged in a wide box plait panel. The closing is in front.

7425—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. In this popular one-piece dress we have a plain waist with bias closing. The open neck is trimmed with a wide collar and there is a fancy belt at the waist. The skirt has four gores.

7396—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. The garment is rendered decorative by the little group of tucks near each shoulder in front. The line of closing has also an ornamental tab at the bottom and the rest of the garment is plain, held in at the waistline by a belt.

7438—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Very simple is this frock and suitable for school wear. It has a side front closing to both waist and skirt, high neck with flat collar and long or short sleeves. Serge, gabardine and other soft woolens are appropriate materials.

7436—LADIES' WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This simple waist has a group of fine tucks at each side of the front of closing. The sleeves are full length with a band cuff and a frill at the wrist. Taffetas, crepe de Chine, etc., will be found suitable for a waist in this simple style.

7410—LADIES' NEGLIGEE. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The short waisted Empire bodice is used in this gown and it also has the low shoulder with a short, wide sleeve below. The skirt is arranged in very small box plaits and these are attached to the outer edge of the waist.

7433—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. This walking skirt is one which will make up nicely in the imported suit materials, domestic serge, gabarine, corduroy and the like. It has four gores and a decided kick plait at the lower end of both front and back seams.

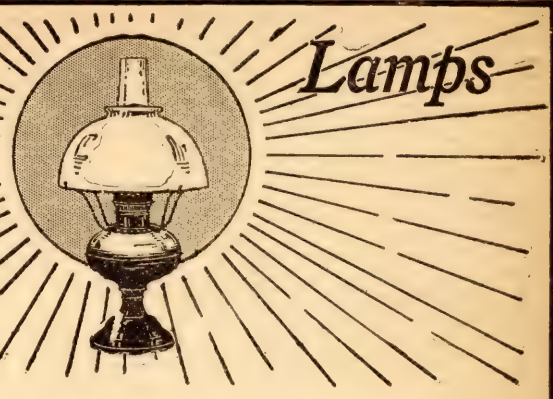
7394—LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN. Cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure.. This simple design is familiar to all women. The yoke is straight across the shoulders in both front and back, the lower portion full and gathered at the top. Muslin, cambric, outing flannel, sateen and other wash fabrics.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and name. Write your name and address plainly. **Price of Patterns, 10 cents each.**

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—To the lady who wants a large number of styles before her we recommend our quarterly Book of Fashions. It describes and illustrates a great many garments for ladies', misses' and children. This book will be a great help in every home, whether the clothing is home-made or not. The latest ones will always be sent. PRICE 10 CENTS.

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We have obtained a special concession from **Farm Journal**, the standard agriculture magazine of America, for them to accept one-year subscriptions from **new** readers through us. **Farm Journal** is for the whole farm family, the farmer, his wife and children. **Household Guest** is a story, home and fashion magazine. The four ferns will be selected from the following varieties: Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scottl, Sprengerl, Plumosus Lace Fern. Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send Farm Journal one year, Household Guest one year, and the four ferns for only 50c., prepaid by parcels post. Send all orders to **Household Guest, Dept. FJ17** 550 N. LaSalle St., **Chicago**

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This is not a contest where only one person can win an **automobile, a piano** or any of the big expensive gifts shown here and in my big Premium Catalog. **Everyone can win,** Men and Women, simply by representing me in their own county—the Certificate below with only your name and address brings you **$20 worth of Certificates Free.** Good on any gift you want. Don't miss it. **Sign and mail at once.**

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Agents getting rich and earning big money year round on this new proposition, all in addition to the gifts. Louis Goodovich is making **$50 a week** and owns his own auto. He pulled down a $500.00 cash premium too. F. Roly **made $52 in one day besides his extra gift.** C. A. Walker took **90 orders in 9 hours.** Leonard West made **$90 in 26 hours.** O. F. Wright made **$25.80 profit the first day.** Mrs. H. W. Hull made **$7.50 the first eight hours** she worked, and is furnishing her home complete at my expense.

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I'll teach you so you can start at once. **There is an immediate cash opportunity for you to make big money.** I need a special representative in every county at once. Advertise, fill orders and deliver, my new marvelous household combinations, to every home—Ambitious, energetic men and women make **$5 to $10 a day in cash to start, and up to $5,000 a year,** in this pleasant business. **The gifts are Extra and Special rewards.** Your cash salary goes on day after day. Nothing as easy. Nothing like it ever offered before. Big demand for goods. Undersell everybody and make **150 to 200 per cent cash profit.** Money back guarantee makes sales easy. Simply show goods. Sell at sight. **Appoint agents, cover your county.** Earn biggest money and the extra gifts **FREE.** Costs nothing to get the facts or the **FREE $20 Certificate.**



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Simply sign Certificate and mail—That's all. You can't afford to waste a minute. Tear it right out now and send at once—Sure—Address

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We allow all freight charges, let you use the beautiful **Evans Artist Model Piano** for thirty days **free.** If you are not entirely satisfied, we will take it back without any cost to you—you are the sole judge to decide. If you want to keep it, you may do so on our low factory wholesale price on most convenient terms.

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Write for particulars

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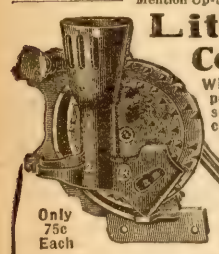
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Little Giant Corn Sheller



Only 75c Each

Will easily shell six bushels per hour. Just screw it to the side of your box, put in the corn, and turn the handle. The corn will fall into the box, and the cob outside. Has simple, accurate adjustment that can't get out of order; has no springs to jar loose. Will last a lifetime. Price 75 cents each. Delivered prepaid east of Kansas City, west of Philadelphia and north of Atlanta for $1.25. Add 50 cents more for more distant parts of the country.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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IT IS less than a month until the world-recognized holiday period, the time for the manifestation of kindness and good will, the time when everybody is expected to be jolly and happy. "Christmas comes but once a year", but good people may be happy oftener than that, and the kindly spirit and aspiration and ambitions of the young ought to be continuous and perpetual. But as we expect to talk with our writers again before Christmas, we will say no more now.

Our first letter this time is from two New York girls who themselves subscribe for our paper.

DEAR CADETS—We have read your letters for some time, and have enjoyed them so much that when our father's subscription expired we decided to subscribe ourselves and herewith send in our subscription. We live on a farm of 290 acres, and have 3 horses, 19 cattle, 28 sheep, 24 hogs, about 50 hens, 2 dogs and 4 cats. Our milk goes to the limburger factory. We raise potatoes, corn, oats, buckwheat, pumpkins, and most every kind of vegetables. We would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will try to answer all, and send our photos as we have a camera.—Mary and Ida Allen, Florence, New York.

DEAR CADETS—Will you please admit an Iowa girl? I am 15, and live with my mother and father and two sisters on a farm of 160 acres. Our main crops are corn, oats and barley, and our nearest town is Early, 3½ miles away. I am attending highh school, and am in the 11th. grade. My studies are physics, American history, arithmetic and domestic science and my greatest aim is to be a teacher. My father takes UTDF and likes it real well. I would like to correspond with the Cadets and will try to answer all.—Ruby Stocks, Early, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Indiana girl, 18 years old, and live on a farm with my parents and two brothers. We take UTDF and all like it fine. I think it a very interesting paper. I would like very much to correspond and exchange photos with all the Cadet girls and boys.—Mary Williams, Greenfield, Ind.

DEAR CADETS—Here comes an Illinois girl who is anxious to be a Cadet. I read UTDF, and find it very interesting, especially the page for the Cadets. I live on a farm of 160 acres, 7 miles from Momence, our nearest town, and 14 miles from Kankakee, our county seat. I am 15 years old and am in high school. I take great interest in studying botany, zoology and domestic science. I am very fond of reading, which I find the most interesting of pastimes. Our principal crops are corn, oats, clover and different kinds of fruits and vegetables. I like flowers very much and have a great garden of my own. I like city life, though I have lived on the farm all my life. I take vocal lessons and my greatest ambition is to become an opera singer. I will be glad to answer any letters and cards from the Cadet boys and girls, and will also exchange photos.—Maybelle LeBeau, Momence, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—Here come two girls, aged 20 and 15, from West Virginia. Our home is on a farm near the Ohio river. We surely enjoy farm life and would not exchange for the city. Our principal crops are grain, fruit and vegetables. We have taken UTDF for several months, and think it is just grand. Would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all. We wish our space was sufficient to print all the letters. We surely enjoy reading them.—Mona and Tressie Wray, Ashton, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a city girl 17 years old, and am interested in the Cadet page and enjoy its letters very much. I have been taking UTDF for more than three years, and the first thing I do is to look for the Cadet page. I take a good many papers, but I like this the best of all. I would like to live on a farm and I would like to get letters from the boys and girls, and will be glad to answer them all.—Jenneire Bishop, East Liverpool, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Pennsylvania boy, and live on a farm with my parents. I have been a reader of UTDF for seevral years, and I think it cannot be beat, especially the Cadet page. I am 20 years old and am a graduate stenographer and bookkeeper, but farm life appeals to me very much. I would be glad to correspond with all the Cadet girls and boys and can tell them many interesting things of Pennsylvania, especially of the battlefield of Gettysburg..—G. A. Illias, York, Pa., R. 9.

DEAR CADETS—I have enjoyed reading the letters written by the Cadets so much that I wish to join. I am 19 years old, and live with my father and mother and two brothers on a large farm just east of the little town of Harveysburg, Ohio. My father takes UTDF and we all enjoy the good things that are printed therein. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will exchange views with those who send views.—Martha Lukens, Harveysburg, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS—While idly looking through some farm papers the other day I happened upon UTDF. Imagine my enthusiasm when I began reading your interesting letters, for I certainly do like to read them; and I would like to become a Cadet. I am a farmer girl of 18 summers and think the farm is great—just the place for the boys and girls. My home is near Reedy, in the dear old Mountain State. It affords much beautiful scenery and is known as the Switzerland of America, noted for its mountains. We raise almost any kind of grain, corn and wheat being the principal ones. There is also much tobacco raised here. This climate is well adapted to fruit raising. My home is near a large fruit orchard and it certainly is a treat to go there in the autumn and see the nice fruit. I am a Sunday school teacher, and have taught one class for three years. I also go to the public schools and completed the 8th grade last year. I would like to receive letters and cards from all the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—Lucy Riddle, Reedy, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl of 20 years and live on a farm of 550 acres. We have taken UTDF for nearly a year, and like it very much. I have one brother and one sister. I work out of doors most of the time and love the horses and all other animals and am with them most of the time. I belong to a club called the Stratton Mountain club; there are over 100 members and we meet every other Saturday night. Would be glad to hear from any of the Cadets that wish to write. Will try to answer all.—Mabel Streeter, West Wardsboro, Vt.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Arkansas boy 21 years old, and live with my father and mother on a farm of 80 acres. I am a subscriber for UTDF and I like it better than any farm paper I have ever seen. We raise most anything here that can be grown anywhere on upland, but cotton, corn and hay are the principal crops. I want you all to write to me, and I will sure answer. I will exchange photos with all who send theirs.—M. B. Sims, Union Hill, Ark.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl of 19 years and live with my parents and three brothers and one sister on a 320-acre farm. I like country life quite well. I lived in town two years, but not lately. This is a very nice farming country. We raised an awful big crop this year in spite of so much rainy weather. We raise nearly all kinds of small grain and corn, and some fine potatoes. We have only taken UTDF about a year, but we all think it a dandy farm paper. We take several farm papers, but I always want this one first. I would enjoy exchanging letters, cards and photos and will try to answer all I receive.—Gertrude Forgensen, Hay Springs, Nebr.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UTDF and I enjoy reading your interesting letters. We live on a farm and have a lovely home near Portsmouth. I am a high school girl 14 years old and am in the 9th grade. My father has a dairy farm of 175 acres. We have 60 cows, 9 horses and lots of little pigs. I also have pets too numerous to mention. I would like to correspond with some of the Cadets.—Kathleen Morton, Portsmouth, Va.

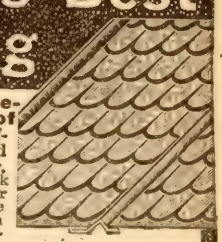
DEAR CADETS—Have you room for a 17-year old girl from Middle Tennessee? If so I'd be so glad to join you. I live in the scenic valley of old Sweetwater. At present I am a student in the Young Ladies Seminary at Sweetwater. Formerly I lived for about six years in Chattanooga, Tenn. I hope to hear from some of the Cadets soon.—Alice Maude Craig, Sweetwater, Tenn.

Letters Crowded Out

We hope the readers will consider these as important as the letters printed, as they are. Our space only forbids printing more. Correspond with them. Each writer is a Cadet.

	Age
Roe Hulsey, Maitland, Colo.	14
Jennie Reasoner, Delaware, Ark.	22
Eva Reasoner, Delaware, Ark.	20
Jeffie Reasoner, Delaware, Ark.	17
Lelia Lefebure, Elvaston, Ill.	8
Torrie C. Miller, Winchester, Ind.	21
Lottie Berry, Wileyville, W. Va.	19
Lucy Morris, Wileyville, W. Va.	20
Arthur Gustazson, Stanhope, Iowa.	—
D. O. Webb, Bunnel, Pa.	20
Victor Mickelsen, Penn Yan, N. Y.	17
Erma Pearl Steed, Greenfield, Ohio.	18
Clara Schwartz, Phillips, Nebr.	

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Hunting and Trapping

Conducted By Bob Snow

STRANGELY enough it is the people who have used guns most, that have the most fear of accidents with them. Having used guns as implements of destruction, they come to respect them as such. The people with little or no knowledge of guns seldom realize what dangerous things they really are—until they have had an accident.

We have handled guns much. And before we possessed one we had studied every make of gun manufactured, and read reams of literature relating to them. So we ought to be used to guns, perhaps. But we aren't—not when the muzzle is pointing towards us, or anyone else. And there are several thousand gun users who are in the same boat.

One of the most uncomfortable times we ever experienced was the time we sat on a country friend's poarch, while said friend nonchalantly held a shotgun across his arm and carried on an argument with a brother as to whether or not the gun was loaded. We could sight down the barrel of the gun nicely. In fact, we ascertained that the muzzle was in direct line with our shirt front. And the gun was cocked at that! Finally our friend, who held that the gun was not loaded, attempted to prove his assertion by carelessly raising it and pulling the trigger. "And I was so dashed sure." Said our surprised friend as the smoke cleared away, and added: "I 'spect them shot jest whistled across Closter's yard." If Closter was in his yard he had our sympathy.

Upon another occasion we accompanied a person of somewhat doubtful sanity on a search for some friends who were hunting. As we were crossing a cornfield this fellow expressed a desire to shoot at something. We handed him our rifle and pointed out to him, for a target, a large pumpkin, laying nearby. We supposed that of course since this fellow's friends, or keepers, had given him a shotgun and allowed him to run around loose hunting, that he knew something about guns. We began to have our doubts when he missed the pumpkin, and the hilltop that was several feet higher than the pumpkin. We heard the bullet sing merrily across the country.

Just then this fellow espied one of his friends, and playfully leveled the rifle at him. We made haste to inform him that there was extreme likelihood of his friend unexpectedly stopping a bullet. "Oh," he explained reassuringly, "My friend Tommy, y'u know, 'e doesn't care!" We were mighty glad we weren't in friend Tommy's shoes.

The Fur Market

The big demand for furs continues and the market is quite bare of many of the leading articles. The cloak and suit houses are using trimmings more extensively than ever before, and the old stock carried over frfom last winter is about exhausted.

The London sales will begin on the 18th. It is not thought that these sales will have the usual effect here due to the war, unless there is some way of shipping raw furs to Leipzig.

It is expected that the catch will be unusually heavy this year owing to the light trapping of last year, but the "sell early" rule holds good. When the prices are high the chances of a further advance are much slimmer than those of a decline.

Besides the demand for trimmings in the retail trade, milliners are making use of fur as trimming for hats, toques and making up "fancies" and bows. Furriers have enough work on hand to keep busy the next two or three months.

Hudson's Bay Co.'s Sale

The Hudson's Bay Co., offered at their sale beginning on October 18, 1915, among others the following:

90,000 mustrat, 15,000 mink, 500 skunk, 2,000 red fox.

Results of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Sale:

Muskrat, Yorkfert—12½ per cent higher than last March. Mink, not selling unusually good. Skunk, 60 per cent higher than last March. Red fox, 40 per cent higher than last March.

It can readily be seen that furs are bringing good prices. All the markets are open now. One company offered 750,000 muskrat pelts, 25,000 raccoon, 10,000 skunk, besides thousands of other pelts. This will serve to give you some idea of the enormous number of animauls trapped yearly. We are going to keep a record of the number of pelts, of the different kinds which are sold on various markets this year and will publish it. It will surprise you.

Quotations on Furs

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Oppossum	.75	.30	.12
Red Fox	5.00	4.00	3.00
Raccoon	2.75	1.50	.90
Mink	3.25	2.35	1.25
Skunk	$3.50	$2.50	$ .75
Muskrat		.23	.10

These prices are for Central West furs. Northern furs will average higher and southern furs lower. Winter caught furs will bring higher prices.

Trail Marks

Mink like to travel in muskrat tracks.

Skunk meat makes a good bait for foxes.

It is always desirable to use scent when trapping.

Old cow and sheep paths make excellent places to set fox traps.

Hang pelts out in the air occasionally and they will dry much quicker.

In very cold weather mink bait should be smoked to give it a stronger smell.

The odor of the skunk can be rid from hands as well as clothes by the use of benzine.

We always carry a few figure 4 triggers in our pockets in case we should find a good location for deadfalls.

We always tie a string to a piece of meat, rub the meat well with trail scent, and fasten the string to our belt. We drag it with us on the trap line and it makes a trail which all animals will follow.

A Letter From a Trapper

Am much pleased with the invitation you extend to the young trappers. What is most needful to impress on their minds is to regard law. Murkrats will, however, more than likely be trapped before the 1st of January. Skunk are being caught now by 'coon hunters, which is wrong, yet if their dogs tree them, they take them along. The prospect is fair here for a good catch in 'rats and skunks. 'Coon is scarce here. Some mink yet. They are very hard to trap on this water, as the stream is too large. I have trapped for 30 years. I find the best set for Mr. Mink is an old 'rat hole that has caved in. They always go and inspect those places under banks, along the stream, if they can get along. They will follow the bank where it will crowd them to the water, and by being careful and place the trap in the water about 2 inches under water, they will likely slip in it if properly set and covered. I use for a cover a wet leaf and place some mud on it to hold it down. The way I get my traps in order in the fall, I take walnut hulls and place them in an iron kettle and fill half full with water. Boil them in that and they will not have any odor and will work free and not rust. I was down in Virginia last winter, trapping, but did not have much luck. Will close for this time, hoping you will gain some good points.—F. J. Crabill, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Game is Plentiful

Reports from all sections say that game is plentiful, this being especially true of rabbits. Also we have failed to note any scarcity of hunters, and bunny is having a strenuous time keeping hounds from nipping his heels and dodging shot. We have always preferred to hunt rabbits with a rifle. The sport (to us) is twice as great as when useing a shot gun, and the game is not "all shot up."

In a letter to us, Chief Game Warden Jno. C. Speaks, states that he is also much in favor of hunting with a rifle himself. Many high grade sportsmen are adopting the rifle and finding it the real arm for sport. Although it must be admitted that the shot gun is a good guarantee of meat for supper, and there are those who love it as the only arm.

It is a very good idea to make investigations with a pole before pulling a trapped animal out of a hole to see what it is. A young man of our acquaintance pulled a skunk out of a hole one time, into close proximiety with his face. And a peeved and grouchy skunk at that. The young man doesn't trap any more.

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FURS

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

A member of the Indiana Legislature said to the writer recently: "If there is anything that the farmers want why don't you bring it before the legislature?"

—o—

We replied that the things farmers want and need most are such that it is not in the power of legislatures to grant or cause to be performed, but there are things that the farmers themselves must reach forth their hands, as it were, and take them.

—o—

The main trouble with the farmers is not political, but economic; is not the method of government, but the method of business. True, farmers are sometimes legislated against and particularly are they overtaxed. But even these injustices would not hurt if their business was done right, because then they could sell their stuff for enough to meet all expenses and have a satisfactory margin left.

—o—

We have often told farmers to not look to legislatures or congress or agricultural colleges and experiment stations or experts or anybody for a solution of their business problem, but to depend on themselves. And to depend on themselves, or to be in a condition "to put forth their hands and take what they want," implies a degree of standing together. We did not say here, "a degree of organization," because, farmers can become free and independent, in the most of their business, by simply standing together, but acting individually for the control of their own crops and price-making.

—o—

We copy the following, written by the well-known writer Charles Edward Russell and printed in the December issue of a popular magazine:

"More than three thousand farmers had gathered in a meeting at Aneta. It was a spectacle worth seeing and worth studying. All those serious, thoughtful faces, all those rugged, wholesome men in one place—here was something that suddenly gave you a new respect for your country and a new sense of the bases of things.

"You see these men and their like grew the world's bread and thereby furnished the primal necessity of society; and here they were come in the most sober, undemonstrative, impersonal way to discuss one question of overwhelming moment to every one of them. It was this:

"What is the Matter with Farming in the Northwest?"

"They took two days to it; two days without fuss, without excitement. They were laboring under the sense of wrong and burning injustice, but these steady-souled, deliberate men showed no heat, no haste, and no emotion, but did all with the sure judgment of reason.

"Able speakers debated the question. One attacked the existing system of marketing grain; one defended it. At the close of the discussion this resolution was proposed:

"*Resolved*, by the farmers assembled at Aneta, North Dakota, that the present vicious, unlawful and monopolistic practices of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and other grain markets are robbing producers of from 15 to 25 cents a bushel on grain and have so robbed the producers for many years.

"And whereas full and complete proof of this wrongful and unlawful monopoly known as the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis has been in the hands of the Attorney General of the United States for more than eighteen months and said official has taken no steps to prosecute this intolerable monopoly, be it

"*Resolved*, that we condemn the refusal and delay of the legal department of the United States and demand that immediate action be taken by the Attorney General against this monopoly for the relief of grain producers, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Attorney General of the United States.

"The resolution was carried unanimously."

—o—

And from the same article we take the following figures which are presented as one proof of the dire results of the "monopolistic practices of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and other grain markets that are robbing producers of from 15 to 25 cents a bushel on grain":

From 1900 to 1910 the number of farms in North Dakota increased from 45,332 to 74,360; the number of mortgaged farms increased from 11,963 to 31,727; the amount of farm mortgages increased from $11,168,854 to $47,841,854; the per cent of farms mortgaged increased from 24 to 42 and the average farm mortgage increased from $950 to $1,508.

—o—

Here is a condition where the farmers increased the number of farms by 61 per cent in 10 years, and statistics, which we will not print here, show that the yields of crops were increased in about a like ratio, but the ratio of number of mortgaged farms, and size of the mortgage increased, in greater ratio than the number of farms and increased products. Over 3,000 farmers assembled in a meeting charged that "the present vicious, unlawful and monopolistic practices of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and other grain markets" were responsible for them.

—o—

And as a remedy that body of over 3,000 farmers demanded that the U. S. Attorney General take immediate action against the monopoly "for the relief of grain producers," the "proof" it was said, "having been in his hands for more than 18 months."

—o—

That the resolution was futile, each farmer attending the meeting has doubtless concluded by this time. Farmers have resolved and resolved for somebody else to do something for them and, with the North Dakota farmers, at least, their case is getting worse as the figures showed down to 1910, and we believe if figures were available now they would show about the same.

—o—

Now let us suppose a case: For instance, suppose the over 3,000 farmers at the Aneta meeting, after stating their case as they did in the "whereas," would have resolved that they would not part with a bushel of wheat for less than $1.25 a bushel and set a price on every other crop they grew and then went home and abided by this resolve quite a different story might now be told.

—o—

Although we are repeating ourselves we will answer those farmers who will say, "well we must sell to get money" and "we can't hold it because we have no storage room" that these problems are easily solvable, by any person who sincerely wants to solve them. The way is to have granaries on the farm or send the grain to Minneapolis or some other place and store it in the same elevator the speculators store it in, and when you get your warehouse receipt almost any bank in the country will advance you money on it.

—o—

Oh, yes, you can bring up a lot more objections and imaginary troubles. "Imaginary", because they will all be dispelled when the light of reason is turned on them. For instance, some of you will say, "We have no elevator to load through, "We have no elevator for the farmers of the community. How long will it take for you to pay for it when you get that 15 to 25 cents a bushel you say you have been robbed of "for many years." Or you can buy a portable elevator and load direct from the wagons to the cars. You say you can't get cars? You can get just as readily as the regular shipper can and if you think you are discriminated against, complain to the commerce commission. And did somebody say the banks won't advance us money on our warehouse receipts? Then complain to the Secretary of the treasury at Washington. And know this: Any elevator or warehouse that makes a business of commercial storing must accept commodities by whomsoever offered. So you cannot be discriminated against there.

—o—

Now need we say more about farmers ability to control their grain? True it may cost a little to provide the necessary utilities and facilities, but look at this: Each farmer has hundreds of dollars invested in horses or tractors and machines to produce the crops and if you will just be fair to yourself you will agree that it is just as important to control what you produce, until the real demand for consumption is ready, as it is to produce the crops. In fact, if you won't do this, oftentimes it would have been better to have not produced them.

—o—

Now suppose, each of you would need to invest a quarter as much in storage facilities, or in an elevator for the community to ship to Minneapolis and store, as you have invested in the machines of production, and you average 25 cents a bushel more for your grain would it not pay? But such an investment would not need to be made more than once in 25 to 50 years while your horses or tractors and machines must be renewed each few years.

—o—

Take you at your word that you have been robbed of 15 to 25 cents a bushel on all your grain for many years, and that you raise 2,000 bushels of grain a year, then your loss has been from $300 to $500 a year. The yield of wheat in N. D. is about 80,000,000 bushels yearly. Then the annual loss to the farmers of the state on wheat alone has been $120,000,000 to $200,000,000. We say, taking you at your word, (the farmers who resolved at Aneta) the average farmer has been losing $300 to $500 a year for many years and all the farmers of the state from $120,000,000 to $200,000,000. And since the Attorney General ignored your demands to compel the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to discontinue robbing you, you may expect to be so robbed in the future, **unless you can find another way** to whip the devil around the bush.

—o—

Honest now, farmers of North Dakota and farmers of all other states, can you see anything wrong with this program? You may as well know by this time that it is foolish to look to anybody else to protect you when your helplessness is their advantage. Isn't this true? But if you will resolve to not sell a bushel of wheat for less than $1.25 a bushel, that will be the price and whoever wants any wheat will pay it. This is absolutely true, unless the people do without bread. And what is true for wheat is equally true for all crops. Then when you set the price on the necessaries of life the hungry and naked person must come across or starve and go unclothed.

—o—

And what would happen to the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce? Well, you have all the wheat and you make the price on it and anybody who wants wheat can get all they want at your price. Then do you think the speculators would sell long or short, knowing you held all the trump cards? There would be no betting on horse races if it were positively certain that every horse would win; also there would be no betting or gambling in grain if everyone were bound to lose. When farmers do just the one, simple, easy thing, control what they make until the demand of consumption is ready for it and which comes over a whole year, and let the supply out as the price will be paid, then we won't need any laws against gambling in farm produce, because there can be no gambling.

—o—

We said in the beginning of this article that the main trouble with the farmers is not the method of government, but the method of business. And we have tried to show that if farmers really want to solve their problems they must not look to the federal government or Sstate legislatures, nor to any other people or institutions, but must rely upon themselves. They can do this by accepting this paper as their guide for PRICES (see Minimum Prices" on page 18) and ADVICE (see the same page), by having the same PRICES and the same ADVICE about when to control and when to sell, for the same crops and all at the same time they can stand together—co-operate—for price making.

—o—

A quarter of a million farmers are doing this now and the number is growing greater every day, consequently the number of dumpers, who make gambling possible, are growing less every day. See how the army of farmers who are controlling their crops THIS year is keeping the visible supplies low, although the crops are larger than before see visible supply table on page 18).

But, while this is an economic question and will be solved in the field of business and commerce, rather than in legislative halls, the solution of it will bring an important element into politics. For instance, when farmers STAND TOGETHER for their rights and rewards in business, they can also exert their power for reforms in government. All know that extravagance is the rule in government and the farmers cannot escape from taxation, therefore the burden is the heaviest on them. Farmers don't get into the law-making bodies to the extent that they can make themselves felt, therefore their business is discriminated against in favor of the strong, organized interests. Gradually the PEOPLE are losing interest in government because they cannot make themselves felt.

—o—

However, this is yet preeminently, an agricultural country and the farmers may be said to be THE PEOPLE. Now, with the people—the farmers—standing together for business they can break the usurpation of the politicians and restore true democratic government regardless of name or party. With this secured most of the evils from which the people now suffer would disappear.

—o—

So we hold out the hope, easy to realize, of farmers complete industrial freedom and then to follow it, an honest government under which every citizen would win, because he could hold what is is, in equity, entitled to when he disposes of his crops or labor or manufactured goods. Isn't the assurance of this worth an effort on the part of every producer of the necessities of life from the soil? Won't it be worth a thousand times its cost to present farmers and of unestimable value to future generations?

—o—

And when farmers learn to STAND TOgether and work together on this platform then we may expect to see come to pass a great national federation of all farmers' organizations and all farmers not in an organization now, included in it.

—o—

These are the things Up-to-Date Farming is working for.

—o—

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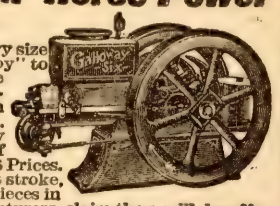
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Two New Departments

In this number read "Send Farmers to Congress" and "Reversing the Method." Both of these will appear in future numbers. They are written by people who know how to handle the subjects and should be interesting reading for every person on a farm. Of course, when it is said "Send farmers to Congress" we mean to State Legislatures too. And when farmers go to the law making bodies in numbers representing their numerical strength and the importance of their business we will have a return of government by the people for the people. For farmers so outnumber other classes that they may be said to be the people. We want to restore to the people that supremecy which is rightfully theirs. The purpose of the series of articles on "Reversing the Method" is to help bring about the time when supply of farm crops will not be dumped to chase around to find the demand, but will be controlled by the producers until the demand goes to them—the old method exaetly reversed.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown in this paper and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us to get the million and you will help yourself to solve the price problem. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915. No. 2 red winter. Local	per	bu.	$1.25
" —1915. No. 2 hard winter. Local	"	bu.	1.25
" —1915. No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	"	bu.	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	....
OATS—1915. No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	.50
BARLEY—1915. Good malting. Local	"	bu.	.70
" —1915. Good feeding. Local	"	bu.	.60
RYE—1915. No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—1915. Local	"	bu.	1.00
CLOVER SEED—1915. Choice red. Local	"	bu.	10.50
BEANS—Choice handpicked pea. Local	"	bu.	3.00
POTATOES—1915. Choice round, white. Local	"	bu.	.50
HAY—1915. Choice timothy, central markets	"	ton	20.00
BROOM CORN—1915. Good to choice, Illinois	per	ton	$125.00@150.00
" " —1915. " " " Okla. & Kan.	"	ton	$100.00@125.00
COTTON—Middlings Upland, Local	per.	lb.	.12
WOOL—1915. Medium unwashed. Local	per	lb.	....

HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.
CATTLE— " " choice steers, $9.@10; medium steers, $9@9.50.
SHEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.
LAMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.

BRADSTREETS summary of State of Trade over the country, as of November 20, is as follows:

Expansion. Colder weather helps seasonable goods at retail. Jobbing trade active. Scarcity of heavy-weight wearing apparel noted. Industry active. Unemployment negligible as season of outdoor activities draws to close. Holiday trade picking up. Record grain movement causes car congestion. Winter wheat helped by rains. Clearings large. Idle iron furnaces resuming. Lake traffic heavy, despite lateness of season. Scarcity of ships or berths limits export trade at New York.

Weather conditions, since our last report have been good for Fall wheat and grass in that the drought that was being felt in many places has been generally broken by rains, yet there have been enough fine days with moderate temperature to permit outdoor work of saving the corn. Manufacturing, transportation and mercantile lines are still on the ascendency and there are evidences that the business of the country has entered on a real boom period. Much of this must be credited to the demands for our commodities in the European countries that are at war, therefore the conditions must have a strong element of the artificial and may not continue beyond the duration of the war. Whether they will or not, we believe, will depend much on what the next Congress does to protect American trade, particularly our agriculture.

Refering particularly to crops and markets, our reports on winter wheat indicate

	Nov. 13, 1915 Bushels	Change from Two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	39,755,000	X 10,609,000
CORN	4,308,000	X 23,000
OATS	22,108,000	X 3,199,000
BARLEY	6,319,000	X 1,663,000

a good condition generally. Some sections report Hessian fly, and the warm, dry fall was particularly favorable for its development in wheat sown early enough to permit a lodgment. Movement of wheat both to central markets and export have been the heaviest of the season. About two weeks later than this, last year, the visible supply reached its maximum. The visible since our last report increased over 10,000,000 bushels, as the table shows. Compared with an increase in same period last year of nearly 8,000,000 bushels. It is yet less than half as much as last year at same time. The prices of cash wheat are from 2 to 7 cents lower than two weeks before and are ranging pretty close to the prices of a year before. A report from Washington says that from official preliminary report the wheat crops of 20 countries which ordinarily produce 80 per cent of the world's crop is placed at 3,793,000,000 bushels. This is 550,000,000 bushels more than last year and 233,000,000 bushels more than the previous high in 1913. But it is quite likely that these priliminary reports are too high, as there is a growing conviction that the winter wheat crop of this country was overestimated by the Department of Agriculture. In our next number will appear the first government estimate of the winter wheat acreage.

Corn visible is practically the same as two weeks before, and price is a little lower. Oats increased moderately, and prices are about the same as our last report. Cotton has continued to hold well below the recent good level of prices. Hogs are much lower. Cattle, sheep and lambs are selling at practically the same prices as two weeks before. In produce, potatoes are much higher, while beans are some higher.

The balance of the market story is told below:

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for $1.25 at loading station. CORN—50 cents a bushel for sound corn from the field is a fair price. OATS—Hold for the minimum price. POTATOES—40 to 50 cents a bushel before permanent storage is what they should bring. COTTON—Hold for 12c for Middling upland at local selling point.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Nov. 13, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 7,836,000	—40,938,000	—28,058,000
— 514,000	X 689,000	— 645,000
X 196,000	—15,830,000	—15,008,000
X 875,000	— 1,802,000	— 799,000

CANADA—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 69,964,000 bushels. This was 10,037,000 bushels more than two weeks before, and is 29,374,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 6,213,000 bushels on the same date. This is 2,872,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 1,861,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets, November 22nd, 1915, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Nov. 22	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	*$1.00 @1.07½	*1.10¼@1.12	1.15 @1.15⅝
St. Louis	1.13 @1.15	1.14 @1.20	1.12 @1.13½
Kan. City	1.05 @1.09	1.12 @1.14	1.08 @1.09
Cincinnati	1.15 @1.16	1.15 @1.16	1.14 @1.14½
Indianapolis	1.11 @1.12	1.13½@1.14½	

*No. 3 Red.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.06¼; No. 1 northern, $1.01¾@$1.03¾. Two weeks before, $1.02⅛ and 99½c@$1.01⅜ respectively. Year before, $1.19⅝ and $1.15⅞@$1.18⅜ respectively.

CORN

The range of prices of corn on Nov. 22nd, 1915, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Nov. 22	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	58½@61	65½@66	66¾
St. Louis	61 @62	62½@63	66 @67
Kan. City	58½@59	60 @61½	64 @64½
Cincinnati	67½@68	65½@66½	72 @75½
Indianapolis	58½@60	63 @64½	

OATS

The range of prices of oats on Nov. 22nd, 1915, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Nov. 22	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	35½@39½	36½@39½	50 @51
St. Louis	36	32	50
Kan. City	36 @38	37 @40	48
Cincinnati		37 @38½	51½@52
Indianapolis	38 @39½	38½@39	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Nov. 22nd, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—December, $1.03¾; May, $1.06⅛. Two weeks before, $1.04¼ and $1.05⅛ respectively.

CORN—December, 61⅞c; May, 65⅝c. Two weeks before, 60⅛c and 62⅛c respectively.

OATS—December, 38⅝c; May, 40⅝c. Two weeks before 37⅞c and 39⅝c respectively.

Cotton

New York, Nov. 22, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 11.75c. Two weeks before, 11.65c. A year before there was no cotton market.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the futures market on Nov. 22nd, and two weeks before were as follows:

	Nov. 22 High	Low	Close	2 wks. before High	Low	Close
January	11.80	11.63	11.67	11.70	11.54	11.58
March	12.05	11.91	11.95	11.91	11.75	11.83
May	12.17	12.07	12.11	12.04	11.90	11.94
July	12.24	12.14	12.18	12.10	12.00	12.00
August			12.05			
September			11.89			
October	11.92	11.90	11.89			
December	11.65	11.48	11.50	11.60	11.41	11.44

LIVE STOCK

Following are quotations on the Indianapolis Live Stock Market of Nov. 22,1915 and two weeks before:

	Nov. 22	2 wks. before
HOGS—Good to choice lights, 160 to 180 lbs.	6.30@6.50	7.00@7.80
Best heavies, 200 and up	6.50@6.70	7.20@7.55
CATTLE—Common to medium steers, 1,300 lbs.	8.75@9.25	8.75@9.25
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	9.00@9.90	9.00@9.90
SHEEP—Common to medium	2.00@4.75	2.00@4.75
Good to choice	5.50@5.50	5.00@5.50
LAMBS—Common to medium	5.00@8.00	5.00@8.00
Good to best	8.00@8.50	8.25@8.75

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	67	85	45
Tuesday	67	60	62
Wednesday	43	58	35
Thursday	30	40	34
Friday	35	30	50
Saturday	42	50	20
Total, 6 days	282	323	226

Market again had a firm undertone and better prices were secured for fancy, sound, clean stock. Offerings were moderate, weather was cool and favorable and there was a good demand. Trade was active for a Saturday. Receipts were reported at 42 cars.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, bulk—1 car badly rotted at 55c, 3 cars fancy round white at 65c, 1 car Kings at 65c, 1 car round white at 67c; sacked—1 car at 62c, 1 car at 65c. Dakota bulk Ohios—2 cars at 58c, 1 car at 60c.

	Nov. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Per bushel, Minnesota white	60@70	38@48	40@52
Wisconsin, white	60@67	40@48	38@52
Poor, showing dry rot	50@58		
Dakota, Ohio	55@65	45@48	45@52
Michigan, poor, small	50@60	40@45	45@52

SWEET POTATOES—All choice goods steadily held at late advanced prices. Market quite to-day. That is customary for Saturday.

Poorly put up Illinois stock is giving dealers trouble. It is said that some of these are packed so that there are one or two layers of nice, large potatoes on the top and bottom while the center of the barrels is made up of shoestrings and No. 2 stock. There can be only one motive for such work and that is deception. It should be stopped.

	Nov. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Barrels, Virkinia	2.00@2.10	1.65@1.85	2.75@2.85
Illinois, poor or poorly packed to choice and honestly packed	1.00@2.50	1.25@2.00	
Hampers, Jersey, kiln-dried	1.15	.75@ .85	1.25
Delaware, kiln-dried	.90@1.10	.65@ .70	1.25
Illinois, small hampers, common to good	.50@ .75	.40@ .50	.50@1.00

BEANS—The market holds about steady for Pea Beans. Arrivals as yet only moderate of Michigan. Californias have been coming and they help to make a supply. Demand not active, but fair. Red kidney and brown Swedish firm. These kinds scarce. It is difficult to get all that are wanted.

	Nov. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Pea beans, per bu. Handpicked, Michigan new	3.90@4.00	3.65@3.75	2.70@2.90
Prime	3.70@3.80	3.25@3.50	2.55@2.65
Californias	3.85@3.95		
Red Kidneys	4.75@5.00	3.50@4.00	3.25@3.50
Brown Swedish	4.25@4.50	3.75@4.00	2.50@3.00

STRAW—

	Nov. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	8.00@8.50	8.50@9.00	9.00@9.50
Oat Straw	6.50@7.50	7.00@7.50	6.00@6.50
Wheat Straw	5.50@6.50	5.50@6.50	6.00@6.50

BROOM CORN—Remains slow and quiet.

Per ton, Illinois corn	100@120	100@120	80@120
Western	90@115	90@115	60@ 90
Damaged less.			

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	2,797	2,187	4,292
Tuesday	3,390	2,823	5,107
Wednesday	3,740	3,327	4,905
Thursday	2,574	1,912	2,770
Friday	1,648	2,364	3,810
Saturday	2,495	3,881	3,085
Total	16,644	16,494	23,969

	Nov. 20	2 wks. before	Year before
Fresh firsts	28½@29½	28	29 @30
Ordinary firsts	26½@27½	26 @27	27 @28
Miscellaneous, cases included	20 @29		20 @29½
Cases returned	19½@28½	19½@26½	19½@29
Checks, current receipts	15 @16	15 @16	14 @15
Checks, candled stock	17 @18	17 @18	
Dirties, fresh, current receipts	16 @17	16 @17	17 @18
Dirties, candled northern, new cases	19	19	

Refrigerator Aprils were in moderate demand and offerings fair. They were quotable at 20½@21.

APPLES—The market rules steady for all nice stock—barrels, boxes or bulk. Trade is fair, but not active. There is an ample supply. Cloudy or scabby stock is slow and weak at discounted prices. Market well supplied with barrels and boxes, but bulk cars are nearly through coming.

10 Days Free Trial Charges Prepaid Send No Money

NEW KEROSENE LIGHT
Beats Electric or Gasoline

TWICE THE LIGHT — HALF THE OIL



We don't ask you to pay us *a cent* until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it

Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed,

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$1000 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new *Aladdin* (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merits of the *Aladdin?* We want *one user in each locality* to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 184 ALADDIN BLDG.
Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World
Chicago, New York City, Portland, Ore., Montreal or Winnipeg, Can.

Men Make $50 to $300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Autos

delivering the ALADDIN on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary.

Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 37 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

NO MONEY Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon

I would like to know more about the Alladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me. 184

Name .....
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ESTEEMED SUBSCRIBER—Let me send you a large assortment of HOLIDAY POST CARDS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, STAMPS, SEALS, ETC. at my expenss

Our collection, this year, is the FINEST and MOST VALUABLE that we ever sent out. With what we will send in this offer you can remember ALL your friends with a beautiful Christmas or New Years card, and, if you want to, you can get the watch or the shears, offered below, which will also make nice presents and save you from buying so many.

Of course, to participate in our Annual Distribution of beautiful holiday cards, etc., you must keep your subscription up, or if paid in advance, extend it still farther or send us a new subscriber. You should not hesitate to pay your subscription as far in advance as you can since the paper IS GETTING BETTER all the time and more powerful to help you in your business. Read what this man wrote:

"The teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING appeal to me. Your methods get the best results for farmers in marketing. I believe this paper is published for the best interests of farmers' business and will endure. Therefore I send $5.00 for 20 years."—Harvey John Breitweiser, Alden, N. Y.

But you, Dear Subscriber, know already that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is published for the best interests of farmers' business and I hope you have availed yourself of its advice and helps. But if you have not done this as much in the past as later prices proved you were warranted in doing, you should keep the paper coming and resolve to read it more carefully in the future and stand shoulder to shoulder with the other subscribers in asking the prices. Here is an illustration of how it pays:

Subscriber O. P. Bryson, of Medford, Oklahoma, believes in UTDF and acts on its advice. In 1914 he had good crops, particularly a big crop of wheat. He did not sell at 65 to 75 cents as many of his neighbors did, but he read in UTDF to hold for $1.25. Well, he sold for $1.50. He then built a new house and furnished it and bought an automobile and did many other things that his neighbors, who were not subscribers to UTDF, could not do.

YOUR GIFT

in a plain package does not make half the favorable impression that it will in a package adorned with our Christmas tags, seals and stamps.

I HAVE been giving beautiful post cards to our subscribers for years *and many families wait for them* as the holiday season approaches. I am now ready to make my 1915 distribution just ahead of Santa Claus, because, what I send will save you from buying post cards and you will probably save the expense of some presents by sending my beautiful Christmas cards to some of your friends. There are 30 Christmas, New Year and other post cards and many Christmas cards, seals, tags, stamps, etc., in the collection. Notice there are 30 *beautiful post cards* while some others only give a few.



This my annual gift, with my compliments and good wishes, I want to send at this season to every one who subscribes or renews for a year and does not take another premium. I will also send an *"Ask Me the Price" button* and a valuable pamphlet on the *Ask Me the Price Movement*, if not already sent, to the subscriber.

Every member of your family will be pleased if you get this premium.

Subscription—One year, 50c; three years, $1.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor.



What a world of houses will be built and automobiles and other things will be bought when a great many more farmers take this paper and sell their crops right. Yes, this is the BIG idea of Up-to-Date Farming and the BIG idea won. Our subscribers are telling the buyers "ASK ME THE PRICE" and they have been getting it. And that is the idea of the "Ask Me the Price" button that we are now sending to every NEW and RENEWAL as they come in. What we have done took years of work, hundreds of columns of reading matter and a near-miracle to do it. But the NEW, BIG idea has caught. It is now a live, nation-wide, swiftly-growing movement with a QUARTER OF A MILLION FARMERS enlisted and getting greater every day.

DECORATE

your Christmas packages and gifts and make them doubly welcome. An attractive package lends added value and charm and appreciation to your gift.

With these thoughts I write to you at this time. I cannot bear to think that a single subscriber will let his paper stop at such a time as this. But I do want to greet EACH and EVERY OLD SUBSCRIBER and a multitude of NEW ONES now, with my Christmas offering.

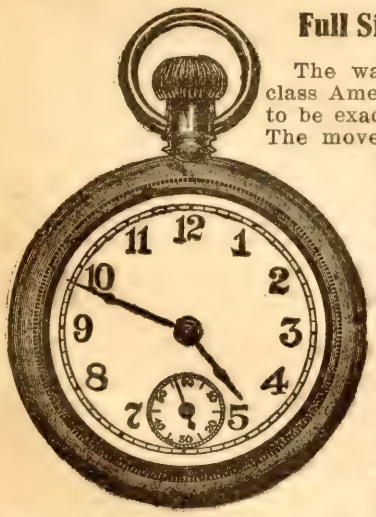
So now, Dear Friend, I hope you will send at least a year's subscription and have your time extended; of if not yet a subscriber, have your name enrolled with the vast army of other readers for certain achievements and receive this or some other reward.

Our Offer **Send 50 CENTS to pay your time ONE YEAR from its present date and we will send our Christmas offering as illustrated and described on this page. Or if you send $1.00 you may send THREE SUBSCRIBERS for ONE YEAR each and we will send the collection to EACH one of the three. Each subscriber will also receive a beautiful "ASK ME THE PRICE BUTTON" to wear.**

Now I believe some member of this family is going to accept one or more or our offers and receive a splendid reward. **J. A. EVERITT, Editor.**

OFFER No. 1

A Guaranteed Watch



Full Size, Stem Wind and Stem Set

The watch we are offering you is a first class American made watch, fully guaranteed to be exactly as represented in every respect. The movement is mounted in a handsomely finished beautifully decorated case.

The case is solid (not plated), nickel composition and made by skillful workmen in one of the largest watch manufactories in this country.

Every Watch is Tested, Timed and Regulated

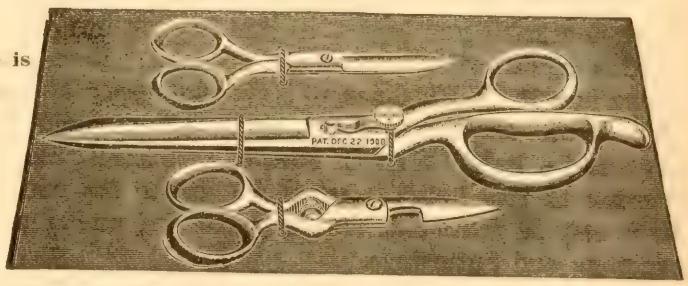
before it leaves the factory and will run from 30 to 36 hours with each winding. We do not claim that this is a $25.00 watch, but we do claim that it has extraordinary value and you will be agreeably surprised with it.

Our Offer This watch will be sent as a premium for a 3 years' subscription, or three 1 year subscriptions for $1.00 and 15 cents extra to pay packing and postage.

OFFER No. 2

HOUSEKEEPERS DELIGHT

No home is complete without a set



Eureka Family Shear Set

Consisting of one pair Eureka Self Sharpening, bent-trimmer, 8-inch shears. One pair 4½ inch embroidery shears (full nickel-finish and sharp points, especially for embroidery and lace work.) One pair 4½ inch, adjustable button hole scissors so adjusted that every button hole may be cut exactly the same size—the adjustable tension does the work.

These are high grade shears made of cutlery steel by one of the largest shear manufacturers in this country are guaranteed to give complete satisfaction or money refunded.

Our Offer This shear set will be sent as a premium for a 3 years' subscription, or three 1 year subscriptions for $1.00.

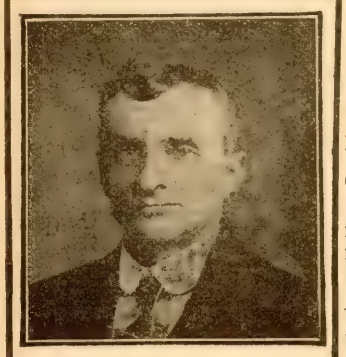
UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Desk A., Indianapolis, Indiana

I Want 200 Sales Agents At $1,200 to $3,600 a Year

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED—YOU CAN START RIGHT NOW

To introduce my **new Compress and Vacuum Washing Machine** to every family in the country, I want 200 additional representatives to begin work at once in their home counties. I consider this machine the most brilliant inventive achievement of the age for the housewife—a labor saver—a time saver—a money saver—a constant helper and daily household necessity. It is selling faster than anything I have ever heard of—**going like wildfire.**

No experience is required in introducing this wonderful machine, because the washer itself is the best salesman in the world—**it sells itself right on the spot.** You do not need to stand and give a "spiel" or a lot of argument. Any housewife can see instantly what it will mean to her, —can see why it works so wonderfully—can see why she must have it, and have it at once.



Mr. T. F. Speakman

GAINESVILLE, ALA.

Mr. Speakman is one of my agents who started this work without having had any experience at all in trying to sell anything. His wonderful success simply shows how easy this machine sells to every home. I have said it sells itself. Listen: here's proof from Speakman's own record. One day he just went from house to house and left a machine for each housewife to try—left the machine to tell its own story. He put out 36 machines. Then he went right around and collected the cash in every single instance. Every machine absolutely sold itself. Speakman's profit $36.00. Now this same opportunity is open to you. He did not need experience. He did not have to do any talking at all. You can do as well as Speakman did. You can make money yourself. Just get busy—NOW.

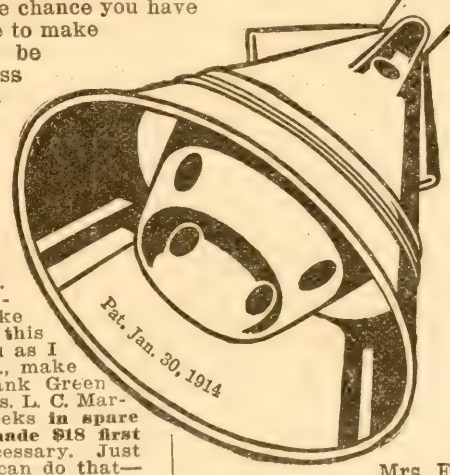
You risk nothing—you have nothing to lose—everything to gain. This opportunity is placed **free in your hands today.** You can secure free territory—drop everything else—take this marvelous little machine and go out and

Make $21.00 Next Saturday

That's what Ralph Cappa, of Florida, did the first Saturday he worked. Another one of my money-making boys, L. M. Palmer, also of Alabama, had to take back but one out of the first 108 machines he put on trial—profit $107.00. Can you beat that kind of a seller? Do you want this money for yourself? **Do you want to make $3600 this year?** Well, here's your chance—the chance you have been waiting for—the chance to make big money—the chance to be independent, to be in business for yourself, to get your start—here's the main chance. **Get Busy—start Right Now.**

Business Supplies Capital

Nothing to stand in your way. You can do what others are doing every day. You can make this money. I am offering you this position **free.** I can help you as I helped G. W. Hickman, of Ga., make $10 the first afternoon. Frank Green made $45 first three days. Mrs. L. C. Marrick made $90 first three weeks **in spare time only.** J. H. Goddard **made $18 first three hours.** No talking necessary. Just show the machine—any one can do that—you get the order right on the spot.



ONLY $1.50

Selling Price

And every machine **sold on money-back guarantee.** A child can use it. Abolishes labor of wash day. Frees women from worry and fatigue. **Housewives discard $15 and $20 machines for it.** No competition. **Patented.** Infringers will be prosecuted. Avoid imitations. Get the **Wendell Vacuum and Compress Washer only.**

Abolishes Drudgery

Comes as a liberator for women on wash day. No loss of time to get ready—it is always ready. No expense of operation. Nothing to clean up and put away after the wash is done. No repairs necessary. Never gets out of order. Can be used anywhere—in the bath room; in the kitchen; on the porch; out upon the lawn—**anywhere and any time.** Prominent Ohio editor, Hon. N. E. Holderman, says: "As it is an invention of practical and absoluts merit, I wish you all the success in the world. **It excells anything of the kind I have ever seen or heard of."**

Works Like Magic

Mrs. Edward Poulson says: "Until I tried this machine, **I never dreamed that a washing could be gotten out so quickly. I consider it one of those modern conveniences which the housewife cannot afford to do without."** That's the expression of every customer. Every sale makes a friend—and another sale. The business grows by leaps and bounds for you. Nothing to stand in the way. Success is yours. Make this the first year of your success in big business affairs. I want hustlers—men and women who want to make big money fast. The opportunity is all about you.

INVESTIGATE

Send for complete information free today. Learn all about this remarkable new invention that is exciting housewives and making agents rich. Learn for yourself. Earn for yourself. Learn how R. W. Kirshner, of Nebraska, **made $6 the first hour and a half.** Eugene Clement, of New York, made **$7 his first hour and a half.** Wm. C. Fox, of Oklahoma, made $14 first evening in two hours—wired big order for rush shipment. **He is only 14 years old,** goes to school and works in spare time evenings and Saturdays.

Every Home a Customer

The work of this invention is almost unbelievable—**yet true.** Listen to the words of Mrs. Thomas Jenkins: "I have been washing clothes for twenty-five years. I have owned all sorts of washers. I now have in my house a costly washer which I have put aside **and never used since buying the Wendell Washer.** The first day I used the Wendell I washed **six tubs of clothes in just thirty-three minutes.** One tub consisted of greasy aprons, and other colored clothes, among which was a wool dress skirt. These I examined at the end of five minutes, and to my surprise found them to be perfectly clean. Two tubs were of blankets, and I worked on each tub only three minutes." **..There is not a power family machine that will do this amount of work in three times thirty-three minutes.**

MAIL YOUR APPLICATION NOW — PROFITS START FIRST DAY

No waiting or guessing. The price of only $1.50 makes a sale at every house—**cash business at 200% profit to you.** Just follow instructions. Failure impossible. **Success assured.** I want agents, general agents, salesmen, managers. Send your application today. This money is waiting for workers. Put some of it in your own bank. I want 200 additional men and women at once. It is for **you** to decide. Do you or do you not want this position—this money?

No Charge for Territory—Send No Money Just send your name and address and give the name of your county. **Prepare for success.** Prepare for rush work and big profits. Prepare for big business accomplishment—**big achievement.** Get your county under contract. **To wait means to lose.** Write me a letter or a postal today. If you are honest and willing to work, I willgiveyoutheposition.

Tested and Approved by the GoodHousekeeping Institute now Conducted by the GoodHousekeeping Magazine

DONT DELAY! Attend to this at once. You can't pick May apples in December—this opportunity is ready now. **Are you?** Then get busy. Sit down right now and write that letter or postal. **Do your part. Do not let some one else get ahead of you. Territory is going fast.** A day toolate is sometimes as bad as a year too late. **This proposition means success to you—ACT.** Address your application to

H. F.Wendell, Pres., Wendell Vacuum Washer Co., 931 Oak St Leipsic, Ohio

Merry Christmas to All

"A bright and blessed Christmas Day,
With echos of the angels' song
And peace that cannot pass away
And holy goodness, calm and strong,
And sweet, bright carrols, flowing free!
This is our Christmas wish to thee."



UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The Farm Paper With a Mission

DECEMBER 15TH 1915

Look At The Prices Then Write For Catalog

$98.75 A Galloway catalog in your home puts dollars in your pocket and quality implements on your farm. For example, take Galloway 6 h. p. engine at $98.75. New design, very simple, easy running, large bore, long stroke. Built for long, hard service. Sold on 30 days' trial so you can test and compare with other makes at any price and satisfy yourself that it is a top-notcher.



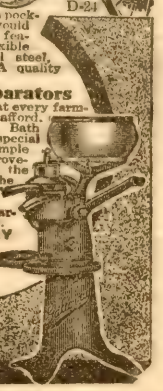
$64.75 AND UP That's the price of Galloway spreaders. It means putting $25.00 in your own pocket. A clear saving over what you would pay elsewhere. Special patented features, light draft, steel gears, flexible rake. Built of heavy channel steel. Trussed like a steel bridge. A quality spreader at a low price. D-24

My New Price on Separators

The new separator is here. What every farmer needs. A price every one can afford. Close skimmer, easy to clean. Bath in oil gears. Sanitary base. A special bowl. Quality of materials, simple construction, wonderful improvements, lowest price makes the biggest separator value in the world.

Get the big Galloway catalog full of remarkable bargains for farm and home.

$34.50 WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY Box Waterloo Iowa



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Why Not be Happy While Making Your Pile?

Read the same paper Millions of Farmers read; the only one that really helps country people think straight and live cheerful.

You are looking for happiness; every human being is. Try the Farm Journal method for getting it. 5 years $1.

Or send today for free sample of Farm Journal and free copy of Poor Richard Almanac for 1916.

The Farm Journal

133 Washington Square, Philadelphia

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Little Giant Corn Sheller

Will easily shell six bushels per hour. Just screw it to the side of your box, put in the corn, and turn the handle. The corn will fall into the box, and the cob outside. Has simple, accurate adjustment that can't get out of order; has no springs to jar loose. Will last a lifetime. Price 75 cents each. Delivered prepaid east of Kansas City, west of Philadelphia and north of Atlanta for $1.25. Add 50 cents more for more distant parts of the country.

Only 75c Each

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming



WEAR THIS BUTTON

and become industrially FREE. A million farmers strike for independence. Every subscriber to UTDF should wear it. Every farmer should now subscribe. Gold and enamel. Expensive. Very beautiful. Screw back. Not sold. Send 50c for 1 yr., or 25c for 6 mo., and get yours.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Brief Mention of Things that Interest Us All

Two weeks now till the New Year. We wish you in advance happiness and success.

As the years draw to a close we always look back to see if we have done our best in the past. One thing is certain, the question of marketing is being discussed as it never was before. This paper commenced it only just a few years ago, and now everybody talks it.

There is no reason why a monopolistic few should become millionaires by handling the products of the farms. The farmers produced them to feed and supply the world, and the producers should have the profits they bring. It is not proposed to make the users pay more. Cut out some of the greedy profits between the two, and give both sides the benefit thereof.

Christmas is coming. Yes, and you will all need things. Would it not be well to look over our advertisements?

There is no nicer Christmas present than a year's reading of a good paper. What a splendid present UTDF would be! Every issue would make the receiver think of the giver, and it would add that much to the work we are all engaged in.

Every little helps,
And when it lasts a year
It helps like everything,
The time to do is here.

The crops are all harvested now, and they must last consumers and users a year. Are they all sold? Then from whom will the users get their supplies next spring and summer?

There is where the trouble comes in. The producers sell their crops at low prices to storers who hold them and later sell them to users at much higher prices.

In some places crops are dumped on the market at harvest time and they are all shipped away somewhere. Then, before the next harvest, some of that same stuff is shipped back and sold to those same farmers at prices more than double what they received for it. We have known just such cases. It is not good business, is it?

Jim Bixby of Illinois, says he has done that very thing, but he is not going to do it any more, for he has learned better and now wears the price-making button.

When you wrote to that advertiser did you say you saw his ad in UTDF?

Farmer—You say you went through an agricultural college. Then you must know all about nitrates.

Farm Expert—Yes, they are generally half of day rates.

I wish I knew most everything;
I then could make the farmers smart,
And tell them how to plow the ground,
And give the crops a jolly start.
But farmers many questions ask
That puzzle experts, don't you see?
And then I wish they were the 'sperts,
And didn't know no more than me.

"Jinks, I think you are downright lazy."

"No, sir; I'se allers busy gettin' and makin' work for my wife to do."

"Bobby, why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"

"I gave her all the core and she can plant the seeds and have trees of her own."

When you want to buy something don't fail to look through our advertisements, and when you write to them be sure to tell them you saw their advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Do you believe everybody who would like to have apples has been supplied? Sure as you are reading this paper they have not. The buying storers got their houses filled, and that stopped the buying, and the balance of the apples went to waste. If the farmers could have stored their own apples there would have been a demand now, and at better prices.

The only thing that can reduce the price of corn this year is rushing it to market beyond the need. In many places one field has an abundant yield and an adjoining field is a sorry failure, depending upon whether the land was drained or not.

Old Uncle Threadbare, he got mad,
And swore he'd sell as he pleased, bedad.
Then Neighbor Thrifty winked his eye,
And with a smile said so will I.
But when I sell I'll make the price,
And mine will be the profits nice,
For nineteen sixteen that's the rule
I learned in UTDF school.

The Department of Agriculture continues to tell the farmers they produced billions of dollars of wealth last season, but the money lenders continue to argue that the farmers must borrow money. Rural credits is their theme.

A million subscribers is a big thing for any paper, but it is not a bit too big for UTDF. Our mission is to benefit all classes, but specially to save the farmers from great wrongs in marketing.

There are very few postoffices to which this paper does not go, but we believe a new club could be made at every one of them. Will our friends help us? We print truths that other papers won't print and we want everybody to read them.

"The farmers must borrow money," say the money lenders, "and we must have rural credits." "The farmers create billions of dollars of wealth, more than do all the rest of the people combined," says the national Department of Agriculture. Then why must the farmers borrow money? Simply to give the money power a claim on the homes of the people.

But many farmers are hard run and need money. That is because they don't get the money whose value they create. Cut out the bloodsucking market monopoly by asking the price.

What Is Home?

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded,
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.
Home, go ask the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us,
Home is where there's one to love,
And also where there's one to love us.
—Charles Swain.

He—Yes, indeed; I would go to the end of the earth for you.

She—Very well. Better start now.

Several school boys and girls have made splendid clubs for UTDF, and they are all glad they did. The subscribers are all pleased with the paper, and say they learn much from it they do not find in any other paper.

Country school teachers could awaken a new interest in the parents of their pupils by getting them to read UTDF. We don't claim to be smarter than other newspaper writers, but we are teaching things that were never taught before. Cut out the monopoly marketing system and then the money will be in the country instead of in the cities.

Nineteen fifteen will close with a wonderful growth of our subscription list. We are talking with many, many more than we did a pear ago. Well, friends, we wish to say such things as are absolutely true, and that will be a benefit to all.

"Try-a-bag" of fertilizer. Our brands are soluable and active, and not only increase yield, but improve quality and hasten maturity. Agents wanted. Address American Agricultural Chemical Co., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit or Baltimore.—Adv.

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Lightning-Proof, Fire-Proof and Rust-Proof Edwards Tightcote Roofing can be bent, twisted or struck with lightning, and galvanizing will not crack or flake. Bend it or hammer it, you can't loosen or scale galvanizing. This means an everlasting galvanized roof-

"REO" Metal Shingles

Edges, as well as sides, rust-proof. One man can lay—hammer and nails only tools. Interlock—can't come off—nail holes covered by upper layer. Forever wind and weather proof—last as long as building.

No Other Roofing Can Stand Our Tightcote Test

We give iron-clad money-back guarantee that the Edwards Tightcote Galvanized and Edwards Eltin Tightcote Process roofings are longest lived, safest and best on earth. Cost less to use than wood shingles or any other roof. Most artistic. Sheets 5 to 12 ft. long; covering width 24 ins. Eltin roofing and siding in all Edward's styles painted or unpainted.



GARAGE $69.50 Lowest price ever made on Ready-Made, Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. A postal will bring you our illustrated 64-page book.

Freight Prepaid Lowest Factory Prices. Greatest roofing proposition ever made. We sell direct to you and **save you all in-between dealers' profits.** We cannot quote prices here but if you will send for our **FREE Roofing Book** it will prove to you that our prices are lowest ever made for World's Best Roofing. Postal card brings Free Samples. Prices and Roofing Book No. 1291.

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We Are Largest Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Products in the World



Mention Up-to-Date Farming

"Land Clearing"



Send for this free book on land clearing. It tells how to get your stumps out cheaply and quickly—without teams, digging, or blasting—with the

HAND POWER **"K" Stump Puller**

With its 264 to 1 leverage one man can pull any stump that can be pulled by any horse power machine. Owners report pulling from 50 to 100 stumps per day. Made of Krupp steel—weighs only 171 lbs.

Send for Book and Special Offer.

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Box 7 182 Fifth Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Mighty Monarch Stump Pullers-Guaranteed 5 Yrs.

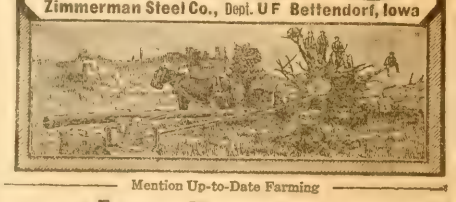
YOU WANT the stump puller with the most power and speed—made of steel—having double and triple power equipment—simple and easy to operate—at a price any farmer can afford. In fact, you want a

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Our free complete catalog describes latest stump-clearing method and our new improved stump puller. Write for it today.

Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. U F Bettendorf, Iowa



Mention Up-to-Date Farming



Free for Testing

A pair of mated EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE if you will report as to your success with them. Will bear loads of big, red, berries from June to November. We have counted 480 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant. A postal will bring the plants, also enough seed of the new CEREAL PETERITA to plant a rod square of ground. Also a pkt. of perennial ORIENTAL POPPY seed. Send 10 cts for mailing expense or not, as you please. Write today and get acquainted with

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John P. Stelle, Associate Editor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 18 — *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 15, 1915* — *No. 24*

Short Talks With Busy People

The Railroad Situation The Pennsylvania railroad announces the largest net earnings in its history, and, apropos of that announcement, a leading national publication says the Pennsylvania system has never been "juggled by the magnates." It seems to be a fact, though, that the great railroads now in financial distress have been literally plundered by the so-called magnates. "Honesty is the best policy," even in the railroad business.

Political Corruption It is a pity that there is corruption in the various phases of government in a free country like this. The distinguished Jewish Rabbi Leon Harrison, in a St. Louis address said recently: "It is incredible that in a free land, where every man may vote as his intelligence and his conscience dictates, a few are allowed to fatten at the public crib, while great corporations carry assemblymen and legislators rattling in their pockets." This is not the fault of popular government, but rather of party government. The voters allign themselves in parties arranged and led by job hunters. They are partisan because of the profits they can make out of it, and the voters stick to the name rather than to what is done or what is proposed to be done. This gives the boodlers their opportunity, and they sure avail themselves of it.

Market Corruption in Germany Germany is said to be the best organized country in the world so far as its business methods are concerned, but lately it seeems that "toll gates" have been established between the producers and consumers, as has been the case so long in this country. Speculators saw that the war would give an excuse for low prices to the producers at home and high prices to the consumers, hence the speculators organized to buy at low prices and hold the stuff to sell at high prices. As a result prices for foodstuffs have gone to fabulous sums. But the authorities declare the high prices are not justified by a scarcity nor an increased demand, but it is because the traders between the producers and consumers are taking advantage of the war to buy low and sell high.

Chicago Producers Taking Notice There are thirteen thousand milk buying and distributing establishments in Chicago, and these are suppplied by 13,500 milk producers not far from the city. These producers are beginning to realize that the buying price and the selling price are too far apart—that the producers do not get enough for the milk and the users pay too much. The milk producers have, therefore, served notice on the buyers and distributors that these prices must be made more equitable or they will themselves distribute the milk in the city. That is the way to solve the problem. Don't say it can't be done, for it can. The dairy people can have their own places for delivery, and thence it can be distributed as it is now, and the exorbitant profits to the dealers may be saved.

Local National Boodle Members of Congress have long been accused of combining with each other to secure local appropriations of public money to please their respective constituencies without regard to the public need or benefit. These appropriations, it has been claimed, afford jobs for the "wire pullers," but are of little or no benefit to the country. This accusation has come up afresh in the plans of "preparedness". Reference is made to the numerous army posts that were long ago established, it is now claimed, "by congressional and local greed, and which to an almost unbelievable extent have taken money from the public treasury for the benefit of the few rather than for that of the entire people." These are not our words, but those of a prominent national publication. Many of these posts, it is declared, have for a long time not been used for the army, but have had their annual appropriation for sustenance just the same. It is thought the new military plan may bring them into use.

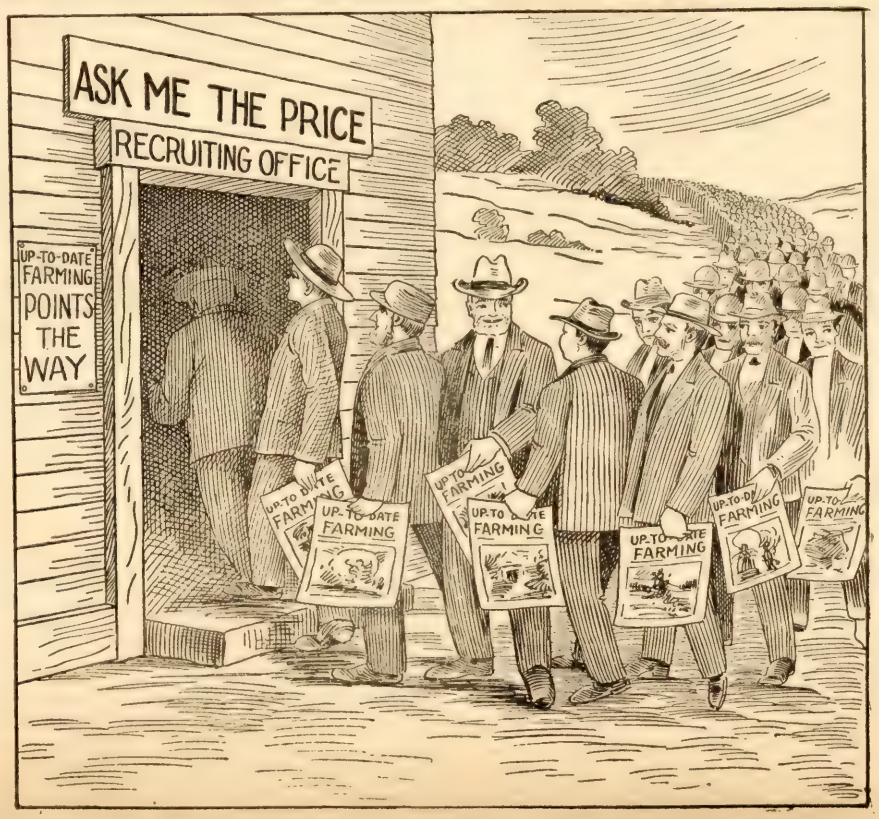
And so of the Navy The United States now has nine so-called navy yards, four naval stations and three coaling stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts. These yards and stations have cost the government $218,000,000, and their annual running expenses are nearly $7,000,000. Some of our most distinguished naval experts say that not less than $120,000,000 of the construction costs might just as well have been thrown away and $4,000,000 of the annual cost is worse than wasted. On the Pacific coast there are five navy yards, two naval stations and three coaling stations. These cost nearly $72,000,000, about $49,000,000 bringing no value, and the annual cost is $3,000,000, $2,000,000 of which is said to be a waste to the country. We quote these things from men high up, not as a mere fault finder, but to make the people, who are the constitutional rulers, more thoughtful.

A Religious Glimpse of the War The great European war, the most destructive of life and property of which history knows, seems to be without a known cause, but it has a religious aspect that is scarcely noticed, but that may mean little and it may mean much. It is clear that religious sentiment had nothing to do with the beginning of the war; but "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." In Southeastern Europe Christianity and Mohamedanism are now engaged in another of their age-long struggles. Mohamedanism is the bitterest earthly foe Christianity ever had, and struggles to the death have marked the history of these two classes. At first Mohamedanism prevailed against Christianity, and the Christians were driven out of the Holy Land as the Prophets said they would be. But since then Christians has driven Mohamedanism back a step by step. First it yielded its power in Spain, then it was driven back in Southeastern Europe, next it was thrown out of the Balkan countries, and now it holds only a small territory on the verge of Europe, and from that, which includes Jerusalem and the Holy Land, it seems sure to be driven in the present struggle, which will be apparently another fulfillment of prophecy.

To Look After Profitable Selling The agricultural regions surrounding Memphis, Tenn., including Eastern Arkansas, are active in organizing for more profitable farming. The movement is aided by the business man and bankers. Of course better farming is a prominent feature, but better selling is considered also. Within the scope of the various bureaus, we are told, is to be considered the surplus supply of the marketable crops, such as corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, peanuts and forage crops, so that the same may be sold in such a manner as to bring the most money into the community.

Marketing Also in California Special crop producers in California have taken advance steps in the better marketing system, and now the official agencies of the State are taking it up. A market commission meeting was recently held that was attended by many marketing experts representing the agricultural and horticultural organizations, and a plan of action is expected which will be of great help to the State authorities and the producers. The interests of the consumers are also to be guarded.

Unyielding Rural Credit Propaganda No matter what may be said or done, there is an unyielding campaign for rural credits. Do farmers need money more than they have heretofore needed it? Are they to be induced to borrow money so they can increase production to fill the storage houses at still lower prices? The farmers produce more wealth than all other classes. Why is it so necessary for them to have special means of borrowing money? Does the money power wish to get a stronger pull on the wealth thus brought from the soil? Or is it a fact that the money power is anxious to get a lien on the soil that produces the wealth? We are in favor of helping the farmers, but if they got a steady and equitable price for their products, had the benefit of the wealth they annually create, they would have the money without borrowing it.



STEP INTO YOUR PLACE UNTIL THE MILLION ARMY IS ENLISTED.

Christmas Comes Again Jesus Christ, whose life and teachings we celebrate on the anniversary of His natal day, brought to us the greatest religion in the world—the religion of service. He came to help, as well as to save. He taught the value of service to our fellowman. "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you." "Love thy neighbor as thyself." "Do good to them that hate you." Love, gentleness, helpfulness—these were the great attributes of the Savior. The practice of giving gifts should be to commemorate not only God's gift to the world, but the spirit in which the man of Nazareth did his work on earth. Let our gifts be those of love and of helpfulness—they are the only kind worth giving or receiving. It is our pleasure and our privilege to give to our readers our heartfelt desire that they may have a merry Christmas this year, and our assurances that all our energies have been and will continue to be devoted to service in their behalf—service in the great cause of making it possible for them to receive more liberally of the blessings of life so that they in turn may give as liberally as they receive. Our gift to you, dear reader, is the service of our hands and hearts for the years to come, and if the knowledge of this gift will make your Christmas the merrier by shedding warm rays of the light of promise into the future so it seems less dark, then our own Christmas will be a glad one, indeed.

EDITORIAL

Merry Christmas to All

BLESSED are those amongst the hundreds of thousands of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who still have the old home where for generations the families have met in joyous festival. Nowhere else, in just the same way, does the real Christmas spirit manifest itself. Thrice blessed are the parents and grandparents who have never become too world-wise to join the children in hanging up their stockings and engaging in the festivities of the young to whom Christmas belongs in a peculiar way; for in thus cultivating the child-heart, lies the secret of real happiness. Except ye become as little children ye cannot enter into the real joy that life holds for those who would never grow old. Too many count such feelings foolish and unworthy, whereas these are the things that go far toward making life brighter, happier and sweeter.

To those of us with our faces turned to the setting sun, the joy of Christmas is not unmixed with sadness. The glow on the hearthstone seems to us but the reflection of the glow of long ago; and the young faces gathered around the fire-place seeking to discover, from the embers, what may be their Christmas gifts, or trying to fathom the mystery of Santa Claus' descent down the chimney, recalls that happy band in the long ago who gathered around the Yule log, listening eagerly to the story of Him who was both Child and God as they awaited the time for hanging up their stockings.

These heart fires burn with a flame which nothing can dim if we but keep this festival in the child-way—a festival in which the Christ-child dwells in peace, forgiveness, love and joy; for Christmas is meaningless if it does not carry some of that spirit of sacrifice and love that brought the Savior to earth.

Let us, this Christmas, have the old-fashioned observance of the day in the old farm-home, and be sure to lay a plate for the absent one, who has passed from under its roof, into some far country. His heart turns longingly to the old home, and he will be glad to know that he is remembered. Let us speak lovingly and tenderly of those other ones of blessed memory who are keeping the festival in "the palace of the King." And let us not forget that no other day in the whole year gives us such gracious opportunities in which to remember those about us who may be forlorn and forgotten if we do not speak a cheering and loving word to them, or bestow upon them some simple little gift to gladden the hungry heart. We miss much who miss these opportunities that lie at every door and within reach of every hand.

May this be a merry Christmas in very truth, joyous and happy, full of light and of love and of laughter and to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The Farmers Must be Taught

THERE never was such a movement to educate a class as is now on foot to educate the farmers. So-called agricultural experts are hired to teach the farmers of a county, and the agricultural colleges have changed their original purpose of teaching the young people, and now include the old folks as well. In fact, their agricultural instruction seems to be mostly for the already farmers, foot ball, basket ball and other sports being reserved for the young folks. The farmers' institutes also come in as country-wide schools for the farmers, but no such things, have been thought of for the mechanics, the merchants, or the bankers, though they unite in the work of teaching the farmers. The railroads, too, have organized farmer schools and transport them from one end of their lines to the other, and the agricultural press devotes their widest columns to teaching the farmers how to do farm work.

This is all proper, and right, and benevolent, but are the farmers the most ignorant class on earth, that they are thus so seriously in need of instruction? The farmers have made the country what it is. That will not be denied by any one. They were here and cultivated the American soil, producing profitable crops therefrom, before these other concerns were known, or even heard of. The farmers began on the Atlantic coast and swept westward, clearing forests and driving out wild beasts and making of the virgin soil productive fields. These fields created the wealth that built the cities, established the colleges and constructed the railroads that are now so anxious to teach the farmers how to do. It is like the younger boys quitting the home work to teach the fathers how to do what the fathers long before had taught them.

But we wish to take a serious view of this matter. Farmers are not fools. They understand their work as well as other classes understand theirs. Still there is room for education. We never get too old to learn. Soil fertility must be maintained, and if the fields can be made more productive make them so. But here is the truth that overshadows all. Farming is a business; upon its financial yields depends its success—the living and welfare of those engaged in it. It is money, not crops, that make wealth and independence. Better farming is all right, but better selling is the important feature. In this the farmers are short, and each year of the so-called scientific teaching makes them shorter. The un-agricultural world looks to the farms for support. Sustenance is an individual affair, and so is farming. But the individual producer does not support the individual consumer. A few monopolistic concerns between the two buy it all, and then they sell to the individual consumers as they please, adding to the price gains that make millionaires. Are these persistent teachers of increased production more interested in the quantity handled than in the price the products bring? At all events, that is the effect—the quantity is increased but the price is reduced, not the price to the consumers but the price to the farmers. Why cannot these remarkable farm boosting agencies help to establish a better marketing system that will take the stuff more directly from the producers to the consumers, and rescue the world's necessities from the most unscrupulous gambling control the world ever knew?

Athletic Foolishness in Education

THE athletic craze that seems to have taken hold of this country is working a serious injury to education. A well-written article in a prominent publication asserts that intellectual enthusiasm is rare in American colleges, but athletics and social enthusiasm is common and growing. The college papers seem to assume that boys and girls go to college for anything but study. Prof. William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., has investigated 138 colleges in a period of five years, and he unhesitatingly declares that training has been given to the few at the expense of the many. Expensive athletes are employed at fabulous prices, whence the money comes being a doubtful question, and winning games, making money and advertising the college seem to be the main object. The colleges that win the big games are the ones that become the most noted. The college papers rate the news of these games three times more important than art, music, religion, science, social service, literature, debating and mental or educational progress. Intellectual enthusiasm, says Prof. Foster, is rare in American colleges, but this athletic enthusiasm is common and growing. The college papers, he declares, seem to assume that boys and girls go to college for anything but study. Winning teams are produced by college spirit, and boys and girls are expected, if not required, to sit in the stands and applaud the teams at practice. The boys, says Prof. Foster, sit in the stands and smoke cigarettes and store up yells for the coming game. If the big game is played close to a college the college boys, he says, are absent for two days, and the class rooms are empty and the bar rooms are full. This is a terrible arraignment, but it is affirmed that when the contests take place at the colleges that frat houses are filled with guzzling youngsters and general drunkenness. These are no charges of ours, but they are made and affirmed by prominent educational authorities who declare that three-fourths of the teachers in American colleges would do away with intercollegiate athletics if they could. Prof. Foster suggests that strong groups of colleges, the faculties and board of governors "take the bull by the horns and discontinue these so-called athletics for a generation, and thus destroy the minotaur that is devitalizing American colleges as plans of learning and study."

A prominent newspaper of the Middle West takes up this very subject, and, giving notice of several deaths in these student games, says:

"The truth of the matter is there is nothing manly in the business of getting one's self killed. When sport becomes deadly and when college foolishness has a death toll to record, it is time for college heads to sit up and take notice. And the sooner education begins and foolishness ends the higher will the stand of American universities become."

The misfortune is that this craze is reaching down to the country schools and is sapping out their educational efficiency. The books taught in the common schools are changed, and the educational inspiration that used to go from the teachers to the pupils has disappeared, and the mind is absorbed with inter-school athletic games. This is a waste of public money, and, worst of all, it is a waste of the vital time of the boys and girls for getting an education. Hanging the country schools to the toenails of the colleges is an unfortunate thing because so many of the pupils never go to college.

Dumping on the Market

FOR several years this paper has urged American farmers not to dump their products on artificial markets at or near harvest time, markets made especially to catch them and absorb their profits, but instead to hold and sell their stuff to supply demands. This has almost become one of the American features of trade, and it would long since have been established for the benefit of both producers and consumers had the pretended agricultural promoters and teachers given it the attention it deserved. But it will be a success in spite of this neglect, and market gambling will become a thing of the past in this country.

But there is another thing which now looms up in this very line. American farmers may cut out the reckless dumping that has given gamblers their opportunity for absorption, but foreign countries may dump their stuff on our markets and thus neutralize American reforms. Other nations have learned to protect their markets from foreign dumping. Canada, South Africa and Australia have enacted legislation along these lines. In Canada the anti-dumping law and regulations are made a part of the customs tariff, and their administration is the work of the custom authorities. In 1914 the Union of South Africa included an anti-dumping clause in its new tariff act, and as early as 1906 the Australian government took drastic action against dumping. The Australian law is known as the industries preservation act, and is against monopoly and unfair competition in general, and has due regard to the interests of producers, workers and consumers.

These countries do not exclude foreign competition, but if goods or products are shipped in they must come in such a way as not to glut the markets or reduce the equitable prices paid the home producers. This is a matter that should claim the earnest attention of the American Congress. Farmers deserve protection the same as other producing classes, and no matter how perfect a marketing system they might establish, dumping from other countries might limit its efficiency.

Lots of Money

MONEY makes the mare go"; but that is too old an expression to attract much attention. It is a fact, though, that money makes prosperity. A government report shows that as early as September there was an excess reserve in the United States national banks of not less than a billion dollars—an excess reserve, mind you. The national banks constitute about one-third of the entire banking strength of the country, and this means, says a financial authority, that between two and a half and three billion dollars are now lying idle in the United States.

It makes no difference where the money came from, nor how it got there, it is a sign of prosperity. Business, including farming, is prosperous when there is plenty of money in the country. But to create prosperity the money must be available, and it must get in circulation and be useful. Is it possible that this great amount of idle money is the prime stimulant of the unceasing efforts for rural credits? The banks that hold this money would be glad to put it out on real estate security, and the money power, the absorbants of profits, would be glad to have streams flowing toward them from the farms and homes of the people. When farmers need money they should have it, but traps should not be set to catch them unawares.

THE FARM and ITS PROBLEMS

The Work For December

Harvesting the Ice

IT IS the best plan for the farmer to put in his year's supply of ice as soon as it is thick enough. Try to avoid slush or snow ice as much as possible. Watch for those several days of continuous, hard freezing, then tap the ice field at its best. Eight-inch ice is good, but 18 inches is better, as the thicker the cake the better its keeping qualities. Clear the field of snow, and with a line or a straight edge mark off the cakes to be cut with a sharp pointed instrument. Mark the field off in 18-inch squares, being careful to have the cakes cut exactly to measure, for ice will keep much better if the cakes are cut square and true. Cut out a corner cake with an ax and start the saw exactly on the line, and holding it straight up and down. The ice should be taken from the field as soon as sawed and stored in the ice house. The cost of stored ice depends upon the distance to be hauled, the working force, and the thickness of the ice. With a haul of one mile, two men cutting, two teams and the ice nine inches thick, a good sized ice house can be filled for 44 cents per ton. Put up about twice as much ice as is needed, as nearly one-half will waste, even with the best of storage.

Protecting the Orchard

Much damage is often done to young trees in the winter season by mice and rabbits. Sprays of lime sulphur have been used by many but the state horticulturists do not recommend them because they are not lasting and require too frequent application during the season. Simple guards against rabbits, such as wrapping well the trunks of the trees with gunny sacking, rags, etc., and tying securely with cord, or placing wire netting around the trees, are common and cheap. Inroads of mice may be forestalled after a snow storm by tramping down the snow for several feet around the trees and packing it close to the ground, which prevents the mice from creeping to the roots of the trees under the snow banks.

Liming Land in Winter

As the full benefit of a dressing of lime is not realized in some months, the sooner it is put on the land the better. In fact, under ordinary conditions spread lime in winter if by so doing you can save time in the spring. The New York State College of Agriculture says on this question: "It is probably advantageous if the lime can be intimately mixed with the soil when it is applied to the land; but we are coming more and more to believe that the question of just when and how lime is applied is of less account than the advantage gained by doing the work at convenient times, and when other work is not pressing."

Keep Manure Drawn Out

This should be done as often as conditions will admit. Some farmers have wide stables in which the manure can be kept for several days, but in these days this is not practiced as much as it used to be. Where not kept in the manure cellars or sheds it should be drawn often, both from the stables and pens, as far as conditions will allow, spread directly on the land where wanted, and this will save much time and work another spring. This method has been in use for many years and with good results. There may be a few exceptions as on hills or where there is a liability of washing.

Consider the Women

There are many ways in which the life of farm women can be made easier and more comfortable if men will only be just a little considerate. This is the cold blustery season. The woman gets all heated up over the cook stove and ironing and she is in no physical condition to go out doors for wood and water. See that the wood box or coal hod is kept filled, and if you have no water or tap in the kitchen make up your mind you will carry the water yourself or put in a water system for her. You can't put on your slippers every time you enter the house, but you can have clean feet so as not to muss up the kitchen floor. Then consider the women when they ride to town with you. Have foot warmers if the weather is severe, for their foot wear is not as heavy as yours. And see that they have as warm a coat as you have. They are not hardened to out-of-door weather as you are, and they chill more easily.

of Producing and Marketing

Variety Tests With Wheat

The agricultural high school tests of varieties of wheat in Maryland have given some interesting results. This was the first year of the test, but results have met with such wide spread interest that they are certain to be continued. The different varieties planted were given the same treatment that the farmers of the community gave their regular seedings. A rather poor piece of ground was selected and fertilized with only 150 pounds per acre of a medium grade of fertilizer. Every plot received the same kind of treatment, and yields were carefullly computed. The resulting yields per acre were as follows:

Variety	Yield in Bu.
Currell's Prolific	13.6
Dietz' Longberry	18.6
Silver Sheaf Longberry	19.0
Dawson's Golden Leaf	17.8
Unknown (local variety)	12.8
Fulso-Mediterranean	14.5
Virginia Hybrid	22.3
China	18.7
Martin's Amber	15.1
Mammoth Red	24.4

It will be noted that there was a difference of 11.6 bushels per acre between the lowest and the highest yielders; also that the one variety submitted by the local farmer and in general use in the community gave the lowest yield. It is planned to continue the test for a series of years until the full value of each variety under local conditions has been determined. Farmers will co-operate in the test the coming year by sowing test acres of those varieties which showed the best yields this season.

Get Good Alfalfa Seed

The best time to secure a supply of alfalfa seed is during the winter when you are not rushed with work. You then have time to write to several dealers, obtain samples of their seed and have the samples examined for purity and germination. If you wait until the spring rush of work begins you are likely to purchase the seed which can be had the quickest and easiest, regardless of whether or not it is the best. Furthermore, the fellow who gets the best of everything gets them early, seeds included. It is especially important that the man who is making his first trial with alfalfa should obtain good seed. If his first trial results in failure he is likely to delay making another trial and thus be deprived of a paying crop for several years. Make all the conditions right for your trial, and good seed is one of the essentials.

Improve Your Own Crops

Much has been written about the wonders of plant life produced by Luther Burbank. The methods he uses are available to every farmer and may be used to improve your own crops. He is a careful observer and makes frequent visits to his fields with the purpose of finding some plants better than the rest. As soon as he discovers a flower, fruit, or plant better than its neighbors, he ties a string on it. This marks it and at the time of gathering seed, this seed is saved separately. When that seed is planted, it produces some plants better than others and these are again marked and their seed saved. By continuing this process for some time he is able to develop a new strain, or perhaps an entirely new plant that is more useful than all the other of its kind. Try this method on your farm this season. You will enjoy it and profit by it too.

How Much Hay in a Mow

You may want to know how much hay you have in your mows in the middle of the winter to find out how you are coming out in the spring. In order to find the number of tons of hay in a mow it is necessary to measure the length, width and heighth of the hay. These measurements multiplied together will give you the number of cubic feet occupied by the hay. A ton of ordinary settled hay occupies about 340 cubic feet. To find the number of tons divide by the number of cubic feet by 340. The amount of hay in a mow of a given size depends to a certain extent upon the kind of hay and the extent to which it has settled, but the above method will give results which are approximately correct.



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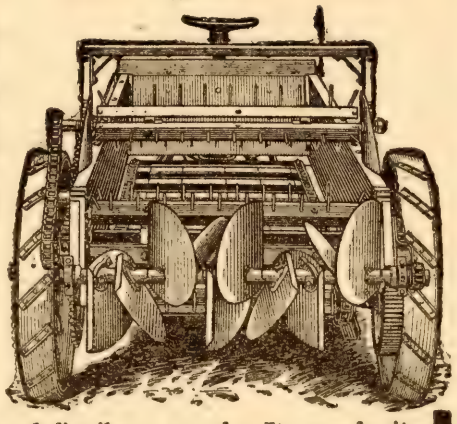
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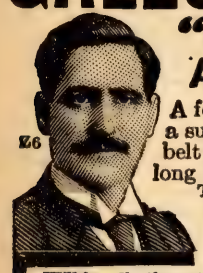


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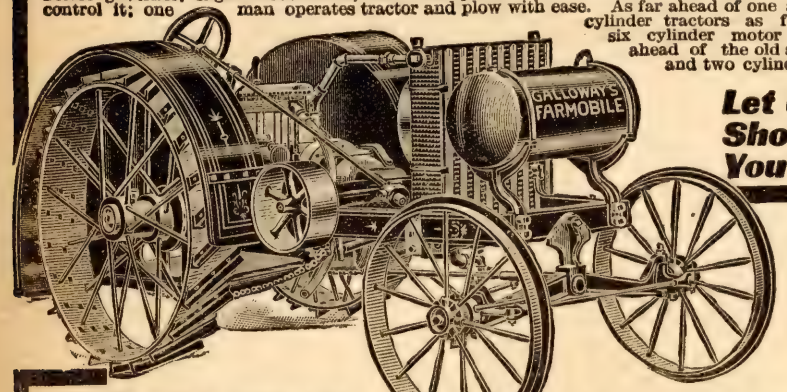
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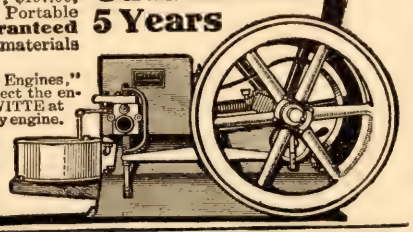
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Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common.

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Bulletins and Catalogs of Value to Farmers

Bulletins

The following bulletins and pamphlets have been received at the office of UTDF. The circulation of State publications is often confined to the State, therefore, in applying for them it would be well for outside people to request that if any charge is made, that a memorandum of the charge be sent before mailing. It will be useless to apply to Up-to-Date Farming, send direct.

ARIZONA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson—Timely Hints for Farmers No. 101, Asparagus Culture; No. 112, Garbanzo Culture in Arizona; Timely Hints for Farmers, 111; Irises for Southwestern Gardens.

CALIFORNIA — Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley—Bulletin No. 260, The Determination of Availability of Nitrogenous Fertilizers in Various California Soil Types by their Nitrifiability; No. 261, Diseases of the Walnut.

ILLINOIS—Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana—Bulletin No. 183, Prices and Shrinkage of Farm grains. Circular 183, Plant Diseases Prevention; Non-parasitic Diseases of Plants.

INDIANA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette—Bulletins: No. 181, Commercial Feeding Stuffs; No. 182, Poultry Investigations.

KENTUCKY—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington—Circulars: No. 4, Malnutrition in Hogs; No. 5, Remedy for Clover Bloat; No. 6, Inexpensive Appliances and Untesils for the Dairy; No. 7, Blackhead in Turkeys. Bulletin No. 193, The Soils of Kentucky.

LOUISIANA—Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge—Circular No. 8, Potato Scab. Quarterly Report for October 1915; No. 9, Seed Bed Sanitation.

MASSACHUSETTS—State Board of Agriculture, Boston—Circular No. 46, The Tent Caterpillar; No. 52, Onion Growing in the Connecticut River Valley; No. 51, Tobacco Growing in the Connecticut River Valley; No. 47, Bird Houses end Nesting Boxes. Bulletin, No. 162, Phaosphates in Massachusetts Agriculture.

NEBRASKA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln—Bulletin No. 153, Lamb Feeding Experiments.

NORTH CAROLINA—Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh—Bulletin No. 213, Commercial Feeds. Extension Circular No. 2, Selecting Seed Corn for Larger Yields.

VERMONT—Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington—Bulletins: No. 190, Commercial Fertilizers; Crop Rotation; No. 189, Commercial Feeding Stuffs, and Concerning the Corn Crop; No. 188, Forest Planting in Vermont as an Investment; No. 186, Farm Apple Storage; No. 183, Agricultural Seed; No. 182, Commercial Fertilizers and Irrigation.

TEXAS—Department of Agriculture, Austin—Bulletins: No. 17, Deforestation and Reforestation as Affecting Climate, Rain and Production; No. 18, Pea Curing in Texas.

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—Bulletins: No. 315, Cantaloupe Marketing in the Larger Cities, with Car-Lot Supply, 1914; No. 683, Fleas as Pests to Manand Animals, with Suggestions for their Control; No. 300, Excavating Machinery used in Land Drainage; No. 313, Comparisons of Sheep Industries in United States, New Zealand and Australia; Farmers Bulletin, No. 691, Grasshoppers on Sugar Beets and Truck Crops.

WASHINGTON—Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman—Popular Bulletin No. 96, Butter-Making on the Farm; No. 97, Dairy Records and How to Keep Them.

WEST VIRGINIA—College of Agriculture, Morgantown—Circular No. 43, The Farm Water Supply.

WYOMING—State Agricultural College, Laramie—Bulletin No. 5, Published by the Extension Division.

Catalogues

Following are brief descriptions of latest catalogues received at the office of Up-to-Date Farming. *Subscribers interested in any of them should write direct to the firm issuing the catalog, whose address is given.*

LA GRANJA BULBS AND TUBERS—Fifth Annual price list, 1915-1916. Grown in Texas, Cannas, Iris, Tuberoses, Dasheens.—Eltweed Pomeroy, Donna, Texas.

WESTERN NURSERY COMPANY—Fruit and shade trees, small fruits, flowers.—Lawrence Kansas.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Exhibition and standard varieties, novelties, etc.—Elmer D. Smith & Co., Adrain, Mich.

GLADIOLUS AND DAHLIAS—From Riverbank Garden. Price list for season 1915-1916.—Raymond W. Sweet, Saxonville, Mass.

DAHLIAS—Catalog and Cultural Guide. Also small fruits, ornamental shrubs, herbaceous flowering shrubs, etc. Illustrated. 50 pages.—East Bridgewater Dahlia Gardens, J. K. Alexander, "the Dahlia King," proprietor, East Bridgewater, Mass.

PERENNIAL PLANTS—Annual and perennial flower seeds. Wholesale grower. Illustrated, 48 pages.—Ralph E. Huntington, Painesville, Ohio.

DREERS GARDEN BOOK—Complete catalog of 274 pages, Vegetables, small fruits, field seeds, flowers and flowering shrubs, lawn and garden tools, fertilizers. Three color plates.—Henry A, Dreer, Philadelphia.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND SMALL FRUITS—Dahlias and gladiolus. Price list, 16 pages.—Shady Lawn Nurseries, Hugo King, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

MICHELL'S BULBS—Also flower and vegetable seeds, garden tools, etc. Illustrated, 108 pages.—Henry F. Michell Co., Philadelphia. Wholesale price list for florists and market gardeners sent on request.

FLOWERS AND FERNS—Wholesale price list, 30 pages, illustrated.—The McGregor Bros. Co., Rose Growers, florists and importers, Springfield, O.

WATERMELONS—Grown expressly for seed. Illustrated, 36 pages.—D. H. Gilbert, Monticello, Fla.

DAHLIAS—Beautifully illustrated, 28 pages. Select varieties of cannas and dahlias.—Peacock Dahlia Farms, Berlin, N. J.

INCUBATORS—Old Trusty Incubators, Brooders, Seed testers. Illustrated, 140 pages.—The M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Nebr.

MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL—Fully illustrated, 84 pages.—Detroit, Mich.

Sheaves and Rakings

Purdue University and Agricultural Experiment station of Indiana reports that of the $350,000,000 ,the value of crops raised in Indiana this year, more than one-third, ($115,000,000) comes out of the corn field. About one-fourth of the total crop producing area of the state is devoted to the corn crop. The average yield is estimated at 40 bushels per acre, although probably there are more 100 bushels per acre yields obtained in Indiana than in any other state in the union. Indiana has a "100 Bushel Club" and more than 900 farmers applied for entry to membership this year. The qualification to enter this club is that the party must have produced 5 acres of corn, grown in one regularly sized field, that yields at least 500 bushels of corn, or an average of 100 bushels to the acre. The club now has 22 elected members and each one of the members has a gold medal proclaiming his accomplishment. We believe we can hardly do anything better than to give the names of the members, together with data showing the yields per acre, cost per acre and cost per bushel, which is as follows:

Contestant	County	Y'ld in bu.	Cost per Acre	Cost per bu.
Norris McHenry,	Bartholomew	112.13	$25.36	22.6c
S. W. Drake,	Randolph	110.97	19.16	17.1c
J. A. Thornburg,	Randolph	108.40	18.50	17.0c
Joseph Courtney,	Randolph	106.90	19.21	18.9c
J. H. Dull,	Randolph	106.36	19.90	18.2c
E. F. Lowe,	Boone	106.36	18.39	17.1c
W. T. Saltmarsh,	Boone	105.85	22.51	21.2c
Will Jones,	Grant	105.05	18.21	17.3c
Elmer Sefton,	Decatur	104.91	17.79	16.9c
Hanson Perry,	Delaware	104.50	18.19	17.4c
G. W. Thompson,	Bartholomew	104.22	22.35	21.4c
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G. I. Christie,	Purdue university		Honorary.	

Up-to-Date Farming tries to give seasonable advice each month and each issue on feeds and feeding of live stock. However, we admit the limitations of our power to cover this important subject, therefore, we are pleased to notice in this column a work the title, "Feeds and Feeding" which has just come from the press of the Henry-Morrison Co., at Madison, Mis. This is a most comprehensive work and can well be placed in the library of every farmer as a cyclopedia and guide on this very vital subject, as bearing on his success as a farmer, stock raiser and possibly a dairyman. We recommend it as reliable and as "an authority". If this notice causes many of our subscribers to write to the publishers for further particulars, it has accomplished its purpose, because that is what it is published for. Then we hope many of our readers will obtain the work and use it as a guide.

Close to a billion dollars will be spent this year in the United States for automobiles, accessories and supplies. This indicates that there is bound to be a boom in the garage and repair business, as well as in the selling end. Many ambitious young men and boys with mechanical tendencies may see here an opportunity to make a start in the automobile sales, garage or repair business, with a chance of soon having a good income. This is the prediction of the Bush Motor College, Dept. 1120 Bush Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

A new exterminator of the rat and mouse pest has just appeared on the market, called "Rid-of-Rats", which is claimed to be absolutely non-poisonous. A good feature of this preparation is the fact that it is perfectly harmless to man, bird or beast, but it destroys rats and mice unfailingly.

According to government statistics the damage done by rats and mice to agricultural products throughout the United States, amounts to millions of dollars yearly. This terrific loss is so vital that it demands the livest interest on the part of every American farmer.

It should be remembered that liquid manure contains about 60 per cent of the fertilizing value of manures made in the stables. Also, that the only effective way of saving this is to have concrete floors in the barn or plenty of straw or other absorbnet.

The South for Farm Profits

Lands in the South for investment and labor give largest profits of American farm lands. They are adapted for diversified farming, give special advantages for dairying and live-stock and poultry industries, and for raising all kinds of foodstuffs. Good home markets, outside markets easily reached. Climatic conditions favor largest yields, permit growing two to four crops a year, give most healthful and pleasant home locations. Good school and church facilities. Unimproved land at as low as $15 an acre, improved farms $25 to $30 up. We will help you find the right location.

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LIVE STOCK and DAIRY

December Work With the Stock

ON MANY farms winter dairying is done to some extent. To be successful, conditions must be the best as far as one can make them. The feed should be of the right kind and quality to produce the most profit, as this is what the farmer is after. Hay should be fed (with ensilage where there are silos) with grain feeds that will produce milk in quantity and quality. Feed, water and milk regularly. All necessary attention in feeding and care of the cows should be given, from which good returns should be expected and received.

Advantages of Winter Dairying

The observing and careful dairymen have found winter dairying has many advantages and are breeding cows to freshen in the fall. To make the best winter milkers cows should be bred so that they will calve in November and December when the prices are highest. Milk and cream can be handled in cold weather with less loss on account of milk returned. Labor is better distributed throughout the year. Cows fresh in the spring require the most care when work in the fields is most pressing, while the farmer has more time in winter to study the problem of feeding, and can give men employment all the year, and in that way get better help. Another advantage is that the lactation period is lengthened and the amount of milk during the year increased. As more milk can be produced, higher prices obtained, the labor more evenly distributed throughout the year, and better calves raised, farmers should plan to have a winter dairy next season.

Corn Stover for Cattle

Shredded stover is just one-half the price of timothy hay, and is just about as good. Let the timothy go to the city man, who will pay a good round price for it, and take home some feed rich in protein, such as cottonseed meal, oil meal, gluten meal or bran, to feed with clean, bright corn stover. The combination will furnish one of the best winter rations for the cattle that you can get, and a cheaper one.

Ice Water Bad for Dairy Cows

Many a dairy cow will shiver this winter when she takes icy water from the tank, and will give less milk. It pays to give the cows water with the chill taken off. If profits are expected the cow must be humored a little. A small tank heater will pay big dividends in a dairy herd, and can be purchased at a very small cost.

Hogs in Winter

During the cold weather of winter the hogs ought to be given every attention that makes for their comfort. They have a very thin hair covering and they suffer from severe cold. They very readily contract colds and pneumonia is common. The loss is far more costly than the labor and materials sufficient to avoid it. To keep hogs comfortable in reality requires little effort. It is the "just getting at it" that is hard, but the one who delays too long is very likely to regret it when he loses a few hogs from colds and pneumonia. If no loss occurs, the returns from feed is not what it should be. A hog does not gain rapidly if out of condition. If the hog house is leaky, the bedding or the floor gets wet. Nothing will give a hog a cold quicker than a wet bed. Many farmers are too economical with their bedding, and do not change it often. Pigs will pile up in an effort to keep warm. It is very poor economy to supply sparse bedding. Hogs are kept warm and dry and generally comfortably with good feeding can be grown and fattened as readily in winter as in warm weather.

Exercise for Sheep

If sheep were given more exercise in winter there would be fewer losses. The man afraid to give breeding ewes exercise in winter will never make a good shepherd. Turn them out in the pasture part of each day. Exercise with plenty of good feed will produce strong, healthy lambs. Sheep too closely confined will invariably have some grubs. The only preventative is exercise and plenty of clover or alfalfa, with a little corn or oats.

Feeding Horses in Winter

Many horse owners are too liberal in feeding, giving both hay and grain, especially hay, to an excess. There is no set rule as to just how much or how little to feed a horse. Pay more attention to the protein content of various feeds especially when feeding brood mares and growing colts. Feeding straw or fodder to idle horses in winter means an enormous saving while cutting down the ration of idle horses at least one-third means a proportionate reduction in cost and keeps horses in better shape. This will cut down the largest simple item in the operating cost of our farms to a material extent.

Producing and Marketing

Don't try to keep over old cows. It costs too much. Get them fat and sell them.

Don't work the newly-broken colt too hard. Too much work at this period of his development may ruin him for life.

Mixing slop for 100 hogs is some job. Why not feed it dry, give them water to drink and let them do their own mixing?

Match up the colts early in life, so that each one's mane can be trained to lie on one side next to its mate, leaving the graceful arch of the neck exposed to view on the outside.

Whinnies and Squeals

Keep the feed troughs clean. It is a wasteful practice to mix dirt and manure with feed.

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THE POULTRY YARD

Producing and Marketing

A December Day With the Poultry

WHAT is going on in the poultry yard that we have in mind? In the poultry buildings the hens and pullets are scratching in the litter for the grain left over the night before. The most active pullets have been off the roost an hour, eating dry mash, drinking water, digging deep into the litter, singing with all their might. You get the water pails, fill them at the barnyard trough and fill the water dishes. As you do this you look to see what is interesting within the houses and among the fowls; the dumpish hen in the corner; a pen of pullets not working as they should; an empty hopper and shell box in one pen; the litter in another needs to be changed. Possibly a clucking hen may attract you attention even this late. You will find, in the first trip, something to be done during other hours of the day.

The watering is to be followed by the filling of dry mash and scratch feed hoppers (if you use them.) The sun is so warm, as it shines into the back of the pens, that you need not collect the eggs before noon. Soon after dinner you go the rounds again, scattering a little grain in the litter. Not far from three o'clock you mix up the scratch feed of the day and feed it liberally. You want those layers to go to the roosts with full crops. You know that short days, and long nights, call for full feeding if you get many eggs. It is the liberal feeder that gets winter eggs.

Watch the Condition of the Hens

Watching the condition of the hens will take none of your time. Just keep your mind and eyes busy as you feed and care for the stock and see what their appearance and actions tell you. Notice the droppings, note their activity, and the appearance of the head as regards color. When you once learn the healthy color of comb and wattles you will be quick to notice any changes that indicate over feeding, or wrong feeds. Look for symptoms of too much beef scrap, and for the hen that is too fat. In every large flock will be a hen or two that will get over-fat in spite of you; one or two that will get irritated bowels because of beef scrap, as your feed must be that suited to the average flock. When you find a number of hens going wrong because of feed then you should discover and correct the error.

Why Not More Eggs?

This is a common question along the early days of winter. Pullets were hatched in April and May, well fed, well cared for, and yet few eggs are found in the nests. With their tail feathers well grown, comb and wattles bright red, singing as they scratch, yet the egg record is less than fifteen eggs per day from one hundred layers. You have been too good to the pullets. Let them miss a feed a night. Add to the litter so they work harder for less grain. Increase the bulk of their ration by giving more green food. Most farmers fall down in feeding green food. It is the one cheap food to raise, the one right at hand, yet most flocks on the farm lack beets, turnips, cabbage, or sprouted oats, If you have roots in your cellar, make use of them these December days. If the houses are freezing cold in the early hours, wait until 10 o'clock before feeding green food. Give them all they will eat in five hours, leaving little, or none, to freeze as night comes on. The addition of the succulent material in mangels or cabbage may supply the needed food to stimulate egg production. If the eggs are few in December make an early visit to the house. Note carefully the freshness of the air as you enter the pens. Is there ventilation enough? Is the litter damp or filthy? Go into the house in the evening and notice whether the hens are crowded on the roost. You need not expect many eggs from pullets sweating in a crowding flock, or obliged to breathe and re-breathe the air of too short roosts. Make wrong things right. It is winter eggs that interest you now—not eggs in summer. Make the most of the products of your own farm, and cut down the cost of feeding by using your own roots, cut clover, and straw.

The Incubator

Now is a good time to overhaul the incubator, and clean it up. Use a good creolin disinfectant with warm water and soap on the interior of the egg chamber, egg trays and all parts which come in contact with the eggs or chicks. A cleansing solution should be one gill of commercial creolin in two gallons of hot water. Any good common yellow soap may be used with it. Dry all movable parts in the open air and sun. Make sure that the lamps are clean, burners in good order, new wicks, and chimney free from soot. See that the regulator and all operating parts are in good working condition.

Though there are many poultry plants throughout the country, some of them very large ones, yet statistics show conclusively that the great bulk of poultry and eggs consumed in cities and towns come from where poultry is the usual side-line. Hatched under hens or in the family size incubators, the farm biddies are the ones that supply the tables of the townsman with eggs scrambled, poached and fried, and with the delectable fried chicken. Not only is this true, but what is more interesting and important from the standpoint of the farmer and his wife is that while doing their best, the farm biddies have not been equal to the demand the year around. There is opportunity for greater profits to accrue to the farm from the flock. For that reason we pay particular attention to the poultry yard on the farm. There should be more consideration given it. The standard of the birds in point of production should be raised. The equipment should be the best obtainable for the purpose. Incubators, trap nests, houses and fencing, and all conveniences that will improve the quality and quantity of the production should be obtained. There are thousands of farms where the poultry business is being neglected to the loss of the farmer, where it is easily possible to turn the loss into profits. High-grade, thorough-bred birds and up-to-date equipment will turn the trick if the farmer and his wife will give them the chance. The incubator is a wonderful aid to the increase of the profits from the farm flock.

Cackles and Crows

Try a prime, well-fattened goose for your Christmas dinner. It's a dish worth while.

When the night promises to be exceedingly cold, try a late afternoon feeding of good, sound corn well warmed.

Eggs should be collected several times a day, according to the weather conditions to avoid chilling and freezing.

Where feather eating is practiced try giving the fowls sulphur, one teaspoonful in the soft feed of every three fowls once a day.

Dampness in the poultry house at this season usually means not enough fresh air or too many fowls in the house. An overdamp coop is a favorite place for development of colds and roup.

Where dropping boards are used clean up the boards well every time there is a thaw, even if you can't clean thoroughly when things are frozen solid. Thawing droppings mean foul, dirty feet for the birds and fowls with dirty feet soil the eggs in the nest and spoil the market value.

Where dropping boards are not used, if a little dry loam, land plaster or dry peat moss is scattered frequently under the roosts there is seldom much cleaning out to be done.


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Write for particulars
Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."
The London Veterinary Correspondence School Dept. 53 London, Ontario, Canada

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165 EGG 165 CHICK INCUBATOR BROODER Both $10
Freight Prepaid to all points East of the Rockies
A bigger, better, simpler machine than ever at no increase in price. Send in your order direct if you wish and save time. You risk nothing. We will send machines—if not satisfactory send them back; we pay return freight charges and refund your money. Comes set up ready to run with egg tester and book of instructions. 1916 Catalog FREE, tells you about new machines. Also our free book "Poultry Points." Get the facts—send for it now.
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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks



The Marthas and Marys in Council

Conducted by Cora McDermott Harris

Christmas in Our Town

ISN'T it queer how young Christmas makes one feel? Did you ever see a little chap capering around on Christmas morning with his stocking half emptied and toys all over the room, that you didn't want to just get down and romp with him? Putting pine, cedar and holly over the doors and picture frames brings back all the glamor of the days when you danced around under everybody's feet in the long ago time before you ever worried over the shabbiness of the living room carpet or the scarcity of fine rainment in your wardrobe.

And isn't it queer how Christmas brings you a fellowship with your neighbors you never have at any other time? Not queer either, for it's just as the good Lord intended it to be; a season of "Peace and good will."

Now there's Mrs. Jones, she who lives in Letty's house; folks have always thought she was "stuck up", mostly because she carries such a load of dignity on her silk-clad shoulders that she never has a chance to carry any one else's burdens there.

At Christmas time she always helps every way she can. The other day Letty and I were looking at my bulbs and wondering how many of them could be counted on to bloom for Christmas, when someone rapped on my front door, and there was Mrs. Jones, just fairly tingling with excitement, only it was a nice, dignified, repressed sort of excitement, not all nervous and twinkly like Letty is, or just plain "flustered" like I am.

She hardly waited till her wraps were off and her feet on the fender, before she began, "Well, Mrs. Merrick, what about Christmas this year?" I very well knew what she meant, but I only said:

"Well, I'm counting a right smart on my flowers for Christmas remembrances, and I've made some scrap books, and some candy baskets and such like, and I've been sewing some, same as all the other women, I guess."

She put out her hands—beautiful, be-ringed hands she has—more fitted for holding the gavel at club meetings than for feeding hungry folks or tending sick ones, think, and said, in her "call the meeting to order" tone:

"I don't mean what we shall give our immediate friends—I mean the whole village—shall we have a tree again?" Letty spoke up then, "Oh, we always have a tree, Mrs. Jones."

"But we want to have something different, this year," said Mrs. Jones, "a Christmas they'll never forget."

"Does anybody ever forget any Christmas?" I asked her. "You don't understand me, I fear", she said,stiffly. "What I mean is, you know, well, to keep the spirit of Christmas."

I didn't have a thing to say to that. If feeding the hungry, and clothing them that need it and giving something bright and cheerful to every soul around you, isn't the spirit of Christmas then I give it up.

"When Mr. Jones and I were abroad," she commenced, "we were in England at Christmas time, and the Christmas revels there, bringing in the yule log, the wassail drinking and the carol singing were just wonderful."

"It has always seemed to me," said Letty, "that in England, the birth of Christ on Christmas day is secondary to the merry revels of the day—that they think more about the wassail bowl than about the Manger Babe."

Mrs. Jones looked kind of surprised and thoughtful, too. "Now I never had looked at it in that light, Miss Gray," said she, "but maybe you're right."

"We mustn't give up the Christmas tree," I suggested, "but we ought to have some sort of a shelter for the little folks, if we have the tree out of doors."

"Where will we find another tree as big as we had last year," asked Letty, and then she dropped her eyes, for she know that the only big pine tree in the neighborhood was the one that stood on the north side of her old home, where Mrs. Jones lives. And that pine, a rarity in the community had been set out there by Letty's grandfather Gray, and she didn't want it cut down.

Mrs. Jones studied the fire in silence for some minutes and then she asked hesitatingly: "Suppose we don't cut the tree down, just decorate it where it stands?" And of course we all three had been thinking of the same tree. Seeing assent in our faces, she went on:

"My windows would be a fine place for the little folks to watch from, or the balcony up-stairs." And so we planned our Christmas tree, that was to be a living thing—not cut down in its prime for one night's pleasure.

Mrs. Jones' youngest boy, who is always dabbling in electricity is going to wire it for little electric lights of as colors as Joseph's coat. He installed a complete lighting system about the old place last year during his college vacation and he will enjoy wiring the tree as much as we will the beauty of it.

Mrs. Jones holds out for the yule log which is to burn in the fireplace and there will be mulled cider for wassail and sandwiches and fruit and coffee for everyone.

We can't very well hang presents all over the tree, but Abner Gray has a Santa Claus suit that he always wears at the school house on Christmas Eve and he says Santa Claus is coming to this Christmas tree in up-to-date style this year—which means that he will bring his pack in his automobile—and he says, too, that Santa Claus will call for anybody that's old or too sick to venture out and take them to Mrs. Jones' house before the entertainment. That will make him pretty late about putting his presents on the treee so if the crowd don't mind, he will just hand them out at the foot of the tree—after the little folks sing him a welcoming song.

Awarded Medal of Honor and Gold Medal, Panama-Pacific Exposition



Don't Shiver in Chilly Rooms

The discomfort of spending the early days of fall in chilly, unheated rooms is nothing to the danger to health.

It lowers the vitality and invites colds and pneumonia; if there are young children or old people in the family the risk of illness is doubled. It also is unnecessary, when the *NEW PERFECTION Heater* instantly banishes frosty chill and makes the living room a place of genial comfort.

Carry it with you from room to room and have heat to dress by in the morning and in the bathroom. After the winter fires are lighted, use the NEW PERFECTION in rooms that are hard to heat; in the night, if anyone is sick; wherever and whenever you want a warm room quickly—by simply striking a match.

The NEW PERFECTION is easy to care for. Burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil. Can't smoke. No trouble to re-wick, because wick and carrier are combined—the fresh wick all ready to put in, clean, smooth and ready to light.

For best results use Perfection Oil.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition the many points of superiority of the NEW PERFECTION Line won a Medal of Honor, while a Gold Medal was awarded the NEW PERFECTION Heater—a sweeping victory.

Your dealer has the NEW PERFECTION Oil Heater on exhibition. Look for the triangle for warmth, comfort and good cheer. He will be glad to show you the different models. (412

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana), CHICAGO, U. S. A.

$25.65 Buys This Farmer's Friend Power Washer

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More Comfortable Healthful and Convenient than the Out-Door Privy

Eliminates the out-door privy, open vault and cesspool. They are breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. No going out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.

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The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container, which you empty once a month. **Absolutely no odor.** No more trouble to empty than dishwater. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Write for full description and price.

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Ask your dealer, or send us his name with price, and we will fill your order promptly.

Catalog of Berg Specialties free on request.



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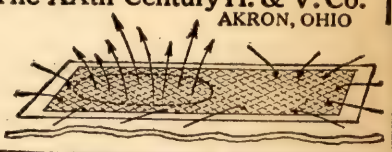
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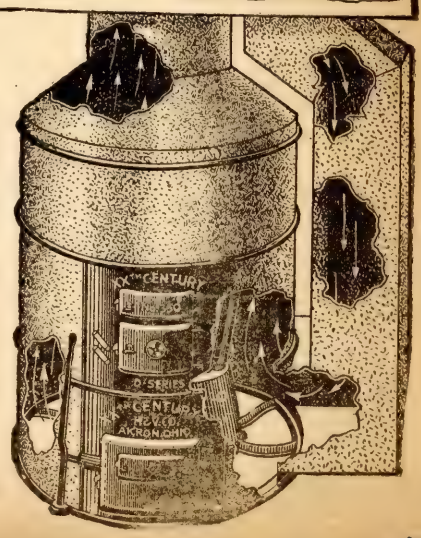
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The XXth Century H. & V. Co.
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Harold Gregson Art Panel Calendar 1916



FREE This beautiful art calendar for 1916 is reproduced in 12 delicately blended colors from the original painting by Harold Gregson, the famous New York artist. The accompanying Illustration gives only a faint impression of the rare beauty and exquisite coloring of the original. The gown is a deep rich purple almost impossible to describe and the subject and color scheme is a work of art which will adorn any home.

The panel is 36 inches long by 7 inches wide. It has absolutely no advertising on the front, the calendar being printed on the back. This beautiful panel is a wonderfu lreproduction of the original painting. Framed or unframed it makes a picture to be proud of and one you will enjoy for years

GIVEN FREE WITH
American Farming

We send this beautiful calendar free, securely wrapped on mailing tube, to introduce our practicle little farm paper, containing only the newest and best of farm reading, once a month, for the farmer, his wife, the boys and the girls. You will like AMERICAN FARMING from the very first issue.

OFFER We will send one of these beautiful Art Panels free and postpaid to any address in the U. S. with a yearly subscription at 25 cents, new or renewal.

➔ To ourl ong term subscribers and others who want a copy, **we will send the ART PANEL for 10 cents** in coin or stamps (coin preferred), to cover wrapping and mailing. Send early. Supply limited.

American Farming 117 Art Dept., Chicago

Beautiful 1916 Water Color Calendar Given



If you answer this advertisement NOW—Today, we will mail you Absolutely Free an elegant 1916 Four-Fold Calendar as a Free Present for Your Promptness. This magnificent Calendar is 2 feet in length It contains a handsome water color painting for each of the four seasons; two beautiful girls' heads and two attrac ive landscapes in many colors. This is yours for the asking. All you need to do to get this beautiful Calendar Free is to enter Today—right now—our Grand Prize Motorcycle Contest explained below. Send your name NOW—we'll do the rest.

$275 Motorcycle Given

We will give away, absolutely free, on January 31 1916, a $275.00 fifteen horse power, Big Twin Indian Motorcycle. This Motorcycle will not cost the winner one cent of money. It will be given absolutely free and sent by prepaid express to the fortunate person. In addition to the $275.00 Motorcycle we we will give away more than $5,000.00 in valuable Prizes and Cash Rewards—$50.00 Crusader Bicycle, Diamond Rings, Gold Watches, Chests of Silver, Guns, Cameras, as Grand Prizes, and also many beautiful and valuable Prizes and Cash Rewards to each Contestant. In case of a tie for any prize each tying contestant gets a prize same as tied for. Each and every person who sends us his name and takes part in this contest will get a Cash Reward and a Handsome Prize of his own choosing. Remember, these Prizes and Cash Rewards given in addition to the Grand Prizes.

50c Coupon 1,000 Votes FREE

Send in your name and address, and we will send you a certificate worth 50 cents, and also give you 1,000 Free Votes toward the $275 00 Motorcycle and Other Grand Prizes. Send your name. That's the first thing to do to get the Motorcycle. We can't send you a prize until we get your name---that we must have, and the quicker you send your name to us the quicker you can get the $275.00 Motorcycle or other Grand Prize and Cash Rewards. The beautiful Calendar is yours if you answer this ad Today---NOW.

FARM LIFE, DEPT. K4 SPENCER, INDIANA

THIS AD IS WORTH 50c

Christmas Feather Bed Bargains

We will accept this coupon and $9.00 in cash for our CHRISTMAS COMBINATION OFFER, as follows: One 40 lb. feather bed, 1 pair 6 lb. pillows, 1 pair full-size blankets, and 1 full-size comfort. Feathers strictly new, sanitary and ventilated. 8-ounce ACA ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Write for free catalogue. Reference: Broadway National Bank.

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153 XMAS novelties and a good magazine for one year, all for 10c, including XMas seals, stamps, pennants, Picture emblems, address lables, language of flowers, dolls, soldiers and a 1916 calendar. **Rockwell Card Co., 326 W. Madison St., Chicago**



Child's Embroidery Outfit

With this complete and practical embroidery outfit for children the little ones will pass many a pleasant hour learning to embroider "just like mamma does." It consists of: one pair of embroidery hoops, one embroidery needle, one skein of mercerized cotton, one stamped piece for outline embroidery, four stamped doilies, one sheet of Comical Transfer Patterns, one instruction sheet, and an eight-page embroidery booklet. All sent prepaid for only 15c.

Womans' Department
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

What is Now the Fashion

Changing Fashions

It would seem that the main variation found in the new waists is in the increased use of yokes and other trimming features which we have had for some time. The small inset yoke is much liked in extremely transparent materials, combined with satin, messaline and the like. One of these is shown in No. 7458.

Children's dresses are taking many features from those of older women and the overblouse is one of the most popular. One of these is shown in No. 7492.

Winter Modes

It is mainly in dressy gowns and cloaks that the more recent style changes are noted. Waists are now worn closed at the neck, some of them not altogether high, as in No. 7448, shown in the accompanying group of designs.

Skirts are developing more piecings than ever, not only regulation yokes, but fancy arrangements of many sorts. No. 7484 gives an excellent idea of one of these.

One piece dresses are preferred to others, as separate coats are so much warmer than any tailored jacket, however long.



7492—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In this smart and novel design we have a frock with a guimpe to which the side-pleated skirt is attached and also long, plain sleeves and the wide, flat collar. The overblouse opens in the centre of the front and has the armholes very wide. It has a belt in the back and pouch pockets at each side of the front.

7458—LADIES' WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This waist is given a decorative touch by the small yoke which is in one with the wide collar and by the small vest section below the yoke. The sleeves are cut in one with the side bodies and are full length and loose.

7477—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. This four gore skirt makes a very smart walking model. It has the front closing with fitted upper portion and small pocket laps. The belt is also ornamented with pocket laps. The lower edge measures 2½ yards in meduim size.

7444—LADIES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This serviceable frock has a front closing with fancy outline and wide, low collar at the neck. Sleeves are of three-quarter length with handsome cuff. The four gore skirt has also front closing and regulation or raised waistline.

7471—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Simple, but dainty, this frock has a surplice closing in front, with a chemisette and standing collar above it. This is removable, leaving a low neck finish. The full length sleeves may also be shortened. The skirt is full and is gathered at the top with side front closing and the lower edge may be straight or scalloped.

7448—LADIES' WAIST. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Linen, madras or crepe de Chine can be used to make this pretty waist. The waist closes in the centre of the front and may be made with either the long or short sleeves. There is a tuck at each shoulder in the front.

7463—GIRLS' DRESS. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This pretty frock has a sleeveless underwaist to which the side plaited skirt is attached, both closing in the centre of the back. Over this is worn the stylish blouse which has a deep yoke in front.

7484—LADIES' SKIRT. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Made with three gores this skirt has a centre front closing and has fan plaitings inserted at each side seam, from the yoke line to the hem. These may be of contrasting color or material if desired.

7479—DOLLS' CLOTHES. Cut in sizes for dolls measuring from 14 to 26 inches in length. In this set of garments we have a dress, with smocked or gathered fronts, a petticoat on band, and waist and drawers. The dress may be made of any bits of material and any white wash material will serve for the undergarments.

7469—MISSES' DRESS. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A serviceable model this with loose blouse in sailor style, with front closing and wide collar. The lower edge may be drawn into the skirt or left to hang outside. The four gore skirt has panel front and back and yokes at the sides.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and name. Write your name and address plainly. **Price of Patterns, 10 cents each.**

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—To the lady who wants a large number of styles before her we recommend our quarterly Book of Fashions. It describes and illustrates a great many garments for ladies', misses' and children. This book will be a great help in every home, whether the clothing is home-made or not. The latest ones will always be sent. PRICE 10 CENTS.

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Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.

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show this standard high grade 42 key fully visible typewriter to your friends and let them see wherein it excells any other $100 typewriter, if by doing this and rendering other small assistance, you could easily earn one **FREE** to keep as your own? Then by post card or letter to us simply say, *"Mail Particulars."*

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with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$80** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.**

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FOUR FERNS GIVEN



We have obtained a special concession from **Farm Journal,** the standard agriculture magazine of America, for them to accept one-year subscriptions from new readers through us. **Farm Journal** is for the whole farm family, the farmer, his wife and children. **Household Guest** is a story, home and fashion magazine. The four ferns will be selected from the following varieties: Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scottl, Sprengeri, Plumosus Lace Fern. Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send Farm Journal one year, Household Guest one year, and the four ferns for only 50c., prepaid by parcels post. Send all orders to **Household Guest, Dept. FJ17** 550 N. LaSalle St., Chicago

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52 Xmas Post Cards Seals, Stickers, Stamps GIVEN

Our prize collection of 52 most beautiful Christmas postcards, gift tags, seals, stickers and labels in lovely colors and exquisite gold embossed designs, all different. The daintiest and most complete collection ever offered. Make your Christmas gifts attractive by adding a touch of the Holiday spirit with a few appropriate Christmas stickers and labels. Remember your friends with the Christmas greeting postcards. Entire collection sent free and postpaid to all who send in only 10c for a three month trial subscription to our big monthly home and story magazine. Address

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. X17, Topeka, Kansas

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2 Rings and Bracelet GIVEN



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Save money daily with this awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.

OUR OFFER—Awl and supply of needles and thread given with a 3 years' subscription for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

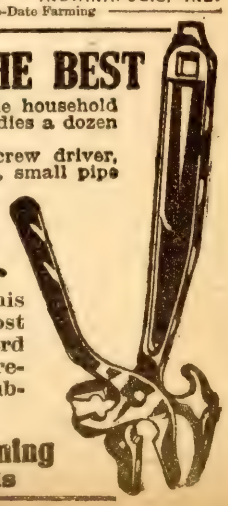
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and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.



Our Offer

We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal 4 months subscription at 25c.

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Dear Reader:—

Listen to Me!

YOU may believe every word I say. If you will, the time you spend in reading this advertisement will be the most profitable period of your life. I can put you in the soap business where you can easily make $150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making $2,000.00 a year. I have always been in the agency business, myself, and I know it from A to Z. I will teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made money in the agency business, and many of the agents I have taught have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition than ever before—one that makes my agents more money, and I like it better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I do not pay my agents with premiums, but they get hard cash and soon have money in the bank. It is repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home on Monday morning and you will find them washing; go to the neighbors and you will find they are washing too. It is the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited, and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means that someone is getting the enormous profit from your territory which should be yours.

There is big money in the soap business and I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I can give you a chance to make such a big profit that you will be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success, and I will give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once, and address your letter to **JOHN B. HECOX**, *General Manager of the WOLVERINE SOAP COMPANY*, 530 Water Street, **Portland Michigan.**



10 Cents worth of common ordinary **KEROSENE** or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for **60 HOURS** and will produce **300 Candle Power** of the finest, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

NO WICKS to trim
NO SMOKE
NO SMELL

AGENTS MAKE $25 per week in their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.

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EARN $2,000 TO $10,000 A YEAR

We will teach you to be a high grade salesmen in eight weeks at home and assure you definite propositions from a large number of reliable firms who will offer you opportunities to earn Big Pay while you are learning. No former experience required. Write today for particulars, list of hundreds of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students now earning $100 to $500 a month. Address nearest office. Dept. 566 **NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION**
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FREE THIS $650.00 COEY FLYER
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To students who qualify as auto experts. I want a **Live Man** in each county to join me in the automobile business, and I will give you my **Famous $100.00 Practical Scholarship Free**, and teach you to share in the vast business going on around you. You can get this cup-winning Coey Flyer, the equal of any $1000.00 car **FREE** The business should easily pay you from $3000.00 to $5000.00 a year. Don't lose the chance but write **Now.**

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Up-to-Date Farming, Colman's Rural World, Farm & Home, Spare Moments and Gentlewoman, all 5 magazines 4 years for only $1.25; or Corn Belt Farmer, all 5 magazines 4 years for only $1.25; or Delineator, all 5 magazines 2 years for only $2.00, or Everybody's, all 5 magazines 2 years for only $2.00; or Delineator and Everybody's, all 6 magazines 2 years for only $2.00; or Woman's Home Companion all 5 magazines 2 years for only $2.00. Order your Xmas presents from the above list. Money will be refunded for all orders not filled by publishers.—Antrim Agency, Box 265, Antrim, Ohio.

Our Boys and Girls

Christmas on the Farm

Lincoln Rappleye

I'm happy at the Christmas time,
My joy I'd not conceal.
I want the whole wide world to know,
How happy I now feel.
For I'm at peace with all mankind;
There's naught can now alarm.
There is no joy to be compared
With Christmas on the farm.

Oh, pumpkin pies, and turkeys, too,
And all good things to eat;
A change each time we have a meal,
And every time a treat.
And then these "country things," you know,
Can't do us any harm,
So there is nothing in the world
Like Christmas on the farm.

The children with their games and toys,
Are happy all day long;
Their voices blend together as
They sing a Christmas song.
And all of our surroundings now
Give things an added charm,
Which helps to give perfection to
A Christmas on the farm.

So, Christmas trees, and Christmas bells,
We welcome you to-day!
Could you but make us feel like this,
We'd have you ever stay.
This peace and good cheer then we'd feel—
Yes, for the whole year 'round,
And joy and happiness would then
In every heart be found.

THINGS YOU'LL LIKE TO KNOW AT CHRISTMAS TIME

To make a candle fit any candlestick, dip it in hot water, to soften the wax, and then push it into the candlestick that would otherwise be too large or too small. If too small, the candle may then be squeezed in, if too large, the soft wax will spread and hold the candle firm.

A good paste is always in demand for a variety of uses in the household. I have always found my paste highly satisfactory. To two cupfuls of winter wheat flour add one cupful of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of powdered alum, and one teaspoonful of sassafras oil. Mix with the hands until perfectly smooth, then add two cupfuls of boiling water, stirring all the time. Put on the stove, and stir until the entire mixture boils. Then put in a glass jar or other vessel, and keep covered when not in use. This makes about one quart of paste and will keep indefinitely.

Now is the time to invest a few cents in crepe and tissue paper, tinsel cord, etc., not only for wrapping the Christmas packages but for Christmas decorations, as well.

Cornucopias of red crepe paper, pasted over a thin cardboard foundation, are bright little candy holders for the Christmas tree—they may even hold small gifts.

Paper snowballs make a wintry decoration quite in keeping with the season: To make them cut twenty-five or thirty circles of white tissue paper about three inches in diameter. Fold each twice so that the circle is in quarters, sew the folded circles all together at the centers, and then strtighten out the folds a little. If this paper is fringed a little and then powdered with diamond dust the effect is very pretty.

Our readers in the regions where holly may be had for the gathering and mistletoe for the climbing after it, need no help with their plans for Christmas decorations; but here in Indiana the cedar and pine are almost our only evergreens; and they require a dash of scarlet or the frosty radiance of diamond dust to bring out their beauty.

Try boiling one pound of alum with one quart of water—and then use the solution when cold to simulate snow on the tips of the branches of your Xmas tree. Cover the base of your Christmas tree and out about two feet all around with cotton batting, sprinkle with the alum solution, and build a clever little cabin of corn stalks, and outline your little farm yard with a rail fence made from corn stalks. The little house and yard may be populated by paper dollies to gladden the hearts of the small girls.

When there's a hunter in the family, come now the time of year when the small son of the family goes fourth to war on the rabbits of the neibhboring fields and woods and brings in the long-eared game with all the triumph of an Indian hunter with his first buffalo or bear.

After the rabbit has been cleaned put it in salt water, to which a spoonful of vinegar has been added; the next morning dry it and flour and fry it in hot lard, then pepper it generously, add sliced onions, if you care for them, and put in a pint of water and set in the oven to cook slowly for three or four hours. You will have a fricassee as delicious as chicken.

Quails baked on a bed of dressing such as you prepare for roast turkey or chicken, and basted liberally with butter are especially good; be sure to turn the birds breast down in the broth so the white meat will not be dry.

No Case For a Lawyer

Judge—Boys, you are accused of taking apples from Mr. Bert's orchard. Have you a lawyer?

Boy—No, Judge, we don't need any lawyer. We have all agreed to tell the truth.

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Hunting and Trapping

Conducted By Bob Snow

Tim's Trapping Talks

Dear Bob:

For more than a year I have been "in the wilds", so to speak, with nothing to do and nothing to do it with. Consequently what I have done is of no consequence. I can only say that it is good to be back in touch with Up-to-Date's family again, and to take a place on a stump at the trappers camp, and tell the new-comers what experience has taught me about the ways of the wily four-footed, furry, little beasts that we so relentlessly pursue for the pleasure and profit there is in it for us.

In this issue I will, with your kind permission, chat for a while with the novices. I like to talk to the boys who are just getting into the game. They are so anxious to learn all about the habits of the interesting little animals, and so enthusiastic in their work and so optimistic in their consideration of what the future holds for them that it does us old fellows lots of good to talk to such an appreciative audience, and if we don't watch, we are liable to make the stories of our own prowess measure up to the highest expectations of our young friends, and considerably above what we really accomplished.

The Mink

The value of a good mink pelt is such that makes this little animal one very much to be desired. Moreover, if they sojourn near the farmer's house, the farmer's wife is just as much desirous of the trapper's success as the trapper himself. The inroads that one small mink can make on a flock of chickens is disheartening alike to chickens and the good lady of the farm,and only satisfactory to the mink. When you go after Mr. Mink, pander to his appetite. Give him the most toothsome tid-bit you can, but don't let him know that you have any thing to do with setting his table, or he will refuse, with thanks, to dine. A good set is to place a small piece of bird or rabbit right by the side of the trap, which should be set near the path the mink frequents, and scatter feathers all around. Cover the trap carefully, but lightly with small broken twigs and leaves and scatter feathers directly upon the covering. The mink will take notice, and go down in the litter after the meat his sensitive little nose tells him is close at hand. If the trapper has done his work well, he will find the mink awaiting him on his rounds.

Catching the 'Coon

The raccoon makes his home in the timber country, and like the pioneer settlers in the early days, recognizes the importance of having a stream of water convenient. He also appreciates the convenience of a cornfield, and if there is a stream skirted with trees with a cornfield adjacent, there he makes his home. When going after the coon, use only the No. 1½ size trap. They can be caught, but not always held by smaller sizes. Do not fasten to an immovable fastening. If the coon feels himself an absolute prisoner, he will sacrifice a part of himself, if he can, to gain his freedom. The best idea is to fasten the trap to a rock that can be moved just the least bit when the animal pulls at it with all his might, but not light enough to be dragged any distance. As long as he can feel that he is going somewhere, even an inch at a time, he will keep trying. The coon is noted for its keen appetite for the things he likes. It is very fond of sweets. He likes honey and jam just as well as the young boy does, and if the boy will divide his share, the coon will give his pelt for it. He (the coon) likes fish and clams also. If there is a sand bar near the shore of a stream, frequented by a coon, it is a good scheme to place a small circle of traps in water not more than six or eight inches under water and in the center of the circle place a few open clams. Crawfish or crabs can also be used for the bait. Some successful trappers build little three-sided pens of rocks and driftwood, the open side toward the shore, and place a fish on a stick just under the water within the pen.

Many a coon has been caught with a concealed trap set in his natural runway, between rocks or around logs. No trace of the trappers work should remain, and no bait is used. Success with this set depends upon the choice of the place, the care taken to conceal the trap. The amateur cannot expect to be highly successful with this set. It requires considerable skill, and knowledge of the habits and characteristics of the animal which can come only through experience. It is well for the beginner to try for that is the way he will learn.

About the Possum

The possum is a cheap fur animal. He is a southern animal, and furs down south have not the quality of becoming prime like those which are produced where winters are rugged and long. But with the increasing scarcity of the more valuable furs, the possum skins are coming into better demand and are bringing higher prices. One thing which can be said in its favor is that it can be very readily dyed at a small expense.

In catching the possum, only see that you have the trap fastened. You can hold him right where he is caught. He is not nearly so hard to catch as the coon, and a smaller size trap can be used—in fact is better. Make sets along ditches, or small streams. Find a place where weeds or tall water grass overhangs the banks and under this shelter set one or more traps. Pour a few drops of fish oil over the weeds or grass where the water will not wash it off. If you find where there are possums in the woods, away from streams, nail a small fish on a tree about 18 inches from the ground. Place under this one or more carefully concealed traps. Or, set a few traps on the ground, cover carefully with leaves, and drop several drops of fish oil on the leaves over the traps.

Make your own fish oil. Get a small seine and catch a lot of small fish. Place them in a jar, and let them stay in a warm place until they are pretty well rotted. Place the jar in the sun, without cover until the oil is extracted. Bottle this and use as needed.

Our Free Seed Distribution

Earnestly desirous of giving our subscribers premiums worth while, and making every effort to do so, we wish to know as far as possible how the articles we send out please the recipients. We particularly desire to have reports on the SEEDS which we sent out last season. We give below a few of the many reports we have so far received. If YOU, reader, obtained seeds from us and gave them a fair trial, we would appreciate your kindness in making a report on the result.

Sincerely yours,

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

REPORTS

Dear Editor:

Your paper is very interesting and fine, and the free seeds were very fine.—Ernest Caldwell, North Carolina.

Dear Editor:

Your might be interested to know that the three small potatoes in the seed collection you sent us last spring raised 36 pounds of fine potatoes, and without special care. They were planted in the garden between a row of rhubarb and one of blackberries, and then forgotten until digging time, with the exception of two hoeings.—R. O. Stringer, Nebraska.

Dear Editor:

Concerning the seeds we secured from you last spring, I want to say the Sudan grass was planted the middle of June. It attained a height of seven feet, some of the bunches having from 40 to 50 stalks. It seeded heavily and the seed was ready to harvest the last of October. The sugar corn was fine. The potatoes did fairly well. We planted very late, and the seeds had hardly a fair trial.—W. A. Young, Oregon.

Dear Editor:

I received your Free Seed Distribution last spring. From two potatoes I grew 51 pounds of splendid tubers. Three of the largest weighed 5 pounds. The Sudan grass grew six feet tall. I thank you very much for the seeds I received from you.—Samuel Matthews, California.

Dear Editor:

From six or seven potatoes received from you I produced 69 pounds of the finest potatoes. The sweet corn was the best I ever saw. All the seeds did well. —I. S. Todd, Indiana.

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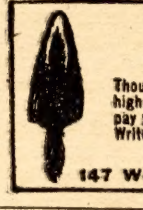


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FURS

A Personal Message to All Who

Desire a Better Method of Price-making and Marketing

By the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming

Lately there has been more than the usual activity amongst the people who claim to want to help farmers.

—o—

Recently there met at Chicago some people claiming to represent farmers and others representing organized labor and they launched what they were pleased to call the "National Co-operative Association." Officers were elected and a charter will be applied for that will permit, quoting from the resolution: "The formation of a corporation of national scope that will engage in every form of industrial activity, buying and selling all sorts of merchandise at wholesale and retail and erect and operate factories, warehouses, terminal elevators, etc."

—o—

The proposition to organize farmers and the consumers of their products together, in one organization, is impractical, as is the other one for these people to do every kind of business on earth. Only inexperienced, or misled, or dishonest people would propose to do these things. This new movement has many of the ear marks of the one that wrecked what we consider was the best and most promising organization that farmers ever had, back in 1907. And as there were some of the people present at this late meeting who were active in the former disasterous, to farmers, movement, we believe it will operate much along the same lines—a stock selling organization.

—o—

Since the new organization proposes to have all kinds of utilities, and do all kinds of business it will attempt to raise money amongst farmers and others. And since its plans are entirely impractical and foredoomed to failure, as we believe the leaders must know, it will relieve the people of more of their money than it will increase their prices and profits.

—o—

We warn our readers to buy no shares in the National Co-operative Association for the objects as stated above, based on unsound economic plans.

* * *

At least once a year for a number of years the producers of milk in the Chicago district have revolted against the "system" and some of the leaders have as often declared they will demand and get prices of their own setting.

—o—

It is claimed that the producer of milk in that district is now getting only 32 cents of the consumers' dollar on the winter basis and only 26 2-13 cents on the summer basis. This means that the expense of marketing and the profits taken by the handlers equal 68 cents of the consumers dollar in the winter and 73 11-13 cents in the summer.

—o—

That the efforts of the milk producers have borne some fruits may be inferred from the following showing of average prices paid to the producers for milk from 1897 to 1915. These prices were paid in January of each year per 8-gallon can delivered to Chicago, with freight (16½ cents per can) prepaid:

1897, $0.90; 1898, $0.80; 1899, $1.00; 1900, $1.00; 1901, $1.10; 1902, $1.10; 1903, $1.15; 1904, $1.15; 1905, $1.15; 1906, $1.10; 1907, $1.20; 1908, $1.45; 1909, $1.30; 1910, $1.40; 1911, $1.55; 1912, $1.50; 1913, $1.45; 1914, $1.55; 1915, $1.55.

—o—

We do not know whether the price increase is more than the increased cost of production occasioned by higher values of feed and labor or not. But it is evident that the producers are not satisfied with the price or their portion of what the consumer pays, and a "call" has been issued "to the rank and file of the milk producers of the Chicago district, members of the present milk producers association and every man producing milk in this district in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, to join in one of the greatest campaigns ever started to obtain a fair and square deal for the dairy farmers."

—o—

One of the weaknesses of this movement, as it has been of all former attempts by the dairymen in this same district, is in the fact that it is purely local—for the Chicago district. If all the milk produced in this district was sold in Chicago and adjacent territory for immediate consumption, then, if the producers would stand together in demanding the price, they would be sure to get it, because the people won't do without milk. But in this district are numerous condensories and butter and oleomargarine factories operated by concerns that have condensories and factories in many other parts of the country and who are also engaged in the sale of milk in the city of Chicago. Chief among these are the Borden and Bowman companies. These companies take immense quantities of milk all the time for both their factories and for immediate consumption.

So here may be a condition: Suppose all, or any large portion of the producers, having organized, would refuse to deliver any milk except at prices that were satisfactory to them, and suppose that such prices were unsatisfactory to the large handlers, then the handlers having factories in this district and also in other districts, could close the factories in the Chicago district and supply their customers from their factories in other parts of the country. If they would do this it would make a great surplus of milk to go on the market for immediate consumption, and the demand could not possibly take it all. Then it would become necessary to reduce the production to equal the reduced demand occasioned by the closing of the factories. This would necessitate selling part of the cows by each producer or the entire herd of many producers. This would bring into the proposition a factor that the farmers would hardly meet.

—o—

And the buyers know it, and they will not hesitate to use the club if it becomes necessary in order to keep the prices down. So it will be wise for the farmers to consider whether they have any weapon of defense, if this condition should arise.

—o—

They have. It is in seeking out the places where the condensing and manufacturing companies have other plants and organize them too, all to stand together in demanding the same price. If they will do this the manufacturers would not find it good policy to close any of their factories, or if they would in one district, the producers in other districts could refuse to deliver milk and that would soon bring them to time.

—o—

We predict that any organization of milk producers, short of embracing all the districts where the same company or companies have factories is doomed to disappointment as regards compeling a certain price to be paid, unless that price is low enough to meet the full approval of the big operators. But what would be better yet will be to organize ALL districts and have a national milk producers' or dairymen's associations, or a federation.

* * *

The latest movement to solve farmers problems was launched on December 2, at Chicago on the occasion of the closing of the Third National Conference on Marketing and Rural Credits. These conferences, of which the one just closed was the third annual one, were made up of a great many bankers, a goodly number of middlemen, a fair sprinkling of professors and officers of the federal and state departments of agriculture and a few farmers.

—o—

The prime movers in these conferences, for two years, listened to what people from all parts of the country had to say about the agricultural situation and finding nothing alarming (immediately threatening an uprising amongst the farmers themselves) adjourned until another year without any definite action. But this year the "higher ups" are "seeing things." They had it shown to them plainly, at this third conference, that millions of dollars worth of fine farm products have gone to waste in the fields; that the average farmer is crying that he cannot get ahead financially and that city people are complaining because the prices, for even over-produced crops, are so high that they cannot buy as much of them as they want. And these things, while a stupendous campaign is on to teach farmers how to grow more stuff.

We say, the leaders of agricultural thought and some teachers of farmers saw that such conditions existed that the farmers were calling for a change and demanding a remedy for many of their ills. So they concluded it was time to "do something".

—o—

Then the Third Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, by resolutions adopted on the final day of its meeting, "created a Central Committee to organize the farmers of America into co-operative societies covering every farm product from poultry and garden truck to grain and live stock, and to operate in every county of the 48 states."

The purposes of the society or organization are set forth in the resolution in the following words:

To evolve a system of greater economy in marketing; to furnish lectures and instructors upon the subject of co-operation among farmers; to encourage educational centers; to investigate land conditions and generally to assist in solving the financial and producing problems of the American agriculturist.

—o—

Bravely said, because, here is a program, which, if followed, will give farmers a balanced education, as much on marketing as on producing, and can, if a sincere effort is made, quickly solve farmers' marketing problems.

—o—

But we have often said that farmers must not expect their problems to be solved by others, and there were too many people at this conference who are making their living and profits out of the present marketing system, or who are well enough satisfied with present conditions and do not sincerely desire a change.

People can resolve and resolve, but actions are what count. We believe farmers should not hope for much real guidance and helps from this new proposal, which, as far as we know has not been named yet. But we may be mistaken and we hope we are. We will watch it and this paper will be glad to help it, if it displays any evidence of being really and truly for reforms in marketing in the producers' interests.

* * *

We are pleased to report that there is prospect of a convention of representatives of present farmers organizations and farmers outside of present organizations to be held in St. Louis in the near future. This proposed convention has for its central thought that farmers are very well organized already but the present organizations do not co-operate in marketing, and they do compete with each other. In this way they can get very little benefit. So the thought is to federate the present societies and organizations—not the national organizations, but the local units of them, and leave the national organizations in the full enjoyment of all their right, but strengthened by providing an effective, national marketing system.

—o—

If such a federation is launched, along the lines proposed, its unit of federation will be a present local organization, or one that many be formed. The federation will not be a rival of any present organization or society and will not, in the least, interfere with the relations of the parent organization with the local. The local will take on itself the additional federate relationship and become a part of the great national working force to establish a new marketing system to take the place of the present one that has too long obstructed the sale of farm products, interfered with supplying the demand, made consumption less than it should be, discouraged production because of uncertainties and often unprofitable prices and exacted unwarranted tolls from both producers and consumers. —o—

Please understand, if the proposed federation is launched along the lines now thought of it will not interefere with the organizations that now exists north, east, west and south, but it will actually help them to build up and increase their membership and their power for the accomplishment of any worthy object, under their own bylaws and rules. And besides, through the federation the great reform of systematized, scientific, co-operative marketing will be accomplished much quicker than any person can hope to do it in any other way. —o—

Through such a federation we can see a much shorter road to success in marketing and price making than has ever been pointed out. It will mean the building up of all present farm organizations, not tearing down any, and the organization in one form or another of the whole of rural America to the end that there may be perfect concert of action by all in the greatest reform of the ages—a new marketing system to correct evils that have cursed the world of producers and consumers these many years.

—o—

All people interested in such a federation should write to Mr. F. L. Schleicher, 614 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the committee of arrangements, for further particulars and to give encouragement to this proposed convention. If enough interest is not manifested by the people who should be the most interested, will not be called.

ASK ME THE PRICE A MILLION FARMERS

A MILLION FARMERS

Three thousand farmers send a resolution to Washington and got nothing. It is time to quit resolving and ASK THE PRICE for your stuff. You can get your price, if it is also other farmers' price or the people must starve.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION OR RENEWAL, ON ANY OFFER WE MAKE, AND GET YOUR BUTTON

Look at your neighbor's coat and see if he is wearing the button. If not tell him to get one. Read on this page how farmers have failed and how they can win.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Reports of Crops, Markets, Trade, Etc., With Advice

KNOW THE PRICE AND ASK IT

The following prices we believe will be profitable to the growers and equitable and fair when the consumers are considered. If farmers will keep them in mind, ask them and hold for them they will be paid, because the world of consumers needs all staple crops that are produced, not just part of them. But, should there be a surplus one year it should be held over, by the producer, until the next year. Or if a perishable crop, let it spoil at home rather than throw it on the market to glut it and destroy the profit on what the demand will pay a good price for. The advantages in publishing these minimum prices is in the fact that, as far as UTDF circulates and can be made to circulate, all the producers will have the same price for the same crop, THUS THEY CAN CO-OPERATE.



The MINIMUM PRICE is a price below which the produce should not be sold, but it may be sold above it. To get it, ask it and hold for it. It may not be paid at first, but it will be eventually. To maintain it, stop selling the minute no more will be taken at the price. This is the simplest form of co-operation in marketing and it will be effective before the crop year is around if comparatively few practice it. But we want to enroll A MILLION FARMERS when it will be effective for the first bushel, pound, barrel, crate or ton of a crop and all of it until the next crop comes. We want every subscriber to UTDF to wear the "Ask Me the Price" button shown in this paper and we want to increase the subscribers to ONE MILLION. Help us to get the million and you will help yourself to solve the price problem. Wear the button and ask the price.

The prices in below table for this year's crops are subject to change if the final outcome is wide of present prospects. ("Local" means that this price should be asked in the local market.)

MINIMUM PRICES

WHEAT—1915. No. 2 red winter. Local	per	bu.	**$1.25**
" —1915. No. 2 hard winter. Local	"	bu.	**1.25**
" —1915. No. 1 Northern, spring. Local	"	bu.	**1.25**
CORN—No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	**....**
OATS—1915. No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	**.50**
BARLEY—1915. Good malting. Local	"	bu.	**.70**
" —1915. Good feeding. Local	"	bu.	**.60**
RYE—1915. No. 2 white. Local	"	bu.	**1.00**
BUCKWHEAT—1915. Local	"	bu.	**1.00**
CLOVER SEED—1915. Choice red. Local	"	bu.	**10.50**
BEANS—Choice handpicked pea. Local	"	bu.	**3.00**
POTATOES—1915. Choice round, white. Local	"	bu.	**.50**
HAY—1915. Choice timothy, central markets	"	ton	**20.00**
BROOM CORN—1915. Good to choice, Illinois	per	ton	**$125.00@150.00**
" " —1915. " " " Okla. & Kan.	"	ton	**$100.00@125.00**
COTTON—Middlings Upland, Local	per.	lb.	**.12**
WOOL—1915. Medium unwashed. Local	per	lb.	**.....**
HOGS—Central markets, choice lights $8@ 8.50; choice heavies, $7.50@8.			
CATTLE— " " choice steers, $9@10; medium steers, $9@9.50.			
SHEEP— " " choice, $6@6.50; medium, $4.50@5.50.			
LAMBS— " " best, $9@9.50; medium, $7@8.50.			

BRADSTREETS summary of State of Trade over the country, as of December 4, is as follows:

Activity general. Cool weather, holiday demand and full pay rolls help retail trade. Reorder business good with jobbers. Holiday demand large. Industries active. Metal lines lead. Building active. Domestic demand more of a factor in trade activity. Commodity prices higher. Wheat at best price in four months. Stock exchanges quietest markets in country. Export trade close to record. Clearings very large. Failures fewer.

The period since our last report has been a very active one in agricultural lines. Prices of several commodities, in fact practically all the leaders, are much higher. This condition has been because the season for free marketing by the farmers who will not control their stuff is well over and receipts are falling off. There were, also other contributary causes in some cases. As regards wheat the public is becoming convinced that there is a large shortage in the acreage sown while the magnitude of the damage done to the last crop, by wet weather, while being realized gradually, has not yet fully been measured. The next government report, to be issued December 15, will, we believe, show some surprises. Also the action of the Canadian government in seizing the available wheat in a number of elevators, variously estimated at 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels, and the inference that some European countries were in great need of wheat, furnished the excuse for wild speculation that sent the speculative price up 16 cents a bushel, to the date of this writing. The price of wheat is now higher than it was a year before.

	Nov. 27, 1915 Bushels	Change from Two weeks before Bushels
WHEAT	54,435,000	X 14,680,000
CORN	5,668,000	X 1,360,000
OATS	25,248,000	X 3,140,000
BARLEY	7,345,000	X 1,026,000

The United States visible supply of wheat increased over fourteen million bushels since our last report, which was the greatest increase, for a like period of the season. The increase in the like period last year was 1,217,000 bushels. Our visible is still only two-thirds of last year, but the visible supply in Canada is 39,522,,000 bushels more than last year.

Corn shows a small increase in visible and 7 to 10 cents advance in price. The dominant factors in the corn market were large areas with immature corn and slow marketing. Iowa corn was very badly damaged by frost and this state is shipping corn in from others. The oats visible made a moderate increase while the price advanced about 5 cents a bushel.

Cotton is another crop that shows a liberal gain in price—¾ cents a pound—in the two weeks period. A government report is about due at this writing which, it is expected, will estimate the 1914 crops under 12,000,000 bales. If this is the estimate it will be considered bullish and ought to cause prices to go still higher. Potatoes are nearly unchanged from two weeks before and are much higher than a year before. New potatoes are here from the islands of Bermuda at the usual fancy prices for the first run. Broom corn has at last made a substantial gain in price, as our report shows.

The balance of the market story is told below:

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for minimum. CORN—Market some at 50 cents a bushel or above from the field. OATS—Hold for the minimum, which, we believe can soon be obtained. POTATOES—Sell at 50 cents or better. COTTON—Hold for 12c for Middlings at local market.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's report on Nov. 27, 1915, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

X sign before figures means increase, —sign means decrease.

Change same period last year Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 1,217,000	—27,475,000	—13,481,000
X 688,000	X 1,361,000	X 1,821,000
X 698,000	—13,384,000	—10,205,000
X 451,000	— 1,218,000	— 682,000

CANADA—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 75,625,000 bushels. This was 5,661,000 bushels more than two weeks before, and is 39,523,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 7,008,000 bushels on the same date. This is 795,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 2,889,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets, Dec. 6th, 1915 two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	Dec. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	*1.20½	*1.00 @1.07½	1.15½@1.17
St. Louis	1.12	1.13 @1.15	1.13½@1.14½
Kan. City	1.11 @1.15	1.05 @1.09	1.08 @1.09
Cincinnati	1.21 @1.24	1.15 @1.16	1.15 @1.16
Indianapolis	1.22½@1.23½	1 11 @1.12	

*No. 3 Red.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.17¾; No. 1 northern, $1.14¼@$1.15¾. Two weeks before, $1.06¼ and $1.01¾@$1.03¾ respectively. A year before, $1.19½ and $1.15⅝@$1.18½ respectively.

CORN

The range of prices on corn on Dec. 6th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Dec. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	64 @72½	58½@61	64
St. Louis	68	61 @62	63
Kan. City	64 @65	58½@59	62 @62½
Cincinnati	66½@67½	67½@68	64 @65
Indianapolis	65½@67	58½@60	

OATS

The range of prices of oats on Dec. 6th, 1915, two weeks before and a year before were as follows:

	Dec. 6	2 wks. before	Year before
Chicago	41 @44½	35½@39½	47¾@48½
St. Louis	43 @43½	36	49
Kan. City	41 @42½	36 @38	47 @47½
Cincinnati	41 @44		51½
Indianapolis	43 @43½	38 @39½	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain ffutures closed on Dec. 6th, 1915, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—December, $1.19¼; May, $1.19⅞. Two weeks before, $1.03¾ and $1.06¼ respectively.

CORN—December, 68⅝c; May, 71¾c. Two weeks before, 61⅞c and 65⅝c respectively.

OATS—December, 43½c; May, 46¼c. Two weeks before, 38⅝c and 40⅝c respectively.

Cotton

New York, Dec. 6, 1915—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.60c. Two weeks before, 11.75c.

COTTON FUTURES—The highest, the lowest and the close of the future market on Dec. 6th, and two weeks before were as follows:

	Dec. 6 High	Low	Close	2 wks. before High	Low	Close
January	12.56	12.45	12.53	11.80	11.63	11.67
March	12.84	12.74	12.80	12.05	11.91	11.95
May	13.04	12.95	13.02	12.17	12.07	12.11
July	13.13	13.04	13.09	13.24	12.14	12.18
October	12.69	12.61	12.68	11.92	11.90	11.89
December	12.45	12.35	12.43	11.65	11.48	11.50

LIVE STOCK

Following are quotations on the Indianapolis Live Stock Market of Dec. 6, 1915, and two weeks before:

	Dec. 6	2 wks. before
HOGS—Good to choice lights, 160 to 180 lbs.	6.35@6.60	6.30@6.50
Best heavies, 200 lbs. and up	6.50@6.70	6.50@6.70
CATTLE—Common to medium steers, 1300 lbs.	8.00@8.75	8.75@9.25
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	8.00@9.00	9.00@9.90
SHEEP—Common to medium	2.00@4.75	2.00@4.75
Good to choice	5.00@5.50	5.00@5.50
LAMBS—Common to medium	5.00@8.00	5.00@8.00
Good to best	8.25@9.00	8.00@8.50

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Dec. 4, 1915.

Chicago quotations are used in these reports for the sake of uniform comparison, issue after issue, and this year with former years.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons below:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Y
Monday	60	60	
Tuesday	50	37	5
Wednesday	36	32	4
Thursday	30	*..	3
Friday	25	50	4
Saturday	32	40	3
Total, 6 days	233	219	29

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, bulk—car poor at 62c, 1 car fancy at 70c; sacked—2 ca Burbanks at 64c, 3 cars white at 65c, 3 cars white 66c.

	Dec. 4	2 wks. before	Year befo
Per bushel, Minnesota white	60@70	60@70	35@
Ohios	58@68		
Wisconsin, white	60@70	60@67	30@
Poor, showing dry rot	58@62	50@58	
Dakota, Ohio	58@68	55@65	
Michigan	55@64	60@60	35@4

SWEET POTATOES—Have been ruling quiet of la

	Dec. 4	2 wks. before	Year befo
Barrels, Virginia, depending on quality	1.75@1.85	2.00@2.10	3.00
Illinois, poor or poorly packed to choice and honestly packed	1.25@1.50	1.00@2.50	2.50@3.0
Hampers, Jersey, kiln-dried	1.00@1.10	1.15	1.25
Delaware, kiln-dried	.75@ .90	.90@1.10	1.00@1
Illinois, small hampers, common to choice and well packed	.50@ .75	.50@ .75	.50@1.

BEANS—An easy feeling has prevailed lately.

	Dec. 4	2 wks. before	Year befo
Pea beans, per bu., Hand-picked, Mich., new	3.90@4.05	3.90@4.00	2.55
Prime	3.70@3.80	3.70@3.80	2.35@3.50
Red Kidneys	4.65@4.75	4.75@5.00	3.25@3.50
Brown Swedish	4.25@4.50	4.25@4.50	2.75@3.25

STRAW—

	Dec. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Rye Straw	7.00@8.00	8.00@8.50	9.00@9.50
Oat Straw	6.00@6.50	6.50@7.50	6.00@6.50
Wheat Straw	5.50@6.00	5.50@6.50	6.00@6.50

BROOM CORN—Market firm. Principal reason for this is short crop.

	Dec. 4	2 wks. before	Year before
Per ton, Illinois corn	115@165	100@120	80@120
Western	110@150	90@115	60@ 90

Damaged less.



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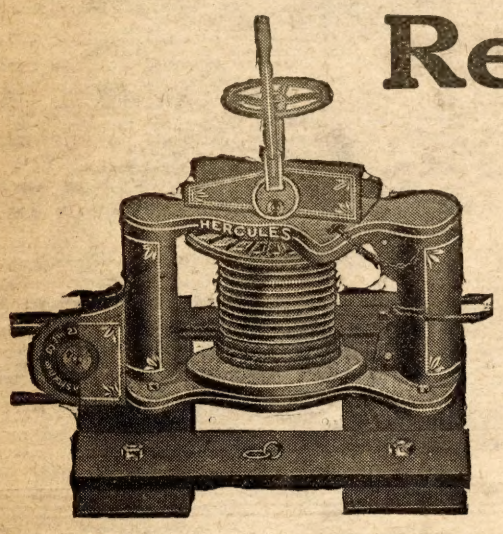
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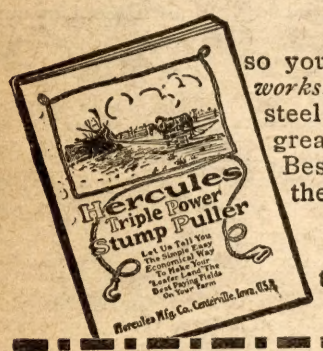
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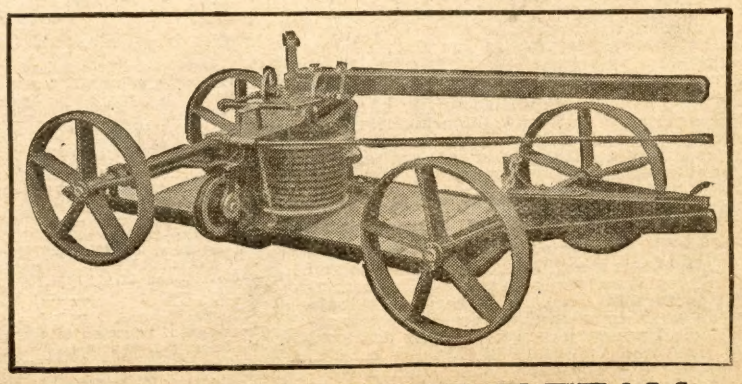
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THE only portable one-man puller on the market. One man can develop a pull of 120,000 pounds on the stump. When stumps are out a 14-year old boy can move puller. No heavy lugging or dragging.

The Hercules Portable excels all other hand machines, because it is so light, strong and easy to handle. It develops more power with 6 ft. lever than any other machine with 10-ft. lever. The ideal machine for the man who has no horses. Write for particulars.